THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXI, No. 10 New York, June 7, 1919 Whole Number 1520

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

UNCLE SAM AS A RECEIVER FOR THE BANKRUPT TURK

PRESIDENT WILSON confesses he is in the dark about American sentiment regarding a possible mandate in Turkey, and even the members of the American Peace Commission appear to hold a variety of opinions. "Leaders of thought in all parts of the United States recognize the fact that the decision to be taken by the delegation on this subject is the most difficult it will have to make," observes the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register*, "and on this side of the water there is a general indefiniteness of opinion and no confirmed attitude, which makes advice from home to them almost impossible to secure." Were this entirely true, it would not be remarkable, tho the solution of the Near-Eastern question may seem to be arrived at with some precision if one reads unreflectively and without too much inquisitiveness some of the newspaper statements that pretend to parcel out the Turkish realm in precise detail. When, however, one pries into the matter from motives envious or apprehensive, or both, one asks, "Under what terms would the United States control Constantinople?" and "What, really, is meant by Armenia?" and "Would our responsibilities be limited to Constantinople and Armenia or extended over Syria as well, and perhaps additional regions into the bargain?" Just at present nobody quite knows where our responsibilities might end, nor has any one charted at all definitely the borders of the new Armenia; while, as for Constantinople, it is still more or less likely that the Turkish Sultan will remain there, as a recent wireless dispatch from Paris to the New York *Evening Sun* declares:

> "Great Britain's latest plan is for the Sultan to remain in Constantinople, but only to exercise temporal rights in a small part of northern Anatolia. The Americans, under the British proposal, would be asked to assume the Constantinople mandate, by which they would have to protect the Sultan in his spiritual rights there. There is a strong feeling among the Americans here that to this the religious elements of America particularly would be opposed. Great Britain is favoring this solution because of the Egyptian situation.
>
> "On the other hand, if the Sultan is transferred to his temporal domain in Anatolia, the President and other members of the Commission might decide to recommend to Congress the acceptance of the Constantinople mandate. It seems fairly certain they will do so anyway in the case of Armenia. Some think that only a small naval force would be required at Constantinople if America assumed the mandate there and that no troops would be necessary. On the other hand, Armenia will require a considerable force of American troops.
>
> "The manner in which the President is listening to these suggestions shows how far internationalism is being carried. Some members of the Commission are saying that America is in so deep here already that she might as well go deeper and make an object-lesson of Constantinople."

How "deep" have we really got in? That we are already in deeper than we had expected to be is shown by our participation in the capture of Smyrna, an affair which greatly troubles the Boston *Transcript* and calls forth the anxious comment:

> "American ships, headed by the dreadnought *Arizona*, entered the bay of Smyrna with the attacking fleet, and American forces landed with the rest. The conclusion is inevitable that we were really participants. From whom otherwise are we protecting our consulate? The Turks were driven out, and the Greeks have control of the city. We are not protecting our consulate from them or from our other allies. The degree of participation undoubtedly satisfies the demand of the British and the French that the United States shall be implicated in the proceeding."

As we have not been at war with Turkey, our procedure in this instance strikes *The Transcript* as questionable, to say the least, and tending to involve us, perhaps inextricably, in Near-Eastern affairs.

And what, we can not help asking, accounts for the British desire to keep the Sultan in Constantinople? As the Utica *Press* remarks:

> "The Moslems of India, of Egypt, of Morocco, of Tripoli, it has been asserted, would resent it and probably make serious trouble for their British, French, and Italian rulers were the Ottoman ruler banished from Constantinople, which so long has been the seat of his power. It may all be true. But to believe the danger real or to be scared by possibility of a holy war into acquiescence of the continued presence of the Sultan in Constantinople, one must now believe that the followers of Mohammed recognize in the Turkish Sultan, overwhelmingly beaten in war and a suppliant for mercy from the infidel, the calif whose claims and pretensions as their spiritual head the great majority of them ignored five years ago, and whose summons to a holy war for Islam those of India, Arabia, and Africa answered by marching and fighting against him under the British and French flags. The claim or argument in behalf of the Ottoman ruler to remain in Constantinople as the calif of the Moslem world is a rather flimsy one. Put forward as it is now, it suggests other influences atwork in behalf of their own interests. There is no ground for believing the Turk has any more friends in the Moslem world now than he had five years ago, and he was almost as friendless among Mohammedans then as he is among Christians. His prestige in Islam was certainly not increased during the war, another reason than the incompetency of the so-called calif being that on the part of Turkey that war was waged under the leadership of atheistic Turks.
>
> "The suspicion is strong that the influence behind the effort to keep the Turk in Constantinople is largely financial. British and French investors are holders of hundreds of millions in Turkish bonds, the payment of which is dubious under almost any circumstances, while the chances of liquidation are practically nil should the Turkish state be reduced to the territory in Asia Minor in which the Turkish population alone predominates."

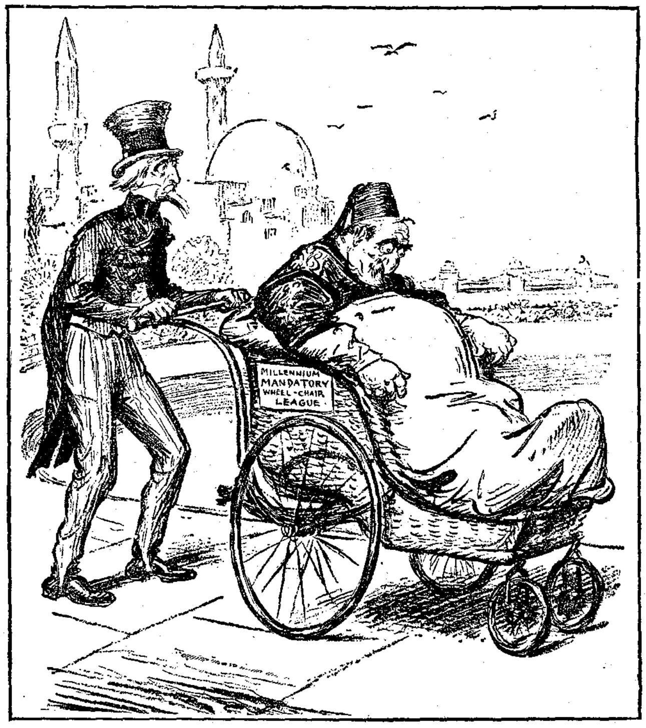
Now, considering how vague, and at many points mysterious, is the situation affecting our possible acceptance of a mandate over something or other, somewhere or somewhere else in Turkey, under conditions no one can honestly claim to foresee, what wonder if press comment in America frequently gives only a partial view of the problem, now assuming that the main point is Armenia, now emphasizing Constantinople alone, and at times dealing with the whole matter satirically, as is the way of the Chicago *Tribune*, which declares,

> "If some poor old American Rip Van Winkle who went to sleep way back yonder in 1916 or 1917 were to come to suddenly in these modern days and read that we were planning at one and the same time to give up the Philippines and pick up Turkey for the sake of humanity, with a loud cry he would rush back into his cave and pull a huge boulder in after him."

And yet, when one recalls that the question of an American mandate in Turkey has been only recently brought forward with anything like an urgent plea for decision, one is imprest not only with the volume of comment, but with the definiteness of opinion, pro and con—especially con. Says the New York *Herald:*

> "Can it be to the best interest of the American people that their Government play the part of nurse to the Sick Man of Europe and Asia? Left to the American people, can there be any question that the reply would be an emphatic NO?"

The Nashville *Banner* thinks that "we have not so much dread of entangling alliances as we once had, but we have no possible interest in Constantinople and can't afford to risk the complications that its profitless supervision might bring," while the Hartford *Courant* is in like manner convinced that "the more we can keep away from entanglements on other continents the better it will be for this country in the long run," and the Brooklyn *Citizen* tells us:



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THE SICK MAN OF THE EAST—AND THE SICKER MAN OF THE WEST.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

> "The whole set of the American character is against any proposal of the kind in question. Were this country to accept the mandate, it would find itself involved in complications that would require at all times the presence of a considerable American Army and Navy in the East. As there would always be some danger of rebellion on the part of the Turks, it would be necessary for our representatives to be in a position to act with vigor when any disturbance arose."

Discussing the prospect of our accepting a mandate for Constantinople with the Sultan still allowed to remain there, the New York *Times* exclaims:

> "Naturally, any talk of an American protectorate of the Turks in Constantinople is ridiculous. America will certainly have nothing to do with maintaining the Turkish Empire. That is Europe's work, if anybody's; Europe kept the Turk in Constantinople for a century, at the cost of some millions of Armenian and other Christian lives; if Europe wishes to renew a covenant with death, let Europe do it."

Meanwhile the Syracuse *Herald* asserts that "the American people will not view with satisfaction any proposal to convert their Government into a sort of police guardian of Constantinople and of the sacred person of the Sultan," and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* quotes George M. Lamser on the difficulty we should meet with in trying to make the Turks give up polygamy and the conscientious slaughter of Christians. Viewing the case from the Rocky Mountains, the editor of the Helena (Mont.) *Independent* remarks:

> "It begins to appear that the Allies are attempting to put on the back of Uncle Sam the burden of Turkey and Armenia, nations which will bankrupt us if we attempt to carry out the things which these decrepit countries require in order to become nations of reasonably good standing.
>
> "In the language of the card-player, we respectfully beg leave to 'pass.'
>
> "Two caterwauling neighbors like Turkey and Armenia, which hate each other cordially and would be clawing like a pair of back-alley cats most of the time, would require tremendous military forces in order to keep the peace. Then you can imagine the number of commissions and under-commissions and 'steenth sections of the 'steenth subdivision of the council to do something or other that would be gravitating back and forth between this country and the prospective mandataries. And the missionaries we would have to sustain!
>
> "The cost of such an undertaking would aggregate more, probably, than the cost to the other Allies of all the mandataries which they are willing to assume. Even Russia would be preferable, for there might be a chance of getting back some of the money. We are getting nothing financially out of the war except reparation for boats sunk and certain damages for lives lost on ships. We are paying our bills and we don't care for any mandataries such as Turkey or Armenia and the attendant religious rows certain to crop out at any moment.
>
> "Located as we are a long distance from Turkey and Armenia, we are of the opinion that public sentiment will be against assuming mandataries across the water. As it is, we have thrown billions into the fight for freedom and succoring the distrest. That is satisfactory, and we have no complaint to register. But when peace comes, let the Allied governments close at hand act as the wet-nurses of the incorrigibles. We want none of them."

If the mandate's friends are less vehement than its enemies, the difference implies no dearth of moral conviction on the part of its friends. Says the Pittsburg *Sun*, for instance:

> "As the American delegates helped to devise the mandatary system, the United States hardly can refuse to accept the responsibility thus sought to be imposed on us. It behooves us, in the reconstruction of the world after the signing of the peace, to continue to show that our motive for participating in the regulation of the world's affairs is altruistic."

In the same mood the Mobile *Register* declares that, "naturally, we do not wish to mix in European affairs more than is unavoidable, but we have mixed in European affairs pretty vigorously here of late, and we can not shirk our due share of responsibility for the results achieved and the conclusions arrived at," and the New York *World* remarks:

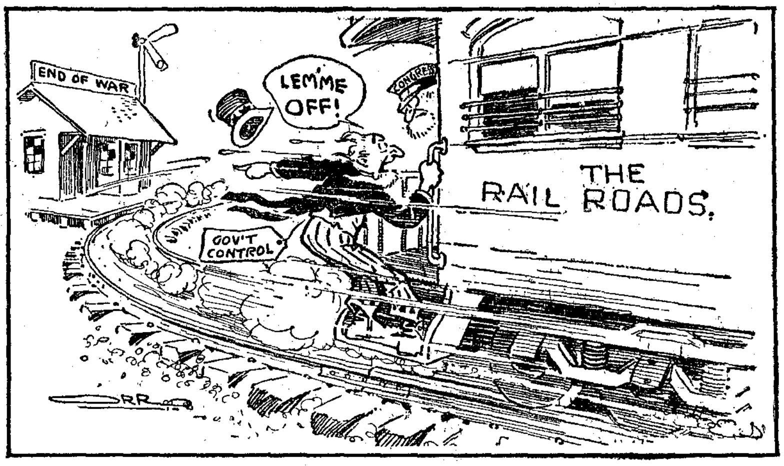
> "So far as the United States is concerned, the novelty in what is now proposed is that we may be asked to assume responsibilities in the other hemisphere, where the blood of tens of thousands of our soldiers has sealed our devotion to a great principle. We have been the mandatary of the Dominican Republic since 1907. With our armed forces we have been the mandatary of Nicaragua since 1911. By solemn treaty engagements we guarantee the independence of Cuba and Panama, not by name exactly as a mandatary, altho it amounts to that. In pursuance of our own pledges and acts, we shall presently become the mandatary of the Philippines. The more distasteful to us a mandate in the other hemisphere may be, the more honor there may be in accepting it.
>
> "We fought in this war for peace. There will be no peace so long as weak peoples are left to the savagery of their own rival desperadoes or betrayed by them into the hands of militarists and empire-builders. Few great nations are so well fitted as the United States to accept the rôle of mandatary. Our motives

are not questioned anywhere, and a duty is not to be avoided merely because it seems disagreeable."

While arguments for acceptance of a mandate for Armenia are sentimental, often, we meet here and there an argument of the practical, not to say materialistic, order. As one newspaper says:

> "The country will well repay the effort which the American people will put forth on its behalf. The soil of its valleys and plains is rich, the mountains have valuable deposits of iron, silver, coal, zinc, copper, and manganese, two of the richest mines of the latter two metals being in Armenia; it has great rivers and lakes, which will furnish water for irrigation and power. Above all, it has an industrious people skilled in many crafts, who will be given new energy and hope by freedom. The American people should welcome the opportunity to start such a people on the road to freedom, prosperity, and happiness."

In the main, however, the altruistic note predominates. As the Chicago *Evening Post* puts it, "the succoring of Armenia will seem quite the natural thing to a large number of Americans who will find nothing absurd or ridiculous in a country whose coins bear the legend 'In God We Trust,' playing the part of the good Samaritan." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* agrees:



GOING PAST HIS STATION.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

> "Of course, Armenia has learned to look to America for aid and comfort in her excruciating hour of trial, and henceforth the great Republic of the West will be able to offer something more substantial than expostulation, solicitude, and moral sympathy.
>
> "For Armenia the difference between her people under Turkey and her people under America on the way to the organization of an independent state is the difference between hell and heaven. It was chiefly in Armenia that the Turk demonstrated his infinite capacity for misrule. Among the major crimes of the Germans was the failure to utter the word that would have halted the Armenian massacres. These, it was held, were Turkey's domestic affair, and Germany must give her unspeakable ally a free hand in her own dominions. Under the benevolent oversight of America, the oldest of Christian peoples would be able to proceed unhindered with the task of reconstruction that shall give Armenia after the recent cruel chapters a history of prosperity and peace."

A few papers, notably the Rochester (N. Y.) *Post-Express*, have the attitude almost of mere onlookers, unwilling as yet to take sides. "The United States can accept or refuse the mandate offered," says *The Post-Express*, "and the matter may be laid before Congress, which has concededly the sole authority to act." Aside from this, the paper continues,

> "It is not clear that we have any right to interfere in any way in the settlement of Turkish affairs. . . . We seem to be in Europe on much such a mission as Mark Twain told about in his prospectus of chartering a comet for a sightseeing trip. 'We shall,' he said, 'visit the fixt stars, but such stars as need fixing we shall fix.'"

Just what these interesting repairs would cost no one can say for certain, tho there are guesses as to the naval and military forces required. One is embodied in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. "Military experts," says the correspondent,

> "Declare that Constantinople could be controlled entirely by the Navy and policed under direction of the marines. The probable military force necessary to restore order in Armenia and protect the Armenians from their aggressive neighbors has been variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000."

A BILLION MORE FOR THE RAILROADS

THE REQUEST FOR $1,200,000,000 MORE to cover railroad needs for 1918 and 1919 opens again the entire question of railroad finance and operation under government control. Perhaps it is not strange that railroading costs more, along with everything else, but the problem is, as the Director-General recently remarked, to pay the bills and at the same time "to prevent any further increase in the cost of living." But whichever way he turns in trying to get funds to keep the trains moving, he is forced to lay the burden on the unfortunate consumer, as several editors note. If he raises the freight-rates, it adds to the price of oranges from California, potatoes from Maine, or wheat from Kansas. If he decreases wages, the employees have less money with which to buy food. If he appeals to Congress to make up the railroad deficit, he adds to the burden of the taxpayer, who is the consumer under another name. And this is no small burden, we are reminded by a Pittsburg editor. A deficit of half a billion dollars means that every man, woman, and child of us must pay for the operation of the railroads during the last sixteen months the price of a pair of shoes, or eight pounds of butter, or three of the dollar-and-a-half shirts Congressman Kitchin advocates If only the amount of the increase of the railroad-rates fell on the consumer, Mr. Hines, in the opinion of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, might not have hesitated in adopting that means of reducing the deficit and sparing the taxpayer somewhat. But, it says, in discussing Mr. Hines's recent speeches:

> "He calculated that new rates giving $300,000,000 more in railroad revenue would impose a burden of not less than $1,500,000,000 on the consumer. The amount of the increase would be passed on by manufacturer, jobber, and retailer with something added by each until the consumer who footed the ultimate bill had to pay five times the original increase. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Hines is justified in pausing before adding a great sum to collective living costs, which are already taxing the resources of many millions of people.
>
> "Would it not be better for the people to pay $300,000,000 in the form of taxes to meet the deficit than to pay $1,500,000,000 in the form of increased railroad-rates and business profits?"

Reasoning perhaps in some such way as this, Mr. Hines decided to get along with existing freight- and passenger-rates for the present and asks Congress to give him the money he needs to keep the railroads running properly. Congress finds itself asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to pass an appropriation bill carrying $1,200,000,000 to cover railroad needs for 1918 and 1919. Five hundred million dollars, it will be remembered, has already been appropriated for the uses of the Railroad Administration, bringing the grand total for two years to $1,700,000,000. Most of this the Government will eventually get back, as it is being used as working capital, or has been loaned to the railroad corporations. But the deficit, the difference between the railroad earnings and the rental guaranteed the roads by the Government, is gone, never to return, and this amounts to $236,184,940 for 1918 and to about $250,000,000 more for the first third of the present year. In telling us that we must each pay $4.86 to keep the railroads on their feet, Mr. Hines explains that the deficit is quite unavoidable. In the first place, he says, "the winter of 1918 was unprecedented in its severity and its costly effect on railroad operations"; and in the second place, "the increases in passenger- and freight-rates, averaging about 25 per cent., were in effect for only a few days in excess of six months, while heavily increased expenses due to war-conditions were effective on an ascending scale throughout the twelve months." The operating deficit of about $250,000,000 for January, February, March, and April of this year is explained as being "due in part to accumulative high levels of costs brought about by the war for labor and materials, and in part to the sudden abnormal falling off of business as a result of the cessation of war-activities, the sudden drop in the demand for fuel and for other basic commodities, and a general state of hesitancy due to the transition from war-conditions to peace conditions."

To Mr. Hines's "staggering" totals, the New York *Tribune* suggests, we may as well add $500,000,000 more to square the loss for the last eight months of the current year, another little bill which the taxpayer might well be prepared to meet. *The Tribune* thinks Mr. Hines stresses the falling off of business during the winter too strongly and is not entirely frank in failing to mention the "chief cause" of the deficit, "the addition of nearly $800 a year to the compensation of the average railway employee." It does not seem to *The Tribune* that the issue of raising rates can "long be kept on a side-track," and here *The Wall Street Journal* and the editor of *The Railway Age* quite agree. On the other hand, the New York *Journal of Commerce* and the New York *Commercial* approve Mr. Hines's postponement of another rate-increase which might be disastrous to business and provocative of serious social disorders.

The announcement of the railroad deficit is taken by the New York *Times* and Boston *Herald* as indicating either extravagance or inefficiency in running the railroads, perhaps unavoidable under government operation. The actual increase in operating expenses, *The Times* notes, more than balances "all the theoretical economies of the government operation, all actual economies in operating in a manner unlawful for private operation, and all the billion-dollar increase of rates." And the opinions of representative journals like the New York *Sun*, Rochester *Times-Union*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Nashville *Banner*, and San Francisco *Chronicle* are well summed up by an Illinois paper which declares that "the expensive failure" of government operation of railroads "ought to convince any reasonable man that the property can be better and more economically handled by private ownership." On the other hand, we find the Sacramento *Bee* and New Orleans *Item* contending that the failure of the first experiment in government operation of railroads was due to certain unfortunate conditions or lack of ability and is no decisive argument against the principle of government ownership.

The future of the roads is now in the hands of Congress. "It will not be a simple matter," says the Chicago *Tribune*, to carry out the suggestion made by President Wilson in his late message; indeed, "it will require the highest type of statesmanship to put the railroads on an efficient, self-sustained basis." Congress has the benefit of plans presented by various transportation and commercial bodies, by railroad experts and by experienced members of its own body, like Senator Cummins and Congressman Esch. It is still too early to predict what sort of railroad measure will be drafted, but for the present, the New York *Evening Post* remarks, it is enough to say that—

> "The bill will undoubtedly provide for Federal cooperation, for the making of rates which shall be reasonably remunerative, for a change in the present restrictions on combinations of different roads, and for equitable dealing with the excess profits of railways whose earnings, under a given rate schedule, will be out of due proportion to the earnings of roads less favorably equipped or located."

DANGER OF JEWISH MASSACRES

ANTI-JEWISH FEELING IN EASTERN EUROPE, as reflected in the constant reports of pogroms in Poland, Ukraine, and Roumania, is causing deep concern in the Allied countries, and especially in the United States. "Civilization will be a mockery and democracy a delusion so long as any nation tolerates or permits the sort of treatment which has been meted out to the Jews of Poland," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and the New York *Globe* insists that it should be the first duty of the Peace Conference now, and of the League of Nations later, to prevent such occurrences. "These outrages," declares Charles Evans Hughes, "are a betrayal of the cause for which we fought; they are a betrayal of the victory that has been won."

While the persecutions and massacres already reported are disturbing enough in themselves, they are but scattered sparks compared to the conflagration some observers foresee. Thus Mr. William G. Shepherd, in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, says that not only leading Jews in France, but even notable Russian authorities, including Kerensky, "admit the possibility that the next Russian horror will consist of attacks on Jews." He pictures "the Jewry of the entire world awaiting with bated breath events upon which hangs life or death for Hebrews in the coming upheaval in Russia":

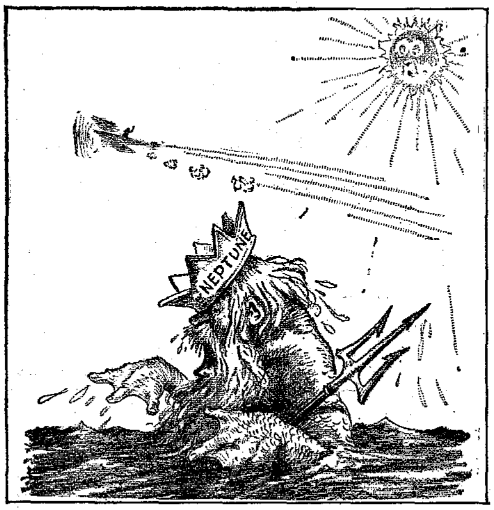
> "Peace officials here have reasons for believing that public opinion in Russia is tending to solidify against the lower classes of Jews. All the evils identified with Bolshevism are attributed in the mind of the average Russian to Leon Trotzky and the Hebrew associates of the Gentile, Lenine. If Admiral Kolchak achieves the mastery of Russia it is almost inevitable that a nation-wide man hunt will follow for Bolsheviki, and that the ignorant soldiery under Kolchak will make Bolshevism a race and religious issue instead of a political one. Yet the better class of Russian Hebrews, including to the last man every member of the Zionist movement there, are anti-Bolshevik."

"The day a determined mob starts down the streets of Petrograd and Moscow shouting 'Kill the Jews!' 'Give us bread!' will probably be the day that the next successful revolution will start," says Mr. Frazier Hunt in a dispatch from Helsingfors to the Chicago *Tribune*. And he adds: "This cry of 'Kill the Jews!' probably will be a terror that will usher in the bloodiest progrom that the world ever has seen."

While in Russia, Roumania, and Poland the Jews are in peril because they are regarded as Bolsheviki, in Ukraine, it seems, they are being killed on the ground that they are capitalists. Says a Paris correspondent of the Jewish New York *Day*:

> "I have secured a documentary report regarding the Jewish massacres in Ukraine, which was just brought via Odessa. Since December the black record shows tens of thousands of Jewish victims in cities, towns, and hamlets which were pillaged and plundered. The massacres were prearranged. No mercy was shown to babies, women, or aged.
>
> "In order to incite the base instincts of the Ukrainian armies against the Jews, during the first days of the massacres placards were posted in the Kief streets, signed by the Ukrainian National Republican Military Information Bureau and Cossack Committee, appealing to the Ukrainian population and emphasizing that among Ukraine's enemies were the Jewish capitalists."

But most of the lime-light in connection with recent charges of persecuting the Jews has fallen to the share of the new republic of Poland. "Poland," declares the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, of New York, "is now at the bar of the world's judgment." And Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, addressing a mass-meeting recently in Madison Square Garden, New York, urged that Poland be denied a place in the League of Nations and in the family of free nations unless the Polish Government undertakes to prevent pogroms and grants fair play to Jews. "Nothing would be more discouraging in the world outlook than the pogroms in Poland, if the facts are as stated," remarks the Baltimore *American*, which adds: "If there are things to be said for the



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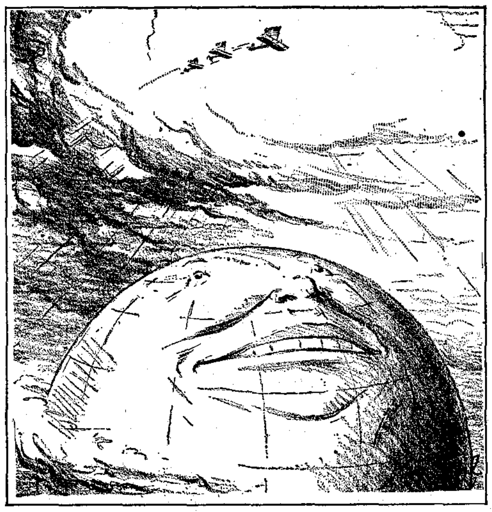
"TH' NERVE OF 'EM!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ALBERT C. READ,
Of the United States Navy.



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OVER THE TOP.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

"WE ARE SAFELY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE POND."

So reported Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, who, with his crew, was the first to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. The seaplane *NC-4* smashed a hoodoo reputation by crossing the ocean after surviving accidents on the way to Newfoundland. It left Rockaway May 8 and Newfoundland May 16, reaching the Azores on the 17th and Lisbon May 27. It covered the 2,150 miles between Newfoundland and Portugal in the actual flying time of 26 hours and 45 minutes. This was an American feat, performed by Americans with an American-made machine.

Poles, if there have been no such pogroms against the Jews, let the facts be known." "The American Jews would be unworthy of America, careless of the freedom and security they enjoy under American institutions, if they did not protest most indignantly against the massacres in Poland, Galicia, and Lithuania," remarks the Boston *Herald*. American Jews and American Gentiles in all parts of the United States have indeed united in protest against these alleged persecutions; Congress has passed resolutions deeply deploring "the acts of violence and cruelty committed against men, women, and children because of race or religion"; President Wilson has cabled assurance to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise that "safeguards against religious discrimination will be embodied in the arrangements by which the new states are to be set up"; and in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris we read that the Peace Conference is drafting treaties with the new states to protect minorities, particularly Jews, from racial and religious discrimination. To quote this dispatch:

"One of those who assisted in drawing up the treaties summed them up to-day as follows:

"'They guarantee substantially the same equality and freedom of race, language, and religion as we have in the United States. While it is difficult to frame any specific provision against mob violence, yet this usually results from racial discrimination, and by establishing strict equality we hope to eliminate the causes leading to riots.'"

In the meantime, however, our news columns carry such items as the following, given out by the Polish agents of the Joint Distribution Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers:

"We have authoritative information that pogroms took place recently in Kalisch, Dombrowo, Chmelnik, Pinchow, Stupnik, Wielun, Bust, and other parts of Poland.

"On March 20 the Christian deputy Daschinski reported in the Warsaw Diet that on March 12 Polish soldiers pierced the bodies of inoffensive children in Dombrowo; another Christian deputy, Puzchak, reported that officers of the Polish Army shot at a crowd.

"In Kosnitz the Poles forced a Jew to kneel down and kiss Polish ground until exhausted.

"The Jews can't use railway transportation on account of the terrible treatment by conductors and passengers.

"On March 17, on the way from Lodz to Kalisch, Polish passengers applied a match to the beard of Joseph Lorinter, a highly respected merchant. They then thrust him out of the car and he was severely bruised.

"On the plea that they are searching for hidden weapons, Polish gendarmes invade respectable Jewish homes and rob them of all portable belongings.

"The Polish authorities in small towns are instigators of those pogroms. The Government is inactive. Polish Jews cry to American Jewry for help."

But "whatever we Jews have lived through in recent bloody years, what pogroms, persecutions, exiles, hangings we have experienced—all these can not be compared to that which happened at Pinsk," says the Warsaw Yiddish paper *Hajnt*. What happened is thus told in the New York *Tribune* by Elias Tobenkin, who brings the story back with him from Poland:

"On the afternoon of Saturday, April 5, in the city of Pinsk, about one hundred Jews, men and women, the majority of them members of cooperative societies, were gathered at the Jewish club-house to discuss ways and means for the proper distribution of the food which had just been received from America. At 5:50 o'clock a company of soldiers from the Polish Army occupying the white Russian city which the Poles had recently taken from the Russians entered the club-house and arrested the entire gathering on suspicion that they were Bolsheviki.

"The hundred men and women were marched off to the office of the city commandant, where they were searched and relieved of all valuables. They were then marched into the market-place, lined up against the wall surrounding the Catholic church, and sorted. The women and old men were put to one side, while thirty-seven young and middle-aged men were put to another side, and told that they were to be summarily shot. A military automobile carrying a machine gun and soldiers drove up in front of the men, who were surrounded by a cordon of troops. The reflector lamps of the car were turned on them, as it was already dark. The machine gun was turned on them, and in addition a squad of soldiers was given the command to aim their rifles. Several salvos were fired, and the thirty-seven young men were mowed down amid horrible wailing. One of them had gone insane and died while chanting the holiest prayer of the Jewish Day of Atonement, '*Kol Nidre*.' . . . . . .

"The order to shoot these men was given by the Polish military commander of the town, Major Luczynski."

Premier Paderewski declares positively that there has not been a single pogrom in Poland since he became Premier. German anti-Polish propaganda, he says, has attributed to Poland atrocities really committed in Russia and Ukraine. And in a statement given out by Mr. W. O. Gorski, Director of the Polish Information Bureau, in New York, we read:

"Dr. Vernon Kellogg, recently returned to New York from

Poland, where he spent three months as representative of the United States Food Administration, can testify that during his sojourn in Poland from January 1 to April 4 he had forty-four representatives covering all the districts of Poland and reporting about the smallest occurrences. He can testify that he heard during that time of no pogroms.

"Concerning the occurrences at Pinsk, the American Red Cross in Washington has in its possession a sworn report from its representatives at Pinsk showing that the Jews who were shot there were executed by order of the military commander for violating his order against secret meetings, following the capture of Pinsk from the Bolsheviki by Polish forces."

Questioned by a representative of the New York *Times*, Mr. Kellogg said:

"There was one actual killing of Jews at Pinsk in which thirty-three were shot by the order of the major commanding at the place. His claim was that they were part of a Bolshevik uprising. Their claim was that they were holding a food conference, to determine the mode of distributing some relief food that had come for the Jews. I am entirely unable, of course, to say which was telling the truth. There were certainly no serious affairs of this kind in Warsaw in January and March when I was there. On the other hand, there were constant rumors of difficulties of one kind and another between the Jews and the Poles."

"These stories of pogroms are false," affirms Mr. John F. Smulski, president of the National Polish Department of America, who appeals to President Wilson to protect the Poles in America from the effects of what he pictures as a campaign of calumny. To quote Mr. Smulski in part:

"On behalf of the American citizens of Polish blood or origin, who comprise a large part of the 4,000,000 Polish immigrants in the United States, I most respectfully ask that steps be taken to curb the anti-Polish demonstrations which are now being carried on throughout the United States, based on stories of alleged pogroms in Poland.

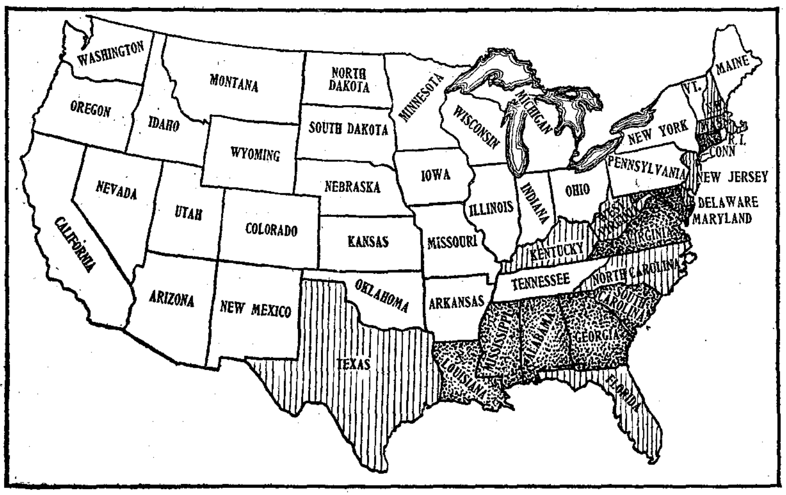
"In the principal newspapers of New York and other cities, infamous advertisements, flatly and unequivocally charging the Poles with having slaughtered Jews in Poland, are being spread, and mass-meetings are being held, at which mere hearsay stories are spread as authenticated facts. I have been given to understand this campaign is only the beginning. As a result, the Polish people in the United States are being held up to the scorn and distrust of their fellow American citizens of all groups, and a distinct and bitter racial antagonism between the Jewish and Polish citizens is being created. . . . . . .

"The Poles in America are second to none in the appreciation of your original declaration in favor of Poland, and in their support of the Great War. They have given 250,000 men to the American Army, in countless towns and villages. The first to die in action were Polish boys. In addition, those who, by reason of alienage, were debarred from the American Army, volunteered to the number of 25,000 for the Polish Army organized in France.

"My appeal to-day is based on the requests, particularly of those of Polish blood who are American citizens, and who, in making their protest, fear not for Poland, but for the solidarity of American life, if, through these ill-considered, these unjust calumnious attacks, racial antagonisms are created between people who for many years in the great cities of this nation have lived in harmony. Let me assure you, Mr. President, that the sole ambition of the Poles, those of Polish blood in America, is for a Poland with equal rights and opportunities for all, as in the United States, and with special privileges for none."

WILL THE STATES RATIFY SUFFRAGE?

ONLY EIGHT STATES are declared unlikely to ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution, as reported by newspaper editors at the State capitals, who should know the bent of the various legislatures if anybody does. In response to telegrams to every State capital in the Union, and to some of the large city newspapers, the replies indicate that thirty-one State legislatures are believed certain, or almost certain, to ratify, eight are almost sure not to, while nine must be classed as doubtful. Such guides, of course, are not infallible, but readers will doubtless remember that our poll of the legislatures on prohibition forecasted the ratification of the prohibitory amendment, which followed in due course. Since it takes thirty-six States to ratify, it is evident that the suffragists must carry five of the doubtful States to win or that the "antis" must swing over five of the uncertain ones to insure the defeat of the amendment. The States in which the amendment will have its hardest sledding, according to our information, are Connecticut and the seven Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. "Will the Mississippi legislature ratify the suffrage amendment?" "Never in a thousand years," replies the Jackson *Clarion-Ledger*. "Four-fifths or more of the Mississippi legislature will oppose female suffrage in any form," we are told; "it will be made an issue of the canvass, and few members of the legislature will be elected who favor female suffrage." According to the editor of the Montgomery *Journal*, "the race question is the biggest obstacle to woman suffrage in Alabama and the South." Other editors in the South do not feel that the women of that section have demanded the vote in such unmistakable terms as to compel their legislators to vote for the Federal Amendment. The editor of the Richmond *News-Leader*, for instance, does not anticipate favorable action before 1922 at the earliest, primarily "because the legislators have not been convinced that the demand for the ballot is general among Virginia women."



WILL THE THIRTY-SIX NECESSARY STATES RATIFY SUFFRAGE?

In the thirty-one States in white ratification is predicted; in the nine marked by vertical shading the outcome is held uncertain; in the eight mottled States the chances are thought to be against ratification.

If we turn from the Hill Difficulty of the South to the Doubting Castle of New England in the North, we find the prospects favorable for ratification in Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island, but extremely dark in Connecticut. In Massachusetts, the chief of the New England States, we find one editor voicing a belief that the legislature will ratify, while the Boston *American* takes refuge in pointing out that "no test vote has been taken in the Massachusetts legislature," and then quoting confident predictions of victory from both suffragists and "antis" and letting them balance each other. Similarly uncertain is the reply from New Hampshire. One editor, indeed, considers the legislature "certain to ratify," but the Concord *Monitor* informs us that in the last legislature an equal suffrage resolution passed the house, but failed in the senate. As *The Monitor* explains it: "There is a strong antisuffrage sentiment in this State, but adoption of the suffrage amendment by Congress might have enough influence to overcome opposition in the legislature."

With these doubtful States in New England may be classed

New Jersey and Delaware, whose editorial observers at the State capitals declare themselves quite unable to forecast the action of the legislators. In the capital of West Virginia, the Charleston *Mail* thinks that the legislature will certainly ratify, while *The Gazette* points to an antisuffrage referendum majority of 93,000 two years ago as indicating that the amendment will meet strong opposition. We have no report from Kentucky. The Tallahassee *Democrat* predicts ratification in Florida, but in view of the confessed inability of another paper in that State to give us any information, and in view of the community of feeling between Florida and other Southern States which are not expected to ratify, it seems only fair to put Florida in the doubtful list. In North Carolina the Raleigh *News and Observer* predicts ratification by a small majority due to an expected future growth of suffrage sentiment in the State. The Raleigh *Times* expects ratification in the 1920 session unless "the Old Guard candidate for Governor captures the gubernatorial nomination in the primary held in the same month; in that event suffrage will be most likely submitted to a referendum." These predictions are so qualified that we hardly feel justified in placing North Carolina among the States practically certain to ratify. In Texas women vote in the primaries, and Texas is the only State having partial suffrage in which ratification is not confidently predicted. Our Texas advisers tell us that the legislature will be guided by the referendum on State-wide suffrage held two weeks ago, but the vote was so extremely close that the result can hardly be considered an unmistakable mandate, and the State should perhaps be classed as uncertain.

When we turn to the States in which ratification is confidently predicted we find that they include all the full suffrage States, all the partial suffrage States except Texas, and also Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Mexico, in which women do not now vote. There seems to be no question about ratification in Wyoming, "the original woman-suffrage State which came into the Union with that as one of its constitutional provisions," declares the Cheyenne *State Leader*, adding: "any legislator who dares oppose ratification of the national suffrage amendment would promptly be lynched here, and there would not even be an inquest." Similarly in the suffrage State of Utah we are reminded by the Salt Lake *Deseret News* that the legislature will "unquestionably ratify," since woman suffrage "was written into the State Constitution twenty-three years ago and its workings have been altogether admirable." In some suffrage States a slightly different reason is rendered. The Helena, Montana, *Independent* predicts ratification within fifteen minutes after the legislature is called together—"not because Montana is convinced that suffrage is expedient, practical, or contributes to good government, but because politicians fear consequences of opposition from radical elements of our State who believe they control the vote of Montana women since the Jeannette Rankin incident." In New York, the Albany *Argus* predicts that the legislature will ratify because New York women now have the vote and "because most New York State legislators are intelligent men, and have come to realize that women as a rule are better qualified to pass on matters of government than men—as a rule."

In Vermont, which is not a suffrage State, our informants predict ratification, but do not give their reasons. According to the Harrisburg *Telegraph* the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature has declared for suffrage, and the Senate is likely to be influenced by Governor Sproul, who has pledged himself to work for votes for women. The Santa Fé *New Mexican* believes that growing public sentiment in favor of woman suffrage "will compel ratification in New Mexico." Ohio has twice rejected equal suffrage in recent years, but this, according to the Columbus *Dispatch*, has been largely "due to opposition from the wet interests." But Ohio has now entered the dry column, "and the only organized opposition to suffrage is thereby probably removed." Hence *The Dispatch* thinks ratification certain.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The garage is becoming jealous of the hangar.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

One can buy ten cents' worth of almost anything now for thirty cents.—*Toledo Blade.*

Away down underneath you can bet Germany is mighty glad to get off as easily as she does.—*Santa Fé New Mexican.*

Burleson does not know the difference between merging wires and crossing them.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Don't waste sympathy on the Germans. They have enough of it for themselves.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Russian doesn't care what happens now. He knows it will be an improvement.—*Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.*

American railroads will go back to their owners in 1920—if they can overtake their owners by that time.—*Chicago Daily News.*

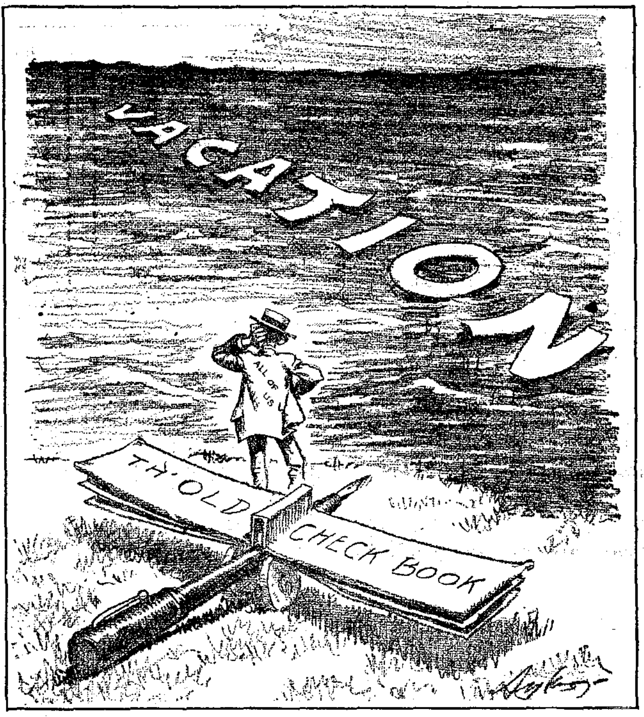
The Germans got off lucky at that. There is no amendment to the Treaty making Germany bone-dry on July 1.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Germany has submitted her plan for a League of Nations. Her first choice of plans was submitted in 1914.—*Washington Herald.*

Hereafter many a Mr. Newlywed will expect Mrs. to make doughnuts like the ones the S. A. made at the front.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

It has been charged that Woodrow Wilson is an idealist. If he still is, after what he has bumped up against in Europe, then there is no cure for him.—*Detroit News.*

The German Chancellor says that the peace terms will turn his country into an enormous jail. If that is true, literal and exact justice will be done for the first time in human history.—*Cleveland Press.*



ANTICIPATING THE FLIGHT.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

It's a hard bed, Heinie, but who made it?—*Cleveland Press.*

The bump in bumper wheat crop seems to be for the consumer of bread.—*Detroit News.*

The Germans seem to be stuck on President Wilson's fourteen points.—*Long Island City Star.*

We shall soon see whether marriage or drink is the cause of the divorce evil.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

The luxury tax on soft drinks adds the "kick."—*Long Island City Star.*

The Prussian Premier complains that it is a mailed-fist peace. Isn't that what Prussia started out to get?—*Cleveland Press.*

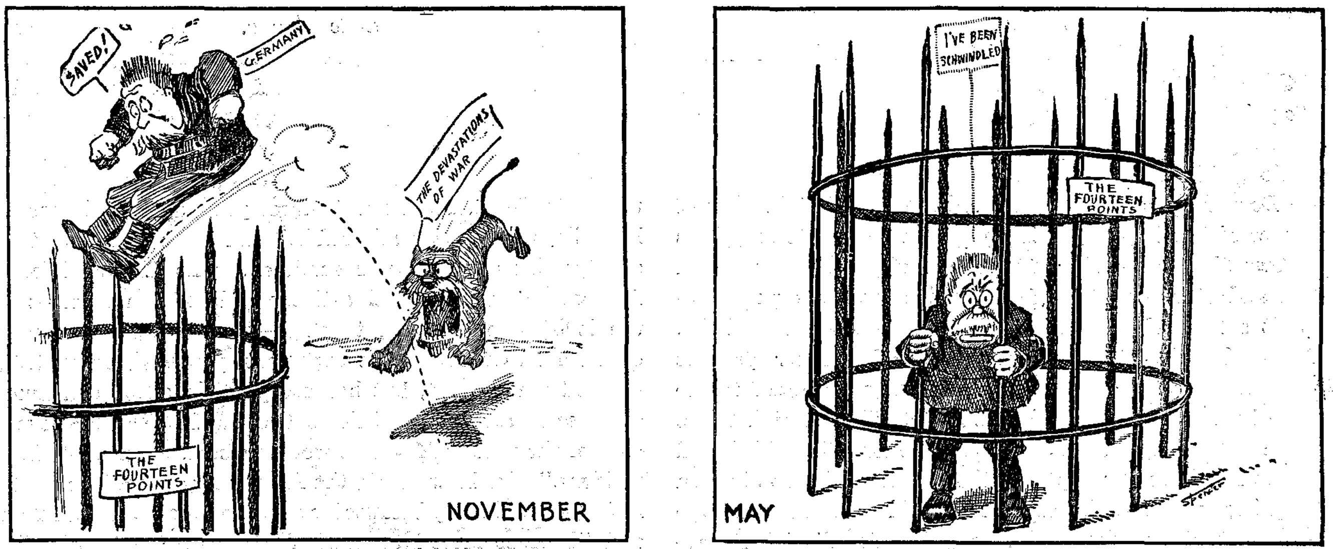
Britannia may glory in being mistress of the seas, but Columbia is proud to be sole proprietor of the *NC's.*—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"Better Boys—Better Men" is the fitting slogan that has been given Boy-Scout week. Also, it can be turned around.—*Detroit News.*

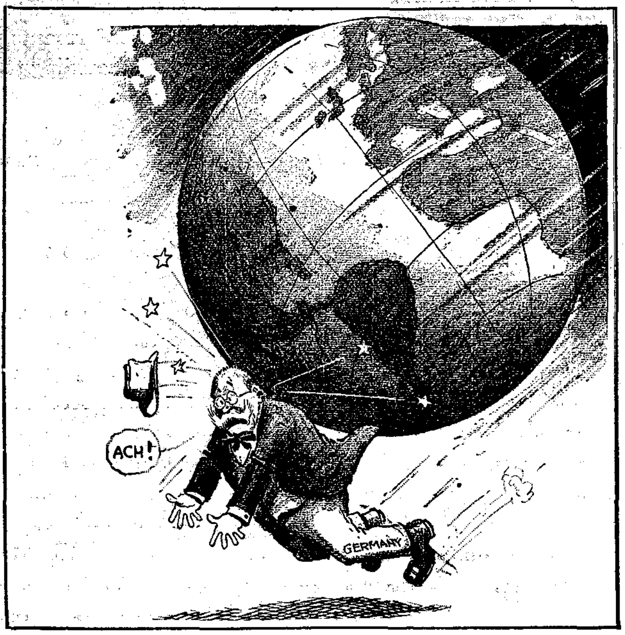
Some of Mr. Wilson's friends are beginning to wonder anxiously whether he doesn't know enough to come in out of the wet.—*Philadelphia North American.*

If any have forgotten Abraham Lincoln's origin, the exploits of Sergeant York will do as a reminder that our "mountain whites" are of unexcelled American stock.—*Springfield Republican.*

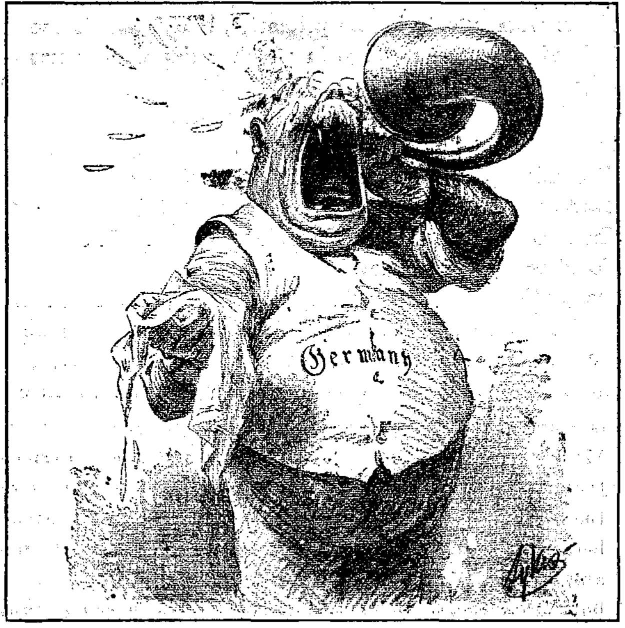
A United States Marine, twenty-two years old, holds the medal for being the best shot with a rifle. A man somewhat older, who looks down a barrel of flour and provides what is put over the kitchen range, holds the record for being oftenest hit.—*Detroit News.*


SAVED!
GERMANY
THE DEVASTATIONS OF WAR
THE FOURTEEN POINTS
NOVEMBER
I'VE BEEN SCHWINDLED
THE FOURTEEN POINTS
MAY

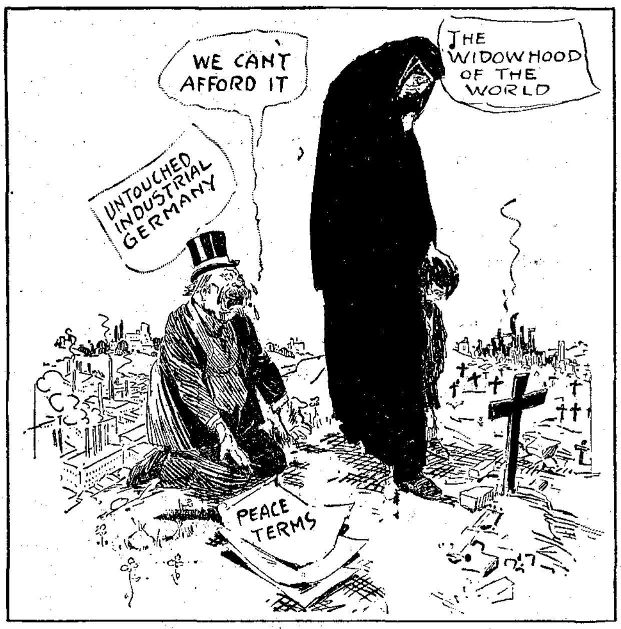
IT IS NOT THE POINTS THAT HAVE CHANGED, BUT THE POINT OF VIEW!
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*


ACH!
GERMANY

WASN'T IT THE EARTH THEY WANTED?
—Ket in the Oakland *Tribune.*



THE SYMPATHETIC LISTENER.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*


WE CAN'T AFFORD IT
THE WIDOWHOOD OF THE WORLD
UNTOUCHED INDUSTRIAL GERMANY
PEACE TERMS

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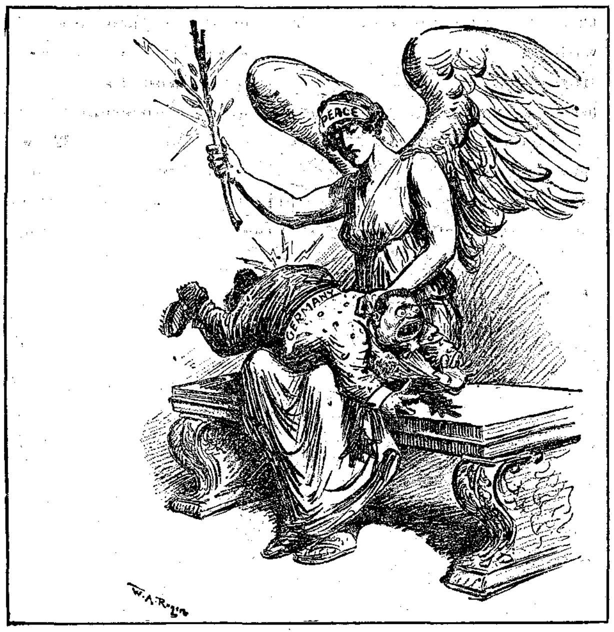
GRIEF.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*


PEACE
GERMANY

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EXTENDING THE OLIVE-BRANCH.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

FEATURING FRITZ IN THE GREAT PEACE MELODRAMA.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

IRISH AND IRISH-AMERICAN.

In the front row from the reader's left to right: Count Plunkett, ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois; President Edward de Valera, of the Sinn-Fein Republic; Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia; and Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City. Back row, left to right: Father O'Flannigan, Mr. Griffith, Mr. O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Mr. Cosgrove, all prominent Sinn-Feiners.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN DELEGATES TO IRELAND

AS GALL AND WORMWOOD to some British editors was the possibility that Premier Lloyd George should receive the Irish-American delegates, Messrs. Frank P. Walsh, Michael J. Ryan, and ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois. But the threatened interview never took place, and Mr. Ryan tells a Paris correspondent of an American paper that the Premier's change of heart on the question of receiving the delegates "gives us a feeling of great personal satisfaction," because "we accepted his invitation to meet him with reluctance and only because of his eminence in the control of his country, but we were all deeply cognizant of the possible dangers attendant upon it." Mr. Ryan considers this incident a striking commentary "upon the pretended justice of British rule—that the announcement of the meeting of three plain Americans with the British Premier could shake the British Empire with storms of wrath and excite the press and Parliament to fever heat." The Irish-American delegation represent the Irish Race Convention held in Philadelphia on February 22, which consisted chiefly of members of Irish-American societies. The object of their journey is to help the cause of Irish freedom, and one of their efforts in this direction has been to request that Secretary Lansing use his good offices to procure from the British Government safe conduct from Dublin to Paris and return Messrs. De Valera, Arthur Griffith, and Count Plunkett, elected representatives of the Irish people, so that the claims of Ireland "may be represented by her own lawfully chosen spokesmen to the Peace Conference." The American delegates, with the permission of the British Government, visited Ireland, as they state in their letter to Secretary Lansing, "for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the Irish people and ascertaining their views for ourselves." And from Dublin dispatches we learn that when Messrs. Ryan and Dunne reached that city they were met at the station by enormous crowds which formed a procession and escorted the Americans through the principal streets. Notwithstanding the military proscription of meetings and processions, there was no interference with the demonstration. We read further that on their arrival at their hotel the Americans addrest the crowds from a window, dwelling upon the objects of the war and claiming the right of self-determination and a republican form of government for the Irish. They declared the Irish just as much entitled to those rights as the Jugo-Slavs. Some press dispatches from Ireland indicate that the Sinn-Feiners are greatly encouraged by the visit of the Irish-American delegates, which makes the Unionist press in London more ireful than ever. The London *Morning Post* insinuates that Mr. Wilson may be in some way to blame for their coming when it says that "if it is true that Mr. Wilson is behind this intrigue against the union of the United Kingdom—and after the President's behavior toward Italy anything is credible—the American Ambassador ought to be told that the United Kingdom does not tolerate interference in its domestic affairs. They are our business, and the business of nobody else." Says the London *Times:*

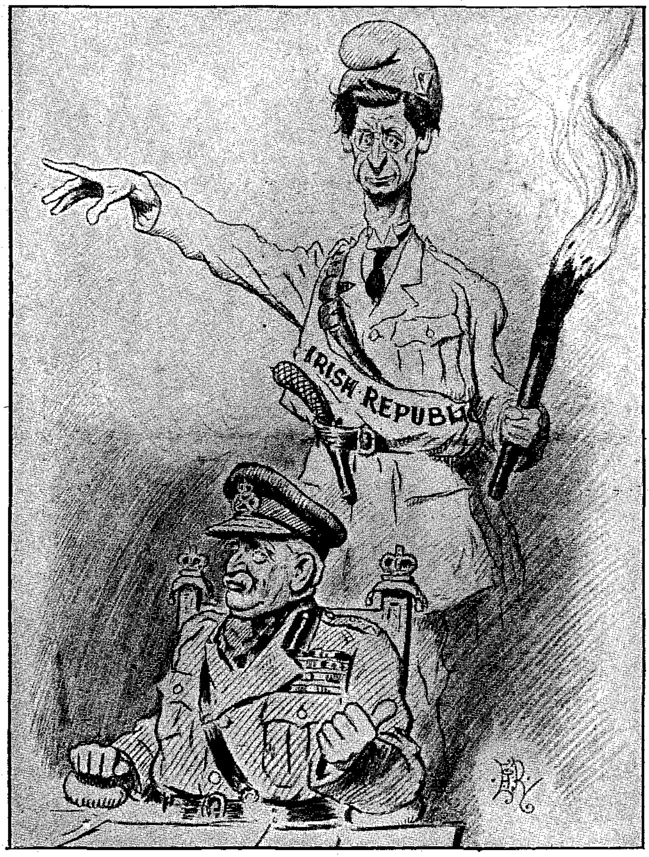
> "We want no more missions of this kind to these islands. The delegates have made themselves extremely ridiculous, and under any government less tolerant than ours they would have been expelled. They comported themselves in a manner embarrassing even to their hosts."

The Belfast *News-Letter* speaks of the American delegates as "self-appointed meddlers" in the affairs of the United Kingdom which do not concern the people of the United States "whether hyphenated or not, nor those of any other foreign country, however friendly." Quite the contrary view is held by the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, which says:

> "They represent the great and united uprising of Irish America in the crisis of the motherland's fate, and in themselves are typical of the fidelity that through good report and ill report, in sunshine and in storm, have striven to sustain the secular struggle for Irish rights. Since their arrival in Paris the prospects of the Irish cause have become perceptibly brighter, even tho not assured. They have done something to penetrate for Ireland the cynicism and the selfishness that have converted the pseudo-democratic Peace Conference into a replica of the Congress of the autocrats at Vienna, and threaten to sow as fruitful a crop of strife, bloodshed, and death. To accomplish even that is a great achievement. Their passports suggest that they come to Ireland on weightier business than sight-seeing or parading. Their advent should be helpful. They will

be able to give an authentic account of Irish-American opinion, and should also be able to give a measure of what is feasible and practicable in Paris. Whatever their mission, Ireland bids them *cead mile failte*, and will see in their presence a guaranty of the future, whatever the present may contain."

According to Mr. Ryan, of the Irish-American delegation, as quoted by a Paris correspondent, "there is no country in the world so overwhelmingly one as Ireland," and he urges as the aim of the delegation's mission that "the republic be recognized and the opportunity for peace and happiness be given to the Irish people." The declaration of independence adopted by the Parliament of the Irish Republic was not permitted to be published in Ireland, but copies of it were given to the American press by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan, of New York. The text of the declaration reads:



ENGLAND'S "PERILOUS TOLERANCE" IN IRELAND.

His Excellency Lord French, F.M.—"'Don't I notice anything unusual going on behind my back?' No-o-o, I don't think so—oh! unless by any chance you're alluding to this absurd person with a cap of Liberty and a torch, etc.; of course *he's there all the time;* bless you, we don't take any notice of *him!*" —*The Bystander* (London).

"Whereas, the Irish people is by right a free people; and whereas for seven hundred years the Irish people has never ceased to repudiate and has repeatedly protested in arms against foreign usurpation;

"And whereas, English rule in this country is, and always has been, based upon force and fraud and maintained by military occupation against the declared will of the people;

"And whereas, the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Army, acting on behalf of the Irish people;

"And whereas, the Irish people is resolved to secure and maintain its complete independence in order to promote the common weal, to reestablish justice, to provide for future defense, to insure peace at home and good will with all nations, and to constitute a national policy based upon the people's will, with equal right and equal opportunity for every citizen;

"And whereas, at the threshold of a new era in history the Irish electorate has in the general election of December, 1918, seized the first occasion to declare by an overwhelming majority its firm allegiance to the Irish Republic;

"Now, therefore, we, the elected representatives of the ancient Irish people, in national parliament assembled, do, in the name of the Irish nation, ratify the establishment of the Irish Republic and pledge ourselves and our people to make this declaration effective by every means at our command.

"To ordain that the elected representatives of the Irish people alone have power to make laws binding on the people of Ireland, and that the Irish Parliament is the only parliament to which that people will give its allegiance.

"We solemnly declare foreign government in Ireland to be an invasion of our national right, which we will never tolerate, and we demand the evacuation of our country by the English garrison;

"We claim for our national independence the recognition and support of every free nation of the world, and we proclaim that independence to be a condition precedent to international peace hereafter;

"In the name of the Irish people we humbly commit our destiny to Almighty God, who gave our fathers the courage and determination to persevere through centuries of a ruthless tyranny, and, strong in the justice of the cause which they have handed down to us, we ask his divine blessing on this, the last stage of the struggle which we have pledged ourselves to carry through to freedom."

BELGIUM'S MURDERED STEEL INDUSTRY

THE CRUELEST DEVASTATION in Belgium was not military, but was the deliberate looting or destruction of industrial plants. In fact, the best reply to the Germans' objections to the peace terms might be to take them through the wrecked and pillaged factories. Their delegates exclaimed that under the treaty "an enormous part of German industry would inevitably be condemned to destruction." The Allied reply assured them that this fear was false, but for Belgium the destruction is already done. The organization whose purpose was to ruin Belgium industrially was made up of two brigades, we learn from a Liége correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, the first of which was engaged in dismounting machinery in order to carry it off into Germany and set it up there. More "frightfulness" characterized the other section of the organization, for its duty was simply to destroy machinery, blast-furnaces, and in general all appurtenances of the steel industry. The head of this organization was Dr. Quesbert, a professor of metallurgy at Aix-la-Chapelle, of whom we read as follows:

"He arrived in Belgium toward the end of 1917 with his gang of wreckers. It appears that at this period Germany was beginning to have doubts of gaining a military victory. Knowing she could no longer hope to annex Belgium, she decided to assassinate her by a thrust in the heart, namely, Belgian industry.

"All the directors of the big Belgian factories became acquainted at this time with Dr. Quesbert, for he called upon them, suave and polite, with an apology for the necessity of 'disturbing' them. Then softly and kindly he made known his request, which was nothing more than a lie. Said he:

"'The German High Command must have guns, more guns, always more guns, and munitions. To provide them, we must have steel, more steel, always more steel. Now as you have in your plants plenty of steel, in the shape of machines, we purpose to destroy some of them in order to recast them for the manufacture of our needed guns. . . . We shall try not to cause you too much pain or annoyance—in the beginning . . . . . !'"

This announcement, slicked over with an oily smile, was immediately followed by the incursion into the steel-plants of the German wrecking crews, who used either dynamite or a destructive weapon they called the "sheep." With dynamite they disemboweled furnaces and the platforms of masonry on which machines were mounted. The "sheep," we are told, are heavy pieces of steel which were hoisted above machinery marked for destruction, and then allowed to fall from a height, with the result that in one instant these delicate and intricate machines were smashed into fragments. The damage done at the big plant of Ougrée-Marhaye, which, before the war, employed 9,000 men, is estimated at approximately $10,000,000, according to the money value of 1914, which is put to-day as equaling $40,000,000. At Cockerill, a plant then employing 11,000 workers, it is reported that the damage amounted to

$15,000,000 according to the rate in 1914, which means to-day about $60,000,000. The *Matin's* correspondent continues:

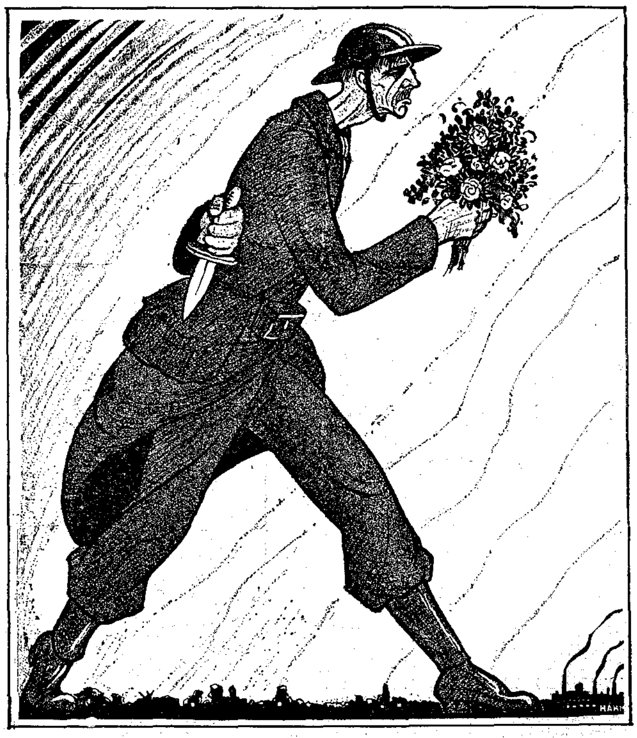
"Nor was this destruction caused, as they pretended, in order that they might have material to manufacture guns. The proof lies in the enormous quantity of steel débris that they did not bother to carry away and which is heaped among the ruins. Their sinister object was to destroy Belgium's magnificent industry in order that its competition with German trade might suffer a long period of suppression after the war."

Germany merits only the severest form of just reprisal in the reestablishment of industrial Belgium, and he suggests the completest reparation. Meanwhile he tells us that anything like supersensitiveness in these matters on the part of the Entente amazes people at Liége, who say: "Belgium's industry has been murdered. Must one waste words and ceremony on murderers?"

BELGIUM'S CLAIM ON THE SCHELDT

AMONG BELGIUM'S CLAIMS at the Peace Conference is the demand that the south bank of the river Scheldt from some distance below Antwerp to the sea and the control of the river be ceded to her. It is held that the Scheldt is the "natural and appropriate frontier" between the two countries. Belgium is trying to obtain an agreement with Holland to this end, we learn from the press, and is willing to pay the Dutch a fair price for the territory. A Dutch view of this question is presented in *The New Europe* (London) by a writer who signs himself "Hollander," and who maintains that tho the Belgian "annexationists" have a grievance against Holland "because that country has failed to do its duty toward Belgium in protecting the sister state against the invader," still—

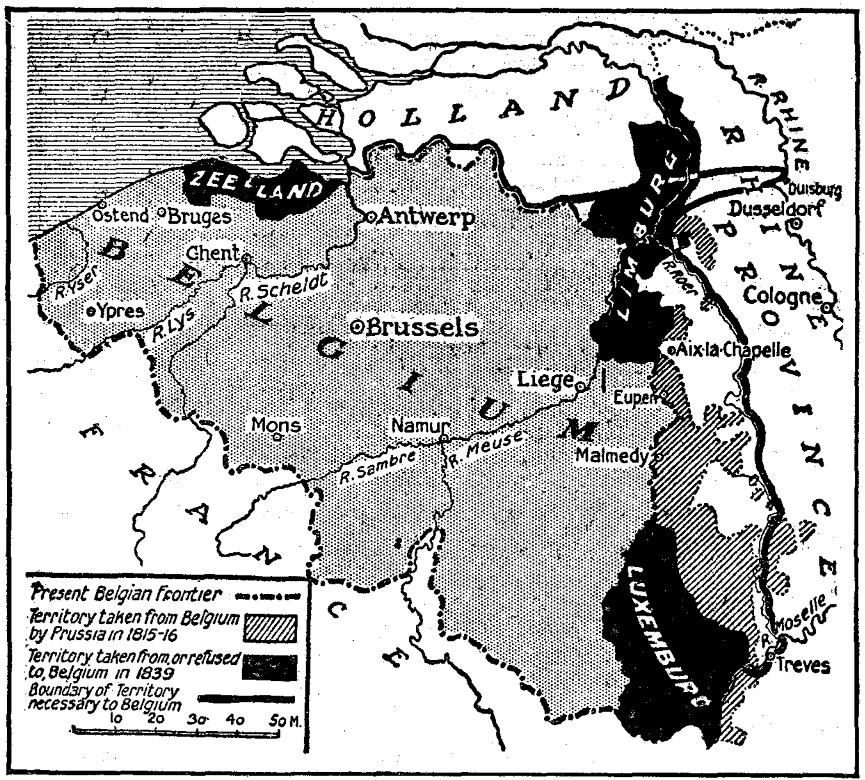
"From the view-point of officially recognized international law, she was under no obligation to protect anything except the mercantile traffic on the river; and that she kept the Scheldt closed during the war, for the transport of troops was in obedience to the rules of neutrality as formulated in 1907 at The Hague. Germany, no less than the Allied Powers, has suffered from the effects of this closure, for it prevented the use of Antwerp as a war-harbor and a submarine base, which would have proved ten times more dangerous to the British Fleet and the world's shipping than the German possession of Zeebrugge."



DUTCH VIEW OF BELGIUM.

"In one hand he brings us a bouquet, and in the other he carries a knife." —*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Referring to the assertion often made on the Belgian side that in 1839 Belgium was robbed of Dutch Flanders and the greater part of Dutch Limburg, this informant says that it is one of those hasty, misleading remarks that have no foundation in history, and he adds that "if Belgium at that time was unjustly treated, it was by the loss of Luxemburg, which was torn from her and given to the King of Holland to compensate the Orange dynasty for its diminution of power."



From the London "Daily Mail."

WHAT BELGIUM WANTS.

Belgian territorial demands at the Peace Conference are shown by the key to this map, which has been widely circulated in Belgium.

The claim of Belgium on Dutch Flanders south of the western Scheldt can not be based on any but military grounds, according to "Hollander," who points to the rapid growth of Antwerp's trade in the past fourscore years as sufficient proof that Holland since 1839 has "never abused her possession of the mouth of the Scheldt to impede Belgian trade."

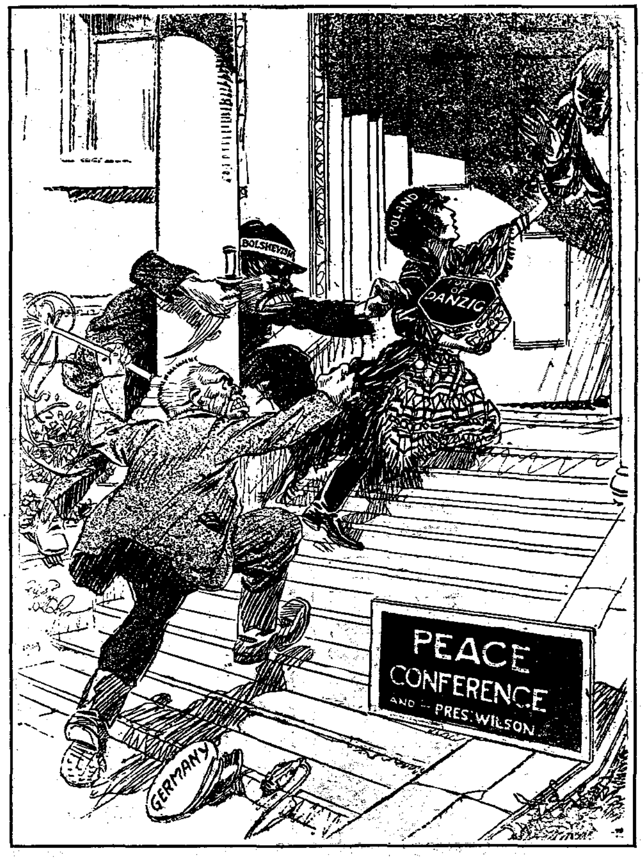
A Belgian view of the matter is exprest by Senator Coppieters, a prominent member of the Belgian Socialist party and a specialist in maritime affairs, who is quoted as follows:

"Under the Treaty of 1839 nothing can be undertaken by us in the portion of the river flowing through Dutch territory without Holland's consent. If by an unfortunate mishap a vessel is sunk in the river we can not remove the wreck without the permission of the Dutch; consequently the river is liable to become obstructed at any time.

"A glance at the map explains why Holland is not eager under present conditions to facilitate our passage to and from the sea; any obstruction in the western arm of the Scheldt tends to divert traffic from Antwerp to Rotterdam at the mouth of the Meuse. Our right of way in the eastern branch is already blocked in two places. Heretofore, whenever we have desired to make any improvements in this western branch, the Dutch have always failed to see the necessity for the change. And yet all the cost of buoying, channel-clearing, and marking is borne by Belgium."

"DANGER" OF A GREATER POLAND

ENORMOUS PROBLEMS confront the new Republic of Poland, which is in urgent need of assistance from the outside, according to a Warsaw correspondent of *The New Europe* (London), who has long studied the Western Slav. But Poland will be injured, not helped, if the Allied Powers support the "imperialistic aspirations of some Polish diplomatists" who would create a Poland great in size and population, but "resting on the shifting sands of social inequality and national injustice." Poland can be strong, says this observer, only if confined to her ethnographic boundaries, which should include the Polish parts of Germany that in latter years have been Germanized. By trying to incorporate territories which "never were and never will be Polish," she would simply provoke constant conflict with her neighbors, particularly Russia; and, what is more, she would excite grave internal contention. It is difficult to place much confidence in the wisdom of the "all-Polish" policy encouraged by some Allied diplomatists, especially the French, according to this informant, who avers that men high in Poland's political life have assured him that France "will go to any lengths to secure the creation of a Greater Poland, such as would include not only Polish, but also Russian and Lithuanian territory, as well as part of Austrian Silesia, which always belonged to the Czechs, and the whole of Austrian Galicia, of which at least half is Ukrainian." We read then:



THE PLIGHT OF LADY POLAND.

LADY POLAND—"Help! Help! Murder! They are robbing me!"
GUARDIAN OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE—"My good woman, please go somewhere else. How can President Wilson perfect his plan for Universal Brotherhood and no more wars if you interrupt his thoughts by shrieking on the door-steps?"—*The World* (London).

"The new Poland would thus count some fifty million inhabitants, and would, it is hoped, help to counterbalance Germany, and at the same time form a strong barrier against Russian Bolshevism. The world seems to have forgotten, however, that the best Polish statisticians place the number of Poles—including the immigrants in America—at twenty-four millions; and that the new Poland would, consequently, be a state with a Polish minority, and with a majority irreconcilably opposed to Polish rule."

According to this contributor to *The New Europe*, the internal situation of Poland is more serious than would appear, for the danger of Bolshevism is growing despite the reassuring attitude of government circles. What increases the Bolshevik menace, we are advised, is the fact that according to report there are about 1,250,000 unemployed in Russian Poland alone, while in Posen conditions are a little better and in Galicia perhaps a little worse, and we read:

"While the Government can not meet the enormous expense of maintaining this great army of unemployed, the farmers can not get laborers for field-work, and industry suffers from lack of workmen. People prefer to take the 'unemployment allowance' paid by the Government rather than work for wages which are sometimes lower than this allowance.

"Meanwhile, the army itself is rather dangerously inoculated with Bolshevik agitation. Many of the men, having gone into the army just to be taken care of and to be able to lead an easy life without much physical or mental exertion, openly talk of refusing obedience in case they should be ordered to fight the peasants."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing arguments against a Greater Poland, we have the authoritative statement of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, who is quoted in Warsaw press dispatches as saying:

"The importance to the peace of Europe of a strong and united Poland can not be exaggerated. Germany made war, not for honor and ideals, but for markets and raw materials. The war has not yet been won. Germany is ready to acknowledge herself beaten in the West, but not in the East.

"The same men who organized the present war count on reorganizing Russia in their own interests. If they do so, they will have an endless supply of labor and raw material. In addition to wheat, they will have cotton from Turkestan, oil, great lumber supplies from the forests of Russia, immense coal and iron deposits, to say nothing of gold, platinum, and other minerals. With these reenforcements Germany would inevitably stamp her dominion on the whole world. Think of the effect on the splendid body of America's highly paid labor if Germany trained and directed the cheap labor of Russia and China. No one could compete with such cheap production.

"What stands in Germany's way is not France or England, which are so far off. Germany is at the gates of disorganized Russia, and once let her combine with the Bolsheviki and reorganize Russia, as she will have the leisure to do in peace time, and she will dominate the world. A strong Poland alone can block this plan."

Another argument in favor of a Greater Poland is advanced by Prof. B. J. Wilden-Hart, who writes in the Belfast *Northern Whig* as follows:

"The Wilsonian policy of self-determination has one great source of danger connected with it. It is the policy of democratic Germany (which is just as Pan-German and Hunnish as Imperial Germany) to have as neighbors on her eastern frontiers small, weak, half-developed states over whom she can soon gain political and economic control. To this end democratic Germany will champion effusively the rights of different nationalities to self-determination, knowing that by so doing Russia will be split up into many small, weak states, such as Esthonia, Livonia, Lithuania, etc. Now, until the middle of the seventeenth century all these different nationalities lived within the borders of the kingdom of Poland, enjoying their own rights, liberties, and customs, and only having in common the king, diet, and coinage. The Lithuanians number about two and a half millions, while the Letts number considerably less. The culture and civilization of all these peoples are, and have been for centuries, essentially Polish. The danger, therefore, of allowing these small peoples to set up a government of their own, which they have never had before, and for which most of them are totally unfitted, is apparent. Most of them would find that their greater safety and happiness lay with an autonomous existence under the tolerant rule of Poland.

"This, then, should be the aim of our statesmen, and the general public should strive to realize the paramount importance of setting up a reunited, complete, and independent Poland, with access to the sea at Danzig, which, together with the Roumanians, shall form a barrier stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, keeping guard over Germany to the East in the same way that France and Italy will keep watch in the West."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE DRUG DISEASE

THE DRUG HABIT is a disease pure and simple; and the fact that our people are slow to realize it causes most of the difficulty experienced in dealing with it. This is the conclusion of Dr Ernest S. Bishop, author of a forthcoming book on "The Drug Peril," who writes on "Some Problems of the Narcotic Drug Situation" in *The Medical Times* (New York, May). Dr. Bishop is clinical professor of medicine in the New York Polyclinic, and was formerly resident physician in charge of alcoholic, narcotic, and prison wards at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Dr. Bishop asserts that narcotic drug addiction is wide-spread among our population, and that it is increasing. In view of the revelations of the past few years, he considers this no longer a matter for argument. Moreover, it existed for very many years before restrictive legislation, to an extent far beyond general realization. Its previously accepted status as a condition arising from morbid or defective mentality, weakness of will, lack of desire to forego indulgence, etc., absolutely fails, Dr. Bishop charges, to give any conception of its true nature and characteristics. To quote and condense his article:

GOOD SOCIETY HAS MORE ADDICTS

Than the underworld, says Dr. E. S. Bishop, who thinks education the best weapon against this evil.

"That the terms 'drug habituate' or 'drug fiend' have been so generally applied and so commonly accepted as descriptive of those afflicted with this condition is conclusive proof of general scientific neglect of it, of past apathy and indifference toward it, and of ignorance concerning it.

"That it is fundamentally a physical disease condition, presenting definite and constant clinical symptoms and signs, and invariable and characteristic physical phenomena, and that it has associated with it—and especially with its unskilful handling—some of the most agonizing physical suffering known to humanity, is now a matter of established record and proof.

"That its physical symptomatology and phenomena are manifested in infants newly born of addicted mothers, and that many of these infants die unless opiate is administered to them, is a well-known fact among those who have made open-minded study of and research into this condition.

"That the physical signs and symptomatology and phenomena of body-need for opiate drug can be easily and invariably demonstrated upon animals purposely addicted in the laboratory and then deprived of their drug, and that the blood serum of these addicted animals suffering from opiate deprivation, when injected into animals who have never been given opiate, produce the same symptomatology and phenomena are matters of competent observation and authoritative record.

"That a considerable proportion, if not a considerable majority, of opiate addicts contracted their addiction disease purely through prolonged constant opiate medication, under conditions where they had nothing at all to do with the administration of the opiate and did not even know what they were getting must be recognized and accepted fact.

"That there is no class characteristic of narcotic addicts, but that the condition exists far more among the honest and worthy and self-supporting members of society than it does in the so-called 'underworld,' is now a matter of easily corroborated record. The narcotic addict is found in every walk of life, the minister and the judge, the physician, the business man, the clerk, the laborer, no class or occupation is without its members suffering from narcotic addiction disease.

"The most urgent problem of the present narcotic situation is the one most sadly neglected in the past, and only recently beginning to be appreciated. It is the problem of securing intelligent, competent, and humane advice and treatment faced by the addict himself.

"The one thing that the average narcotic addict wants is to be helped and cured. The idea that he does not want to be cured arises largely from his hesitation to submit himself to incarceration under legal commitment to institutions of whose results he has either had previous experience himself or has been warned away from by the experience of others."

One of the greatest needs of the situation, Dr. Bishop thinks, is education. Many obvious and easily demonstrable physical facts could be easily determined. The conflicting statements of different schools of thought could be easily evaluated. This "simply has not been done." Boards of health are equipped with facilities to determine the facts of addiction and to give them out for the benefit of the medical profession and the laity. They have their laboratories. It would be a very simple matter to take a ward and place a few addicts under observation long enough to verify or disprove the statements reported by various medical and clinical workers. He goes on:

"A board of health addiction education campaign as to the facts of addiction would save many an innocent person from the contraction of the disease. How does addiction develop? What signs does it show? What are the sufferings of the condition? What does physical need for opiate do to the heart and circulation? What does it do to the intestines and to the other organs? How can one addicted best control his disease until there are facilities and competent education established sufficient to cure it?

"These are the things which are done with all other diseases affecting public health. I have heard it stated that there are more narcotic addicts than consumptives, and I believe it quite probably true. Surely this matter is worth the study of the health departments.

"The neglect of this education is largely responsible for illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. Every new addict made of an adventurous youth means a new customer for the smugglers and venders. If that adventurous youth had been taught the facts—if he thought of addiction as he thinks of tuberculosis, instead of it as being something vague and surrounded by a halo of adventure and experiment, he would not fall an easy victim to the agents of the trafficker, male and female.

"There have been altogether too much talk and publicity given to various special 'treatments' and 'cures.' The man who understands narcotic drug-addiction disease as he understands other diseases can handle it and cure it in a majority of cases. What methods he employs will depend upon the therapeutic needs of the case he treats, and upon his individual intelligence. We should have had enough of specific panaceas and advertised cure-alls. They have practically disappeared from other diseases in medicine.

"War itself is always productive of narcotic addiction as one of its unfortunate medical concomitants. The Civil War left in its wake opiate addicts, results of necessary emergency and other medication. The Spanish War also contributed to the

A HAPPY FAMILY OF RAZORBILL AUKS ON BONAVENTURE ISLAND.

narcotic addicts. That there are opiate addicts resulting from the present world-war is known fact. Europe has its problems in this matter, and we shall not escape ours.

"The number who will be returned from the Army can only be speculated upon, but it is undoubtedly much greater than will ever be made a matter of accurate statistics. There have been unknown and unrecognized opiate addicts in the Army, just as there always have been in civil life. I have information to the effect that some men went into the Army already addicted, concealing their affliction from the examiners in the deliberate and desperate purpose and hope of being able to stop, or to reduce gradually, their opiate administration under the circumstances and discipline of army life. Finding it impossible to do this, and fearing to reveal themselves to the medical officers, or for some other reason, they continued their opiate administration throughout their service and will leave the Army with their addiction unsuspected.

"Since the New York State legislative investigation and the facts brought out by its testimony, the problem of the narcotic situation has changed. In the minds of most people it had been, 'What shall be done with'—or 'What shall be done to the narcotic addict to make him stop using drugs?' For the last two years it has been gradually becoming, 'What can be done for the narcotic addict, so as to relieve him of the physical necessity of using drugs?'

"In this change of attitude lies the hope for the future. Some of the narcotic addicts will have to be done with or done to. They are a comparatively few, inherently irresponsible, vicious, or defective. They should be taken care of irrespective of their addiction. The great mass of addicts, however, need something done for them. They are clinical problems of internal medicine, victims of a definite disease, controllable and arrestable."

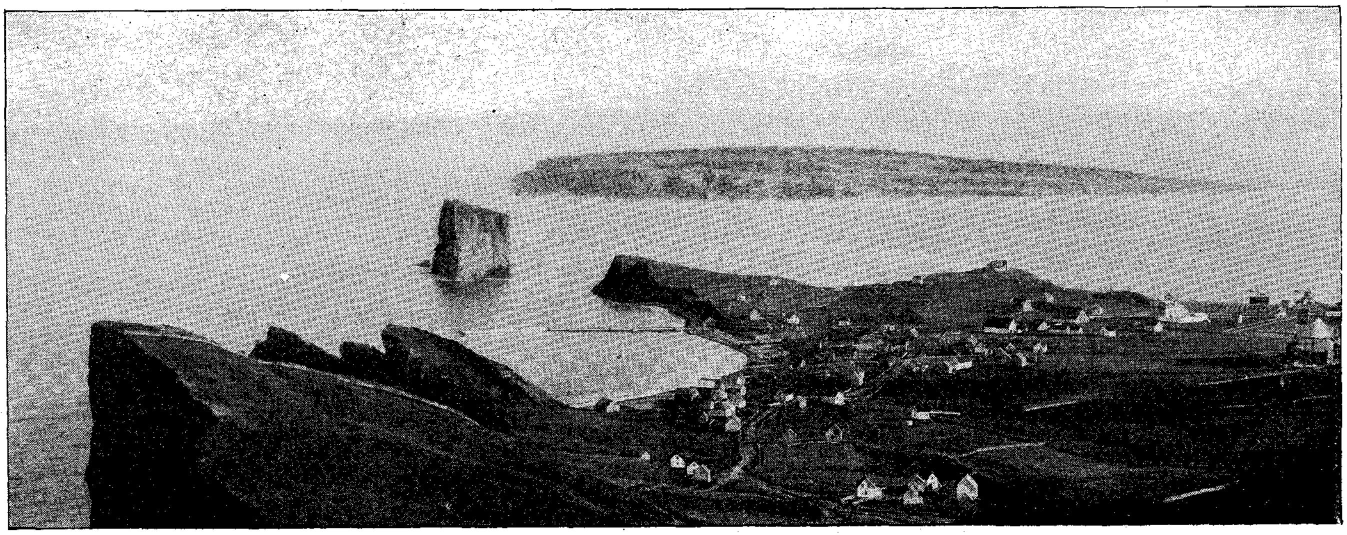
CANADA'S REFUGE FOR SEA-BIRDS

REFUGES FOR BIRDS are usually made for those species having something to do with the economic interests of mankind. A notable departure is the Gaspé reserve, or series of reserves, recently created by law in the Province of Quebec, Canada, to protect water-fowl on and about the St. Lawrence Gulf. The refuge protects all migratory birds, and severe penalties are provided for its violation. This act of protection for birds whose value for us lies solely in their beauty and their scientific interest should be widely copied, thinks John M. Clarke, who writes of it to *Science* (New York). It was advocated actively by the provincial Minister of Fisheries and is, according to Dr. Clarke, one of the largest bird-reserves on the western continent. He writes:

"The Parliament of the Province of Quebec, in its present session, has passed a law creating, on very broad lines, the remaining lodges of water-fowl on the shores and the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence into one great bird-reserve to be under the administrative control of the Minister of Fisheries. Three definite areas are embraced within this protective provision, all of which are within the county of Gaspé:

"1. Percé Rock, the picturesque and brilliant Devonian island which lies a few rods off the coast of Percé village. Its bird colony is constituted of the herring-gull and the crested cormorant.

"2. The east and north cliffs of Bonaventure Island, which lies three miles out from Percé. Here is probably the largest



THE SEA-BIRDS' PARADISE ON THE CANADIAN COAST.

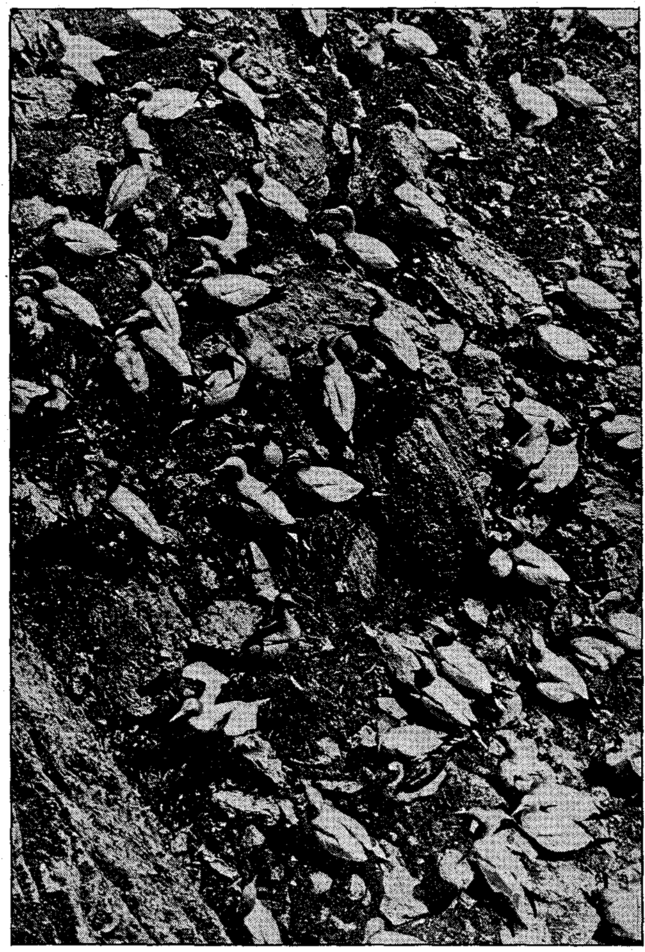
In the foreground is the village of Percé, on the Gaspé coast; in the middle distance is the small precipitous Percé Rock, and beyond it is Bonaventure Island. On this rock and island the sea-birds enjoy a safe refuge.

surviving colony of the gannet with its customary associates—the kittiwake, razorbill auk, puffin, guillemot, and murre. The law takes over the entire face of the high cliffs where the two colonies on this island are located and also a belt of land ten feet back from the edge of the cliffs.

"3. The celebrated but now somewhat depleted colony of the bird rock, northernmost of the Magdalen Islands, 124 miles out to sea from Percé, in the heart of the gulf.

"The provisions of the law are rigorous. No one shall take or molest the birds, nests, or eggs, nor carry a gun or other hunting gear within a mile of the sites indicated, either by land or water, under severe penalty of fine or imprisonment; and if a boat is used in violation of this law it is liable to confiscation. The law is made so broad as to include all migratory game, non-game, and insectivorous birds as specified under the international treaty for the protection of such birds.

"The extraordinary character of this law now in force is that it affords protection to a class of water-fowl which are commonly regarded as having little to do with the economic interests of mankind, and it specifically takes cognizance of the fact that these creatures are entitled to protection because of their natural beauty, their scientific interest, and the part that they play in the scheme of nature. There could be no better indication of the liberal and high-minded sentiment of the Province of Quebec than this enactment, which was initiated in the Parliament by the Honorable Honoré Mercier, Minister of Fisheries, in response to the labors and urgent representations of those who have had the interests of these colonies at heart. The Province of Quebec has thus created one of the largest bird-reserves in the western continent and has erected a monument which is greatly to the credit of its own high-minded sentiment."



Illustrations by courtesy of John M. Clarke.

GANNETS NESTING ON BONAVENTURE ISLAND.

WEIGHING LIGHT—Both the British expeditions sent out to observe the total solar eclipse of May 29 limited their activities largely to one problem—that of "weighing light." What this means is explained by Prof. W. W. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, in his "Solar Eclipse Notes," in *The Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific* (San Francisco). He says:

"According to certain hypotheses, light radiations possess mass and are subject to gravitational disturbance. If the hypothesis in one form or another represents the truth, then rays of light proceeding from stars which are seen very nearly in the direction of the sun should be deflected from their straight-line courses, as those rays pass close to the sun and through the sun's gravitational field.

"If a ray of light coming from a star to the eclipse observer just grazes the edge of the sun but without touching the sun, it should be bent from its course in amount 0″.87, according to one hypothesis, in twice this amount on another hypothesis, or not at all on a still different hypothesis. The eclipse of May 29 occurs with the sun very favorably situated for the solution of this problem in the northern part of the Hyades cluster. A good number of stars in the photographic field, with the eclipsed sun in the center, may be recorded with an exposure of ten seconds or less. Many eclipses will come and go before another will be so favorable in this regard."

BRIGHT SIDE OF BERIBERI

BERIBERI HAS DOUBTLESS KILLED its thousands, but in trying to discover what causes it we have found out more about foods and nutrition in the past few years than we did in as many preceding centuries. Before we studied beriberi we thought that what man needed in the way of food was just a "balanced ration" and nothing more. Now we know that we *must* have vitamins; but it is only a little while since the very wisest of us did not know that there was such a thing as a vitamin. Beriberi is one of a class of diseases of "malnutrition" caused by a deficiency of vitamins, and it was thus from the study of this malady that we learned what is perhaps the most important lesson that man ever learned about foods. So, thinks Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who contributes "A Tribute to Beriberi" to *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, May), this disease is certainly deserving of our warmest gratitude. He writes:

"Up to the era of the discovery of the cause of beriberi the principles of correct diet were based upon the supply of a so-called well-balanced ration. We were taught that the human animal, in order to grow, enjoy health, and be able to multiply his species, required a certain proportion of food giving a definite evolution of heat and supplying the needs of growth and repair. We were taught that this balanced ration consisted of certain amounts of protein, carbohydrate, fat, and minerals. Much to the astonishment of the physiologists, it was discovered that when an animal was fed pure protein, pure carbohydrate, pure fat, and pure mineral, it failed to grow, gradually lost weight, and finally died. The peculiar contrast was presented of impure foods, that is, impure from the chemical point of view, being far better than foods that are pure from the same point of view. Then came Funk and his followers inspired by the discovery in regard to beriberi, who disclosed to a certain extent the nature of the vital element in foods. From the Latin word for life and because he believed it to be of nitrogenous character, Funk called this new substance vitamin, in other words, the amin necessary for life. Whether or not the assigned reason is a correct one, the name seems to have come to stay, whatever the final chemical nature of the vitamin principle may prove to be. This discovery incited physicians, physiologists, and biological chemists to look further into the nature of many common diseases.

"It has long been known that scurvy was related in an intimate way to foods. It was particularly a scourge for sailors under the old-fashioned methods of travel when, often, they were many months at sea and had no access to fresh meats, vegetables, or milk. Before the days of beriberi it was discovered that citrous fruits, or their juices, proved to be antidotal to scurvy. It was not a difficult step to show that scurvy also was a disease of dietary deficiency and that the citrous fruits, fresh meats, vegetables, especially tomatoes, and milk had antiscorbutic properties—in other words, contained a vitamin antagonistic to scurvy. Pellagra also was suspected of being a disease of dietary deficiency, and this assumption has been proved correct by the investigations of the scientists of the United States Public Health Service, who have been able to produce artificial pellagra, or perhaps I had better say purposeful pellagra, just as beriberi and other forms of polyneuritis are produced in the same way.

"Our whole system of diet, therefore, has to be reconstructed from the discoveries of the last fifteen or twenty years. These discoveries have particularly emphasized the food value of the external coatings and germs of the cereals. This value rests not alone in their content of ordinary digestible foods, but exists particularly by reason of the water-soluble vitamin contained therein. One of the easiest experiments to carry out is the production of beriberi in fowls by feeding them polished rice, bread made of white flour and degerminated and decorticated Indian corn-meal. The production of pellagra is much more difficult but not at all an impossible experimental problem.

"In the comic papers we have all been regaled by the cartoons entitled 'Bringing up Father.' A similar course of instruction is necessary for the medical profession, especially those of us of the older school. As I recall my own medical training, I can not remember a single lecture on dietetics that had any kind of a foundation except pure empiricism. Inasmuch as food has such an intimate relation not only to prophylaxis, but also to therapeutics, we need a series of cartoons or some similar form of instruction illustrating the bringing up of the old doctor. Perhaps there is no point in medicine so confusing and conflicting as the dietaries prescribed by the attending physician in cases of illness, and likewise for children and grown persons as a preventive of disease. The very foods that have been most denatured, and therefore are least wholesome and assimilable, are constantly prescribed by physicians for the well as for those ill. The functions of leaf vegetables, for instance, so important in dietetics and carrying as they do the chief fat-soluble vitamins, are those that the physician too often neglects. On what scientific grounds can a physician recommend the most refined foods, those of least nutritive value? By reason of a fear of irritating the stomach. Bromato-prophylaxis and bromato-therapy are two themes in our medical education that can no longer be neglected.

"Let us bring a tribute to beriberi as an incitant to fruitful study."

THE FACTORY DENTIST

NO INDUSTRIAL PLANT is complete nowadays without a dentist. It pays to keep the workers well. The industrial physician has his place in every large factory, and it is beginning to be recognized that his work is incomplete and unsatisfactory without a dental clinic. This is the testimony of Dr. Ralph W. Elliott, of the General Electric Company, who writes in *Factory* (Chicago, May) on "Keeping Workers Well." The work of the dental dispensary, Dr. Elliott tells us, covers several distinct branches of dentistry—namely, the relief of pain, examination and consultation, prophylaxis, consultation with the medical department, and the filling, treating, and extraction of teeth. The examination of applicants for employment now frequently includes dental tests. Cooperation with the general medical work of the plant is also an interesting feature. Says Dr. Elliott:

"One of the most important functions of the industrial dentist is the work he is able to do in cooperation with the plant surgeon. These men, so far as possible, are at the factory office during the same hours of the day, so that they may be available for consultation at any time.

"One great advantage that we have found in this arrangement is that all of the work in physical examination is done at one sitting. Not only is this a great saving of time, but the applicant is much impress by the thoroughness of the examination.

"In order to have the doctor and the dentist cooperate to the fullest extent, their rooms, if possible, should be adjacent. Their records should be kept in the same file. So much importance is attached to the value of dental work in industry that medical and dental supervision are always installed at the same time in each of our new factories.

"Many instances might be given of the value of cooperation between the dentist and the doctor, but one of the most striking that has come under my observation occurred in one of our divisions last fall. For six months an employee had been practically confined to bed or was on crutches for weeks at a time as a result of sciatica. One day he attended one of our talks to factory employees on hygiene; later he reported for physical examination. This examination was voluntary on his part, as he was an old employee, but his interest had been awakened by the talk on hygiene.

"The plant surgeon could find no evidence of any infection that might have been the cause of his sciatica. He had been advised to have his tonsils removed, yet they were normal. No infection was found in the kidneys or other vital organs. On inquiry, he stated that his teeth had been examined as late as two weeks previously. The condition of the teeth, however, led us to suspect that the trouble might be there. This suspicion was confirmed by the factory dentist, and he was advised to have radiographs taken of all his teeth. The result of the x-ray examination showed seventeen abscesses at the roots of as many teeth. All of the infected teeth were removed, with the result that his sciatica has disappeared and he has thrown his crutches away. . . . . .

"To take care of all the dental needs of the employees in any one of our factories would require several dentists, giving all their time to this work, while under the present plan the greatest amount of good is rendered to the largest number of persons by one dentist. We do filling and other like dental work only in exceptional cases or when absolutely necessary.

"In the routine examination and prophylactic treatment of cases it was thought that the entire working force of the average factory, from four hundred to six hundred people, could be handled at least twice a year. At one of our divisions every case received treatment in a routine manner and it took about eleven months. In another factory they have been unable to complete the round in a year. However, the work is moving much faster as the technique and scheme of working is better understood by both the dentist and the factory executives.

"One factory reports that this year the round can be completed in from four to five months, which is about the period that should elapse between prophylactic treatment and observation of each case. This time also includes the large amount of time consumed in emergency work and in the routing treatment of cases requiring other than prophylactic care.

"The good will established in the relationship between the factory dentist and the employee is beyond doubt. We hear many words of appreciation. Some have offered to pay for the service, but we believe that in our own organization this work should either be done for nothing or not at all.

"The equipment of our dispensaries is the best that we are able to obtain. This enables the dentist to do better work, but better than this is the fact that the employee is imprest by the painstaking character of the work. From an educational standpoint, therefore, we feel that it has paid us to maintain this excellent equipment. It has benefited the employee by impressing upon him the difference between good and mediocre dentistry.

"We have recently added to our equipment an especially designed x-ray machine for dental work. This last addition was made as a result of census of cases reporting in our clinics who were in need of x-ray work.

"In one dispensary we found that 85 per cent. of the patients would have been benefited by x-ray examination, and yet but a small percentage of these individuals actually had radiographs taken. No doubt this was due in part to the expense, but aside from this the distance from the factory to the x-ray laboratory was so great that it would have been quite a hardship to ask the employee to take the time from his work which would be necessary for him to make the trip.

"Most of our resident dentists are picked men, chosen not only for their professional ability, but because they have a keen interest in industrial work, and are prepared in most instances to make the practise of this branch of dentistry their permanent work."

STEAM TO KILL WEEDS—Steam sterilization of seed-beds to control diseases and kill weed-seeds and hibernating insects is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, and is described as follows in its *Weekly News Letter* (Washington). We read:

"The open-pan method of sterilization, which is described as the most satisfactory yet developed, brings about the direct application of steam to the soil by means of an inverted pan or hood. The equipment needed includes a boiler of 20 horse-power or greater capacity, heavy steam hose, iron pipe, canvas or burlap, and a steaming-pan to cover about 72 square feet. Steam of about 100 pounds pressure should be applied to the area under the pan for thirty minutes, when the pan is moved to the next area, and a covering is placed over the soil just treated to conserve the heat and allow it to penetrate to the lower soil. Seed may be safely sown twelve hours after the steaming. . . . The method has been demonstrated to be effective for greenhouse work, and it is easily seen that it can be applied to hotbeds and cold-frames."

BRITAIN'S WRECK-STREWN WATERS

BRITISH WATERS have always been hazardous for navigation, especially during fog, storm, and gales; but just now they are more dangerous than ever before, owing to the wrecks strewn throughout the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, and the waters of the Atlantic off the southwest coast of Ireland. Wendell M. Whiting, writing in *Sea Power* (New York), tells us that it will cost a good deal of money to remove many of these dangerous wrecks, and he thinks that the German Government should be held to account for the hundreds of ships sent to Davy Jones's locker during the past four years of war. He writes:

"Many of these ships were sunk in water too deep to incur any danger to navigation, but there are also many located in the approaches to harbors, in channels, and passages that are much used, and these necessarily must be removed to insure safety to the shipping that must be carried on, now that the war is over. There are several localities where the wrecks are particularly numerous. There are more in the narrow Strait of Dover and its approaches than any other place. There are also many all along the south coast of England and along the east coast from Hull northward to Leith, Scotland. Off Yarmouth, about half-way to the opposite shore, we find the wrecks of the three British cruisers *Hogue*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir*, which were sunk early in the war. Farther to the north and well out in the North Sea the German battle-cruiser *Blücher* was sunk.

"Off Plymouth, on the south coast of England, lies the wreck of the British battle-ship *Formidable*. There are many wrecks off the south coast of Ireland in the approach to Queenstown. Here was sunk the *Lusitania*, which was one of the particularly dastardly crimes of the *U*-boats that probably did as much as any other thing to turn practically the whole world against Germany.

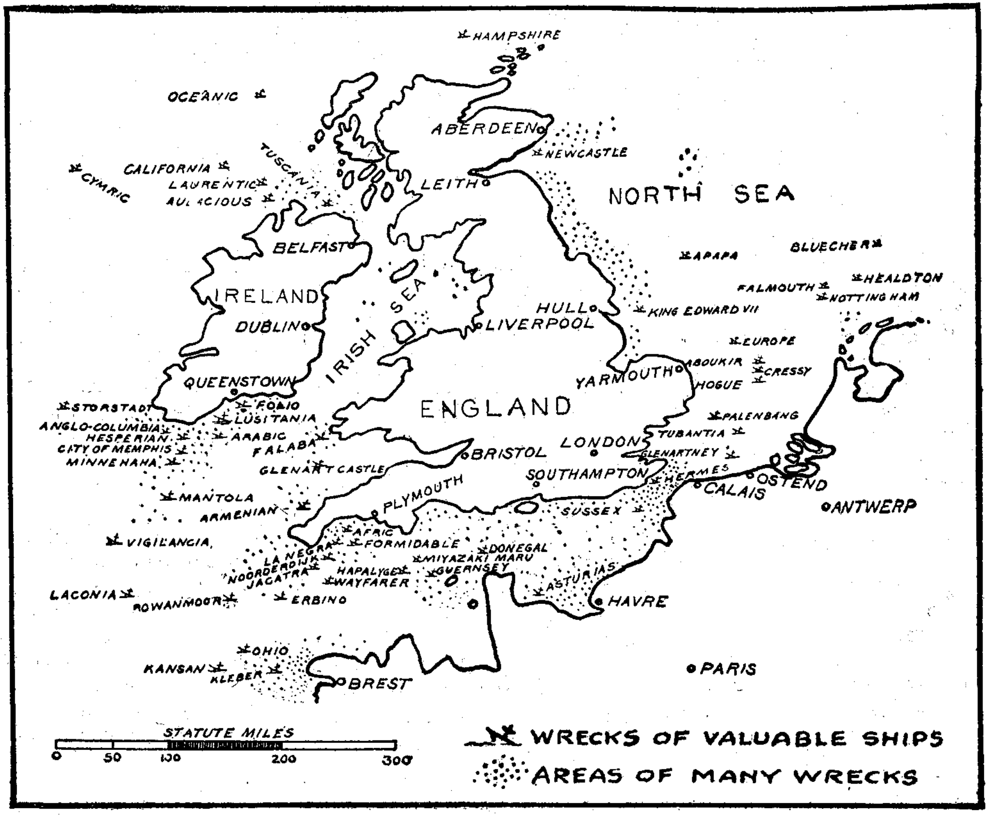
"In the approach to Brest and Havre there is also found the wreck of many a ship. Off the north coast of Scotland lies the wreck of the *Hampshire*, the ship upon which Lord Kitchener lost his life.

"The usual way of getting rid of dangerous wrecks is to blow them up, but no doubt there will be considerable effort made to salvage a number of these vessels, for many of them carried extremely valuable cargoes.

"The English, in fact, have already salvaged a number of ships, reported from unofficial information to be several hundred in number. So far as is known there is no very accurate estimate of the value of the combined cargoes of all ships of all nations sunk during the world-war, but it must be a tremendously high figure.

"There are many mine-fields throughout these same waters, and they must also be eventually cleared up. The Navy Department has very recently ordered a number of minesweepers to these waters to help in this task.

"Indeed, it will be some time before the waters about the British Isles are in a normal state, such as existed before the Great War, and vessels can again navigate with safety."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IRELAND
IRISH SEA
DUBLIN
HULL
LIVERPOOL
APAPA
BLUECHER
FALMOUTH
HEALDTON
NOTTINGHAM
KING EDWARD VII
EUROPE
ABOUKIR
CRESSY
HOGUE
YARMOUTH
QUEENSTOWN
ENGLAND
STORSTADT
FOLIO
LUSITANIA
ANGLO-COLUMBIA
HESPERIAN
ARABIC
CITY OF MEMPHIS
FALABA
MINNEHAHA
GLENART CASTLE
BRISTOL
LONDON
PALENBANG
TUBANTIA
GLENARTNEY
SOUTHAMPTON
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ARMENIAN
PLYMOUTH
SUSSEX
VIGILANCIA
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NOORDERDIJK
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MIYAZAKI MARU
HAPALYGE
GUERNSEY
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WRECKS OF VALUABLE SHIPS
AREAS OF MANY WRECKS

WHERE "DAVY JONES'S LOCKER" IS CROWDED—THE WRECKS IN BRITISH WATERS.

OIL FROM BURS

OUT OF THE COCKLEBUR, which sticks to the clothes of the passer-by and has generally been considered a pest, is now made a valuable oil available for use in paints and varnishes and adaptable for food. The details, as explained by L. B. Rhodes, oil chemist of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in an address delivered at Raleigh, N. C., before the North Carolina Section of the American Chemical Society, are thus set forth in a press bulletin issued by the Society. After mentioning the wide distribution of the cocklebur and the ease of gathering it, Mr. Rhodes continued:

"Those which I have gathered were either dry or in a half-dry condition. They were first cut in half by a trimming-board and the kernels mashed. They were then placed in a box and vigorously shaken. The hulls were taken out, leaving the kernels at the bottom. These kernels were then pounded and rubbed in a mortar until the black shucks were removed, after which the husks were forced out by blowing. The ground kernels were then wrapt in cheese-cloth and prest between cold steel plates.

"The oil thus obtained was allowed to settle for three or four days and then filtered. It is of a light yellow shade, has a clear, sparkling appearance, a pleasant odor, and an agreeable nutty taste. It keeps well without becoming rancid. On account of this quality it should eventually be used as a substitute in the dietary for other vegetable oils.

"The prest cake left after expressing the oil should be of value as a food for cattle, and certainly it can be readily used as a fertilizer."

Mr. Rhodes said that he had no doubt that before long the cocklebur oil would have a place in commerce because of the richness of the kernel and ease with which the oil can be extracted. The yield from the kernel is about 30 per cent. and the kernels constitute about the same proportion of the bulk of the crude burs. The press cake contains 40.34 per cent. of protein. With such things in their favor, he added, the familiar roadside pests may prove of real service to both man and beast.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 112

LETTERS AND ART

REVILING AND DEFENDING THE STAGE AGAIN

THE STAGE seems like the irrepressible bad boy who finds it hard to be good very long at a time. So it has to be chided by the constituted guardians of morals, and as often as not it hits back. Such a passage at arms occurred not long before the war, when the theater went slumming among themes of low life. Again it has drawn the attention of at least two clergymen—a Jewish rabbi and a Presbyterian divine—who chiefly object to what is dubbed "bed-room plays" or "lingerie drama." The latter is Rabbi Wise's term for the thing which he denounces as "annexes to the brothel," and, when offered as entertainment for the returning soldiers, impresses him as in "pitiful, glaring, defiling contrast" to what they fought for in France. In a recent sermon before the Free Synagog in Carnegie Hall, he said, according to the New York *Tribune's* report:

> "It is blasphemy to take clean-limbed, upstanding youth to some of the revolting, nauseating plays now running in New York. It is an intolerable insult to expose them to that, in return for their work in France.
>
> "I carry in mind one show in particular that I saw only last week in one of the leading theaters of the city. Most of the audience were soldiers and sailors. I am told there are a dozen shows equally bad in the city.
>
> "If many shows in New York are like this one, then American drama is being written by the hosiery-buyers of department stores. The average petticoat purchaser of Sioux City or Tulsa would write the sort of show I saw the other night—if he should stoop to write a play.
>
> "It was nothing less than the work of moral scavengers and filth producers. It was the product of moral leprosy. The stage was filled with half-drest women—tho no more so than the boxes of the theater itself or the lobbies of the average hotel. It was the vulgar incarnation of impurity, spun about a display of hosiery and underwear."

Dr. Wise distributed his blame among the actors, managers, newspaper critics, and the public who patronize plays, seemingly implying a large conspiracy. "The profession" is not tenderly dealt with:

> "The theater of to-day is cluttered with uneducated male and female loafers. I do not say that all plays are bad or that all actors are uneducated, but many are, and they exhibit standards that cultivated men and women can not accept. So long as actors are hired and fired like clerks, so long will there be a poor class of stage people.
>
> "They are at the mercy of the cruel, hard-hearted creatures who dominate and control the theater. No such great organization in life to-day is in such unworthy hands as the theater. Producers apparently consider drama not as an art, but an opportunity for the exposure of half-drest women. As a business the business of the theater is the dirtiest business in America to-day."

In spite of the many critics who have bewailed the monotony and stupidity, if not the evil, of bed-room plays, they are held accountable here:

> "Why can't critics say, 'This is a disgusting, foul, salacious play'? Why should people permit newspapers to lie to them about amusements? Are the newspapers of New York going to let two or three or four men dictate what is said about the greatest of arts—men without the remotest idea of responsibility? I wish we could put some of these 'chain-theater' men in chains."

But "F. P. A.," who boasts the same racial strains as the reverend Rabbi, shakes his fist from the "Conning Tower," and denies the allegations:

> "Rabbi Wise's utterances about the theater and the stage are based on the postulate, apparently, that managers and actors have only one aim—to corrupt the public taste. 'As a business,' he says, 'the business of the theater is the dirtiest business in America.' By the 11,000 virgins of Cologna, it is nothing of the kind. As a business—tho our knowledge of business may be even less than Dr. Wise's—the business of the theater is probably as clean as the automobile business, the law, medicine, the newspaper business, the theological profession, the brokerage business, or the book-publishing business. There are a good many poor plays produced, but not one of them is produced because the producer tries to bunk the public. The manager and the producer, our guess is, do their best; when a play is bad, their best is bad. So it is with books. The average book, we believe, is no better than the average play. But even the average book and the average play have something on the average sermon.
>
> "'I sometimes think,' Dr. Wise said, 'that there are more Jews in the theaters than in synagogs.' And multiplying both sides of the equation by X, there may be more people in the theaters than in churches. And if both of these things are so, it may be the fault of the synagogs and the churches."

The critics, it will seem, are not taking the scolding lying down. The *Tribune's* chief reviewer of the theater, Mr. Heywood Broun, gives considerable attention to the Rabbi's words. He admits some of the justice of the charge, but says the chief reason for complaint against producers of salacious plays is that "they do not warn the public sufficiently," as did the old-time taverns, for example, which used to hang out signs reading, "Entertainment for man and beast":

> "There are a certain number of plays in town which might well afford acute distress to certain theatergoers. It is entirely possible that unsuspecting patrons may wander into these playhouses and have an unpleasant and embarrassing evening. One may regard these playgoers as overfinicky if he is so disposed, and yet they have a right to protection. There can be no question that certain of our playwrights do go beyond the bounds of what society in general regards as decency. On the other hand, we think there is less reason to quarrel with any manager who frankly labels his play by its title and its advertising as salacious and invites that part of the public which enjoys that sort of thing to come and be entertained. His business may not be the loftiest in the world, but at the same time he has done no one an injustice. There is no law at present on the statute-books compelling Rabbi Wise or Dr. John Roach Straton to come and see these plays and be offended. Those who go know what to expect. They might, perhaps, be better employed, these seekers after the salacious, but there is no guaranty that they would be."

Mr. Broun's continued argument meets the approval of the Boston *Transcript*, which reprints it entire. He points to the theater as not the only field for disseminating doubtful stories, and wonders no ban is put on certain novels. He takes a position distinctly detached from the moralist:

> "Nobody is ever going to prevent a great number of persons from being interested and amused by immoral plays and stories, at least there is no prospect of this at present. It makes little difference, it seems to us, whether these yarns are retailed among little groups in front of bars or soda-fountains, or at stag dinners or in theaters. We are not even sure that the existence of this taste for low literature is harmful to the community. . . . . . .
>
> "Our own opinion is that most of the bed-room plays might well be hounded off the stage, because they are stupid and insincere and unimaginative. Some of them might be ever so much more immoral, and yet prove amusing entertainments if they were more skilfully devised. It is true that theatrical managers present much unworthy stuff in a season and some nasty stuff, but for our part we would rather see the general run of plays in an average season under its present commercial auspices than go through a season of plays picked by Dr. Straton.
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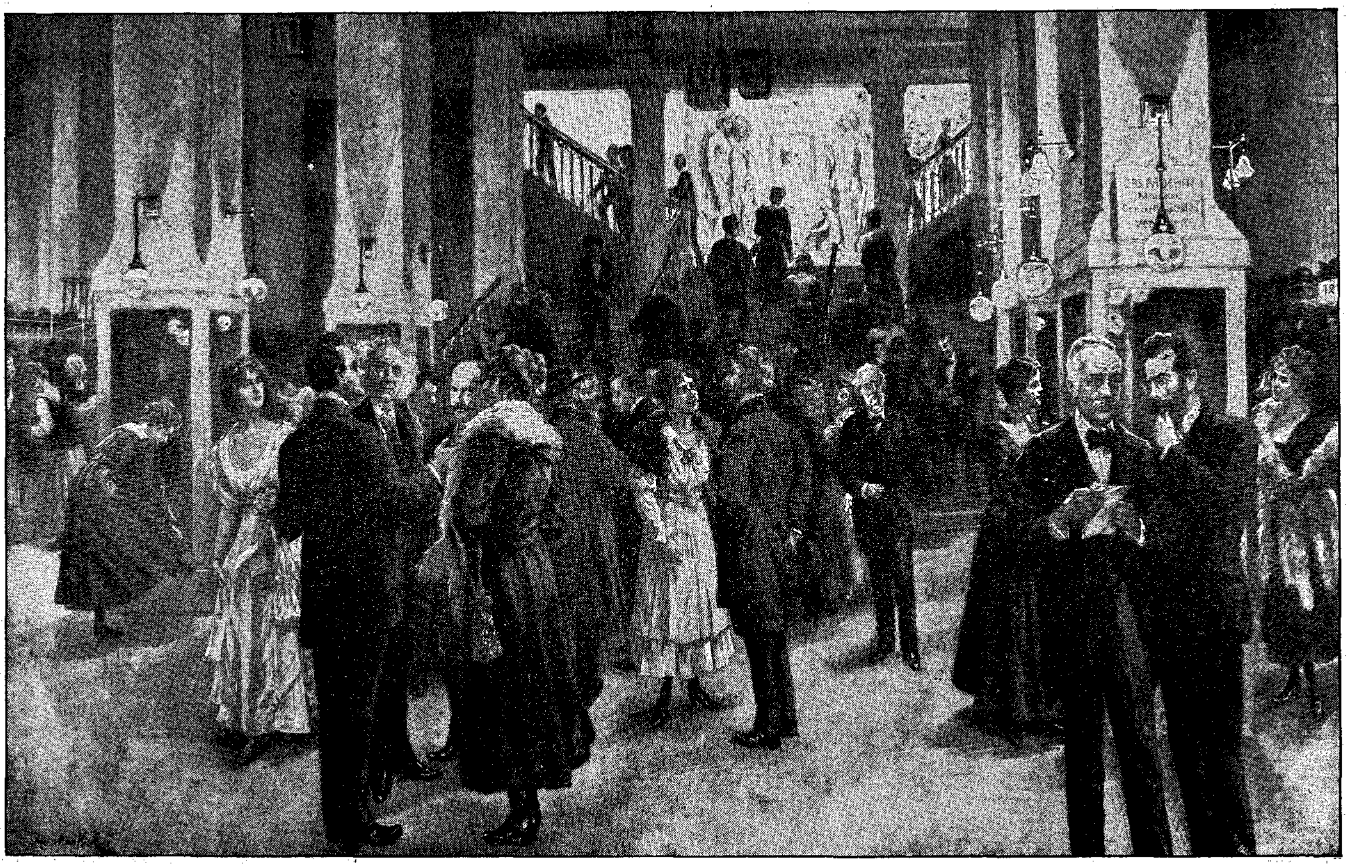
> "'When preachers denounce such evils as those which Dr. Wise and I discust last Sunday,' writes Dr. Straton, 'the matter



From the "Illustrirte Zeitung," Leipzig.

A WAR-TIME MUSICAL SCENE IN VIENNA.

Musical celebrities gathered in the foyer of a new concert hall in Vienna. At the reader's left are seen Felix Weingartner, Emil Sauer, Moritz Rosenthal, Eugen d'Albert. The two men facing us on the right are Richard Strauss and Franz Schalf.

can not be dismissed simply by laughter or by the cynical assertion that the preachers are hidebound Puritans. We had better have some of the old-fashioned Puritanism which made our fathers great and our mothers good rather than the hell-born im-Puritanism of this age, with its flippant attitude toward womanhood, its bed-room plays, its degenerate dances, which take their very names from lower animals, and its prostitution of the noble dramatic art by commercialism.'"

Certainly Puritanism did not make our fathers great dramatists or our mothers good actors, declares Mr. Broun, and he goes on to advise everybody not to "yield an inch to any Puritan pastor's wish to regulate the drama." Indeed:

"The bed-room farce in its present form might never be missed, but we would not want to see 'Fair and Warmer' or 'Baby Mine' share in the banishment. As a matter of fact, both these plays were as immoral as many now under attack, but they had the saving grace of cleverness. And the preachers would not be content after the frisky farces had been censored out of existence. They would find just as much to complain of in some of the most noteworthy dramas of the last generation. They did. The Puritans raged against 'Ghosts' and 'A Doll's House.' They took court action against 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' and threw up their hands in horror at 'The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet' and 'Androcles and the Lion,' because they held that they were sacrilegious. In fact, we think that practically every first-rate play written in the last twenty-five years would be objectionable to the Puritan. It must be remembered that the thoroughgoing Puritan, who is held up to our admiration by Dr. Straton, must needs be shocked by anything great in the theater because he was constantly being shocked by life. That was inevitable, since he believed that mankind was essentially wicked to the point of being saved from damnation only by the miraculous intervention of God. Therefore, anything which dealt with life as it is must needs be immoral.

"We have no great sympathy with the cry for a clean stage. For our part we would rather see a little more dirt and grime and sweat in our plays of to-day. If a choice must be made between license in the theater and Puritanical repression, we say bring on the beds in battalions."

GERMANY'S MUSICAL FUTURE

BEFORE GERMANY received the peace terms and thereupon decreed her hush-week, her musical life could be described as "brilliant." Herr Dr. Richard Strauss himself so described it to a correspondent from *Musical Courier* (New York), whom he first rebuffed by saying, "Well, we don't need sympathy, and we don't need assistance." Assistance of one kind or another is what almost every one else in Germany appears to be clamoring for; but the Strauss speech seemed provoked by what he called "official commiserators from America." The correspondent, put in this class, parried the implication sufficiently to get the Doctor to tell what he had been doing during the war, and found that a brand-new opera in the "Salomé"-"Elektra" fashion is ready, and that its composer thinks it will "just fit the *post-bellum* atmosphere." This opinion was delivered before Berlin decreed a songless and danceless week to show its sense of humiliation over the peace terms. Herr Dr. Strauss, whose music has been tabu in America since our participation in the war, appears to be waiting only for things to resume their accustomed prewar tenor. Of his new work, "Die Frau ohne Schatten" ("The Woman without a Shadow"), he speaks, along with other observations, on his own and Germany's musical life in the silent four years:

"It is a real romantic opera, with a beautiful, fairy-tale text—by Hofmannsthal, of course. Musically it is a development of the 'Salomé'-'Elektra' style. The first performance will take place in Vienna on October 1, the second in Dresden on October 13, the third and fourth in Munich and Berlin.'

"(He remembered all the dates without a moment's hesitation.) 'Schalf will conduct the *première*.'

"I asked about 'Ariadne,' which is to be given in the Strauss cycle this week. Was it still an interpolation for Molière's comedy?

"'No,' he explained. 'I have separated them—made two complete pieces out of them. Now "Ariadne" is an opera with a prolog, and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" a play with incidental music. Reinhardt is going to produce it.'

"'Have you written any symphonic music since the "Alpen" symphony?'

"'No, but there is another opera still—a little comic opera in two acts. The title? No, that's a dead secret so far. At any rate, the orchestral sketch is finished.'

"'My goodness, but you have worked!' I exclaimed.

"'Yes, but what else could I do? One can't travel, one can't eat—at least not properly—one can't amuse oneself under the circumstances, so one has to work,' he laughed.

"Strauss, by the way, does not look as tho he had suffered hunger, and as for the amusement clause, I could not dispel visions of many long games of skat.

"'And how do you feel about the revolution?' I asked further.

"'I am for anything that is for the common good. I am still hoping for the best from the new Government, and if my hopes are fulfilled—I'm suited.'

"'But won't art suffer under the republic? It certainly flourished under the monarchy, and the Kaiser, I understand, did a great deal, especially for music.'

"'More could and should have been done. I am not at all certain that the people's Government won't do more. I hope for the best.'

"'Did the Kaiser have a real understanding for music?'

"'The smattering of a dilettante, that's all.'"

Strauss looks upon music as uninfluenced by the war. "Art is above politics and all such things, and musical inspiration especially is on an entirely different plane." The face of contemporary music has changed, however, and it is interesting to see that this composer ascribes part of the change even in German music to a Frenchman:

"'Debussy was a remarkable and altogether unique genius within his own limited domain. In externals he is exceedingly easy to imitate, and the temptation is therefore great. But his delicate fancy and his *finesse* are inimitable, and that is why his imitators fail.'

"The question whether he considered such men as Ravel imitators he answered with a nod.

"'And has Debussy been played here during the war?'

"'Certainly, we have played the music of all the French and Italian composers, almost as usual.'

"That such was not the case with German music in America was not news to Strauss. The discontinuation of German opera at the Metropolitan I found it hard to explain, but the barring of works by living composers could be accounted for on material grounds. 'Since you, for instance, would get a royalty on such performances,' I said, 'the managers would be trading with the enemy.' That elicited only a smile. 'In England,' I continued, 'they played much German music, even the Wagner operas.'

"'Of course,' he retorted, 'they couldn't play only English music. That would be too much even for an Englishman, I imagine.' The idea evidently amused him hugely.

"'But,' I volunteered, 'that will all soon be over.'

"'For my part,' he said rather peevishly, 'I don't care. We shall keep on doing beautiful things, and whoever wants to hear them will have to come to us. By the way, we are going to have a great *Festspielhaus* in Salzburg—the greatest in the world. All we need is five millions more. You don't happen to know some one who wants to spend that much?'

"I asked for details, and was told that it is to be a real festival playhouse where all the great dramas and operas that can not be properly produced in ordinary theaters are to be given. Max Reinhardt and Richard Strauss are to be joint directors.

"'We will give the whole medieval and classical cycle from Calderon to Goethe's "Faust" and the operas from Mozart to the present. "Faust" to my mind has never been produced as it should be.'"

The writer gives another picture of Strauss as viewed while conducting his own "Elektra":

"The work itself, after the intervening years of ultra-modernity, seems surprizingly melodic. As Strauss handled it there was hardly an ugly moment in the score; even the things that seemed crassest did not offend. The recognition scene and *Elektra's* final solo passage are transcendently beautiful. But with all that, one doubts if the opera will live. At the end Strauss was called out many times. He had the same tired, shuffling gait that I noticed before. There was an 'I don't care' manner in all his movements and the aged look was even more striking from a distance."

GERMAN MUSIC AS A "DEFORMED IDEAL"

THE EVIL FORCE that deformed the entire German people into an instrument of barbaric militarism also did its nefarious work in the degradation of German music. Luther, Bach, Beethoven had laid the foundations of idealism, but with Weber and Mendelssohn the taint begins to appear, and with Wagner, Strauss, and Schoenberg comes the worship of the *Kolossal* that is the religion of Germany's ruinous *Kultur*. This development is sketched illuminatingly in *The New France* (New York), by Mr. E. Robert Schmitz, a French pianist and orchestra leader now sojourning here. He calls it "the gradual deformation of an ideal." From Luther to the present time, we are told, this process has been going on, revealing "the characteristic indications of the race." That Germany's modern music is like its propaganda in 1914 is the contention of the French musician. Schoenberg is called "an absolute reflection of this contemporary Germany"; and Dr. Strauss is in the same boat, with the declared intention, as we see in the preceding article, of "keeping on." What he thinks he will keep on with is "creating beautiful things" which pilgrims will flock to Germany to worship. His head is held quite as high as was Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's at the opening of the Peace Conference, and he is likely as blind to the feeling of the outside world. But to begin at the beginning:

"The ideals of the Saxon, Luther (1483–1546), are far from those of the Prussians of 1914–1918. Luther was a religious idealist and reflected in his chorals that elevation toward a merciful Divinity. He said, 'Music governs the world and humanizes mankind,' and it is upon his choral that he laid the foundation of his religion and developed it.

"It is true that music can be a power in the governing of the world, and in the time of Luther, these powers, bearing with them a religious ideal, were beneficial; but they become nefarious when the ideal reflected becomes itself an oppressor of liberties.

"Luther laid the fundamental stone, Bach came with his blocks of granite, unassailable even by time, reflecting the sentiment of grouping, of familiar surroundings, so intense at that period, and thus reenforcing the marvelous foundation of the German musical monument which should have been able to rise harmoniously.

"In the chronological order of musicians, I will, and for a reason, omit mentioning those who did not express directly the nation. For instance, Handel, who was influenced entirely by his English education; Mozart, whose art, albeit German, is greatly influenced by the Italian Renaissance.

"Then comes Beethoven, who seemed to reflect in his marvelous language, so strong and yet so poignant, the race of the opprest, having himself been wounded so deeply by the acts of many of his contemporaries. It is an interesting fact to remember that Beethoven, expressing the yearnings of some Germans whose vision soared above that of the mass, wished to dedicate the 'heroic symphony' to Napoleon, liberator of the opprest. He did not do so, because he feared at one time that the empire and its wars would cast shadows upon France. Yet this wonderful intellectuality, whose acuteness of observation was doubled by reason of his deafness, felt already that there could be no future hymn of joy under the rising autocracy, and he died, opprest, misjudged, thanks to the systematic tradition which in the end was to kill completely the fruitful germ of creation. He had forethought 1914 and the Germany of the present.

"Schumann reflects the romantic poetry of Germany scattered among the country and the people. Then comes Schubert. But with Weber and Mendelssohn the poison oozes slowly, drop by drop. Mendelssohn especially, 'the composer who used the greatest amount of notes to express the smallest amount of emotions,' is one of the earliest reflections of 'destructive *Kultur*'! I use this term intentionally because in this '*Kultur*' the instinct of creation evanesces gradually, while the desire for amplification and expansion is manifest."

With Wagner, Mr. Schmitz maintains, "the creative instinct and probity of writing dwindle." In him also, as in Strauss and Schoenberg, we may see the reason for the possible permanent repudiation of modern German music:

"The work which consists in labeling with the name '*Leitmotiv*,' as in 'Parsifal,' the chords of the 'Chapel in William Tell' of Liszt—and this is but one example in many—is in this great genius the reflection of the ideals predominating in the race. To augment, by taking from one's neighbors whatever is most beautiful and most apt to serve, whether it be 'Alsace' or a 'musical theme'! Moreover, it is difficult to find a more absolute reflection of the times than in the entire works and life of Wagner, whose ideal rests solely upon force and enormity. When he creates an orchestral instrument it is not some exquisite, delicate instrument capable of adding to the subtle perfection of the ensemble, but some enormous tuba, apt to crush with its overpowering expression the refinement of pastoral instruments. And again, if we consider only the reflective tendencies of Wagner and not the value of his work, it is evident that, apart from one or two exceptions, Wagner was not interested in human beings, but drew his inspiration mainly from the acolytes of the German '*Alter Gott*.' This is the true reflection of a race which is not rejuvenated, and, for that reason, being incapable of gradual elevation, deals but with the '*Kolossal*,' realizing thus the disproportionate expressions which will be so brutally concreted by Schoenberg, the '*Wagner über Alles*.'

"But, beforehand, let us ascertain what is so marvelously reflected by the Salomé Waltz of Strauss. The unseemly cravings of that courtezan? Without doubt, but what we realize especially is that entire corruption with its chromatic, insinuated treacherously in the most far-fetched tonalities, and this without adopting any official ethics.

"This mode of expression is the true burden of that German propaganda, diplomatic or otherwise, worming itself into the most sacred and unsuspecting precincts in 1914.

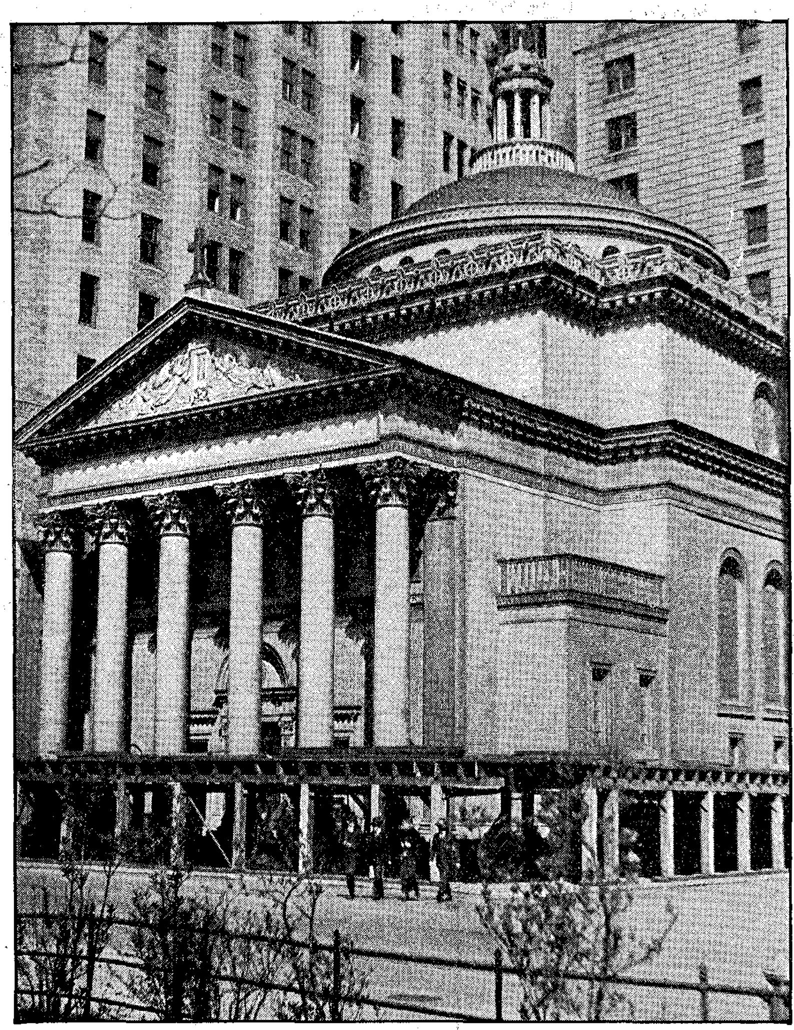
"We find the absolute reflection of this contemporary Germany in Schoenberg. Here, no creative power—but the using of every piece of material created by others, compiled by himself. A gigantic compilation, enough to build a crowning structure of cast iron and steel upon the pinnacle of the German edifice. The structure of metallic 'Cubisme,' disproportionate with the rest of the monument, crushing the German 'sky-scraper' and causing it to topple!

"It is because this false ideal of 'heavier than art' was not discovered in time that its exponents avenged themselves by destroying the exquisitely pointed spires of our cathedrals so delicately wrought as to mingle with the heavens toward which they are bound.

"The spirit reflected by Beethoven amid his suffering could have saved the Germans from their forfeiture. The spirit reflected by Wagner hastened them toward that militarism, preposterous, destructive."

OUR PRODIGALITY OF BEAUTY

Brooklyn sits over the way and utters a mild moan when the "wreckers" tear down Dr. Parkhurst's church. *The Eagle* of that borough reminds its opulent and destructive sister that "the late Stanford White never did anything of which he was prouder than the designing of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan." Numbering its merits, *The Eagle* speaks of "the Romanesque architecture, the gilt dome ornamented with mosaics and glazed terra-cotta tiles, and the six fine pale green granite columns in front of the portico" which made the structure "noteworthy"; and it "cost half a million dollars." Further:



STANFORD WHITE'S MASTERPIECE.

Dr. Parkhurst's church in Madison Square, already in the hands of the wreckers. It is a near neighbor to White's other great creation, the Madison Square Garden, whose early doom has also been read.

"The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst had drawn crowds there. But it now gives way to commerce; a sixteen-story sky-scraper is to have the site, and a wrecking firm is at work.

"This is an incident of the consolidation of three down-town Presbyterian churches, uniting their endowments and their energies for greater work than they had been able to do alone. It isn't in any way an evidence of spiritual decadence. But from the point of view of the man who loves beauty and who regards every fine building as an esthetic asset to the city, the loss is serious. We have in Greater New York many useful constructions, but all too few that are architecturally worthy of serious attention."

The Eagle is aware of the Time-Spirit and is, perforce, submissive, but an uncommercial correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Rexford Merrill, sees in this destruction evidence that "New-Yorkers are crazy":

"In Madison Square the house-wreckers are busy carrying a Presbyterian church, a gem of architecture, designed by the late Stanford White, off to the dust-heap. A few months back those who had a bit of civic spirit left were horrified to see St. John's, Varick Street, disposed of in the same commercial way. Now and again it is rumored that the Brick Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, will give place to another hideous sky-scraper.

"We decry the ruin of French churches and noble buildings, even collect money to restore them, and then sit idly by and allow our own architectural masterpieces to be razed to the ground. The realization that most of the church edifices in New York are not worth much architecturally makes it all the more urgent that something should be done to preserve the really fine buildings.

"Surely, New-Yorkers know the cost of everything and the value of nothing."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

IS IT A CHRISTIAN PEACE?

AS NEARLY A CHRISTIAN PEACE as we may expect, replies *The Christian Register* (Boston) to the question put in the title. "Its rigors are terrible, but so are the laws of the universe, the Eternal Right, to evil-doers." The framers of this peace "have spoken the inescapable word of reckoning," says this organ of "Liberal Christianity," which looks upon the framing of the Treaty as "a most awesome and bewildering task." It is not in this vein, however, that an organ of liberal politics speaks of the Treaty, tho it, too, invokes the same standard. Says *The New Republic* (New York):

"The Treaty of Versailles, no matter under what kind of compulsion it is ratified by the nations, is impossible of execution and will defeat itself. But it is essential that the ratification should not take place with the connivance of the sincerely liberal and Christian forces in public opinion. For in that event national liberalism in the Allied countries will be following the example and inviting the fate of national liberalism in imperial Germany. It will become the dishonored accomplice of its own downfall. It will abandon society to an irresistible conflict between the immoral and *intransigeant* forces of Junkerism and revolutionary socialism.

"The calamity of the war descended on the western nations because of the existence of one crying weakness in western civilization. The organized Christian nations could never agree upon an effective method of subordinating the exercise of political and economic power to moral and humane purposes."

The Treaty, according to *The New Republic*, "does not embody either the spirit or method even of punitive justice." "What it does embody and strain to the breaking-point," this paper insists, "is the pagan doctrine and spirit of retaliation. What it treats with utter ignorance is the Christian doctrine of atonement and redemption." Yet *The Christian Register*, whose business has long been the interpretation of Christian truth, has other light:

"The day has come for Germany. For a people less inured to the proud claim of superiority it would be not day, but night. Their high spirit, at least as voiced by the leaders, loses its free power and hears the sentence with mingled anger and despair. But the morale will return. The people will labor, pay and, in due time, repent. For it is in the Treaty that not only must the guilty suffer, but when they have duly expiated their wrongs they will be received into the society of peoples. That is their hope. The future is not dark. It is bright, as a matter of fact, tho not this generation, nor it may be the next, will see it so. But the day is not cut off; nor is this people isolated as an unclean alien. That would be Christless; it would be a barbaric reproach.

"We fought the war to save even them that were lost in a wicked doctrine which led to heinous deeds. The soul of every German—should it be needful to say so?—is a gift of God. If the justice of God requires that by stern ways they be brought back to their senses, it is not inconsistent that when they do show contrition they also be given every righteous encouragement not only by the letter of the League of Nations, but also by the spirit of all peoples. What the world desires is rapid indications that the new government is both democratic and efficient. Much will be forgiven gladly if by sure signs the people of Germany show that at heart and in purpose their political plans are one with those of a reunited world. If they should plunge from their disastrous militarism into a dreadful anarchy, of course, they would soon destroy themselves, and be no more a people. If they are awake to their danger they will not tolerate longer any trifling with their lives and common welfare. It is up to Germany chiefly. With the signing of the Treaty the prime lesson that Germany will do well to learn is that she alone has the power to become her own worst enemy or her own sure savior. The world can fare reasonably well forever without this still great people; but this people can not long endure without the world."

The Living Church (Milwaukee) treats the subject in a long editorial much too elaborate to quote in full; but after ascribing to the Treaty an importance comparable only with Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence, it goes on to note "three fundamental principles which distinguish this Treaty from all treaties of peace that have preceded it." These can only be stated without the elaborate proof *The Living Church* assembles:

"First, we observe the scrupulous effort to deal justly with the enemy. Germany must pay the penalty for a national crime. . . . . . .

"Secondly, we are struck with the scrupulous self-abnegation of the greater Powers among the victors. No one of them will receive nearly enough indemnity to cover his losses, let alone any just settlement for the violent deaths of great numbers of his people. Notwithstanding this, the nations do not divide the spoils among themselves as the victors have done from the beginning of history until the United States showed a better way after the Spanish War. . . . . .

"Thirdly, we have to recognize the new principle of internationalism. There are two possible internationalisms to-day. One is that of the Bolsheviki. It consists in tearing down everywhere the structure of society, of civilization, of morality, and of religion, in killing the educated, the cultured, and the religious, and in elevating the base and the ignorant into irresponsible power. This is the internationalism of the devil. And in the devil's own war it has made an alarming start and threatens an alarming progress. The other internationalism is the Christian scheme of the League of Nations. By means of that device, and by that alone, the victors are enabled to forego the distribution of conquered lands among themselves."

There is not a clause in the Treaty that is not founded on justice, declares *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland). Even the people of Germany, it thinks, "will soon learn that the Treaty has created for them a government that is built upon a foundation of right rather than of might":

"It takes from Germany territory, but a territory which it had acquired by force; it strips the country of colonial possessions which it badly ruled; it demands reparation for the wanton destruction of property and places Germany in a position that it dare not attempt to renew hostilities. In a word, the purpose of the Treaty is to make Germany pay, as far as possible, for the damage that it has done, and renders it impotent as a military Power. It would be impossible to discuss the details of so tremendous a document. The Treaty will be criticized, some contending that it demands too much, while others will contend that it does not demand enough. The terms are severe, but they are just. Germany brought on the world the most colossal calamity that it has ever suffered. It used its tremendous military power in an effort to destroy the fruits of civilization in Europe. The destruction of the military power of Germany means not so much the passing of present military rulers, but the destruction of a system which meant rule by force."

The question whether it is a "righteous" treaty is inevitable, says *The Continent* (Chicago), considering "the ideals set up beforehand." It goes on to consider certain pros and cons:

"The whole matter will look very different to those who contemplate it simply as a settlement of jealousies between rival governments and to those who, on the other hand, see it as judgment on a dangerous criminal. Is the Treaty, in short, an act of adjustment or an act of justice? If the former, it is indeed harsh. If the latter, has any man of knowledge the hardihood to say that it is more than Germany deserves? Which it is and which it ought to be may be long disputed. But *The Continent* is clear in its own opinion that the fundamental character of the peace has to be the punishment of Germany's transgressions, and the world can not afford to permit that punishment to be faltering or soft. On that score we judge it a righteous peace.

"So to characterize it, however, is not to say that there is no future trouble concealed in it. If it is righteous, it will produce no future regrets, but not even righteousness is guaranteed against producing trouble. Punishment always has to reckon with the peril of fixing an embittered resentment in the heart of the suffering felon. Yet in these days the great thought of enlightened officials of the law is to make the criminal feel that punishment is being inflicted with an honest purpose of helping him to become a good citizen again. In like manner the Germans must know that the Allies can not permit their wrong-doings to go unatoned for, but ways should be studied to make them feel also that their former enemies are sorry for them and anxious to see them regain their old position in the confidence of the world.

"To that end the vindictive and bitter speech lately popular concerning the Germans ought to give place to optimistic voices anticipating their recovery of honor and the renovation of their national and personal ideals. Feeling that other nations are thus turning from reproaches to encouragements, the Germans can hopefully be expected to bear the heavy rigors of reparation without becoming soured against humanity. And if they do, the peace will prove not only just but salutary and remedial. A good beginning in that direction has already been made by the open acknowledgment from German representatives at Versailles that their nation committed a great wrong against the world, and especially against Belgium, in the launching of the war. If penitence in Germany and considerateness in the Allied nations can but meet in the years succeeding war, all will be well."

In a later issue *The Christian Register* argues that Germany fell because she violated the Golden Rule, and can be saved only by returning to it. As a text it quotes the words of a German professor:

"'For five months one staggering insult has followed another. Night after night this great people goes to sleep without any hope for the future and wakes up bereft of all hope. It sees only destruction ahead. Why work? Why plan?' Thus speaks a Democratic member of the Prussian Diet, Professor Abderhalben, of Halle, concerning the present state of the German people. Hunger, moral abandon, revolution, malignant epidemics—these he pictures in such detail as to rend the heart of the pitying—or the overcredulous. Even the hard of heart will not turn easily away from the possibility of the failure and the disappearance from the face of the earth of the German nation. As it was stated in this paper last week, her destiny remains chiefly with Germany herself. It is not a hopeful thing to contemplate her place to-day in the eyes of the world and then prophesy a future of regained respectability. History speaks more against than in favor of the world's modern malefactor. What people in ancient times can be cited to justify the hope of a reborn state whose name was Prussia? A schoolboy's knowledge is enough to run down the centuries and see all those that passed into obloquy and oblivion forever. They are all gone who strove against the world. It is true, there was built into the German life a marvelous structure of learning, music, letters, and social solidarity. But these never of themselves made a people great or enduring. The thing is as simple as the Golden Rule. Only a people are great, only a people will be suffered by their kin in the world, who do unto others as they would have others do unto them. Not only nor indeed primarily in arms, but in ideas, Germany ingloriously repudiated that doctrine. The world visited its inviolable judgment through men upon her. What a blessing if Goethe, who said that the world is idea, had only been their teacher of ideas, instead of those which ruled and ruined the Fatherland. By prompt resort to new doctrines, Germany may be saved."

MILLIONS FOR THE SALVATION ARMY

THE SALVATION ARMY will probably never again appeal in vain for popular support. The broad humanity of their service which made them on a level with the humblest dough-boy and unabashed before the highest officer, was certain of its returning gratitude when they should ask for help. Only in certain cases of civilian selfishness could their appeal be denied, and it would be a soldier who stept forward to put that to shame. Such an incident is reported by the New York *Sun*, where, as it is said, one woman during the recent drive, "saw the redeeming qualities of the dough-nut too late":

DOUGH FOR DOUGHNUTS.

In the Wall Street district, where everything comes high, doughnuts from the Salvation Army home fund sold at anywhere from one to five thousand dollars apiece.

"One of the workers was collecting in a large theater when a woman in the audience became angry and said: 'For Heaven's sake, get out of my sight. Wherever I go you people are asking me for money. I don't want to see another one of you.'

"Past this woman shuffled a soldier wearing two overseas chevrons and two wound stripes. He was totally blind and was being guided by one of his comrades. He heard the remark and, stopping, said: 'Madam, I only wish that I could see one more Salvation Army girl.'

"The woman reached into her hand-bag and drew out a dollar bill, which she offered to the worker. Putting her hand over the collection-box, the girl said: 'No, thank you, madam. You had your opportunity to do a good deed a minute ago and you rejected it.'"

The drive is quite naturally the occasion for pausing to review the work of the Salvation Army in the war, and the peculiar position it has attained thereby. We have already reported that the $13,000,000 asked in this drive was to eliminate the need of the appeals of the Salvation lassie with her tambourine. The tribute paid the Army by *The American Hebrew* (New York) is one that covers the case:

"Seldom has it been the good fortune of any organization to enlist upon its side so much cooperation. There is a halo of good will about the Salvation Army. It has earned a reputation abroad for the sort of humanity that knows no danger and that recognizes no arbitrary dividing lines of creed, race, or color. Under shell-fire the Salvation Army lassie distributed those famous doughnuts, now traditional, which gave to the fighting soldier amid the grime and agony of warfare a reminiscent touch of the home he was defending. Her sweet presence and her homely gift thrilled the dough-boy into a super-warrior, a man fighting for the women-folk he loved and the simple things which for him spelled civilization. No wonder these men who have come back can not speak too highly of the Salvation Army and its workers. Without detracting in the slightest degree from any of the other welfare agencies, it may be said that of all of them the men and women of the Salvation Army were the most unselfish, the most altruistic. In so many of the others the administrative machinery was too cumbersome, too evident. You heard the wheels of philanthropy creak. It is exactly the thing which makes organized charity at times so repellent to a sensitive person. You can not take the emotions, translate them in terms of mathematics, and yet keep them the same. The Salvation Army worker knew only one terrific driving force—in spite of the fact that there is discipline of a high order in this organization—the force within, conscience; and only one law, the law of the helping hand. We rejoice with the Salvation Army in the thought that the tambourine will no longer be necessary to coax nickels out of the pockets of passers-by. The world is always slow to appraise favorably, and sometimes its verdicts are frightfully erratic and ephemeral. But, in the case of the Salvation Army, we have no doubt that the new valuation of its work will be lasting. The success of its drive will be a practical assertion of humanity's 'Credo' that good must not perish from the earth."

THIRTEEN MILLION IN THEIR NAME.

Some of the future Americans in whose behalf the Salvation Army will expend the fund they have lately been asking for.

Another tribute of a substantial as well as congratulatory kind comes from the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Just before the campaign, as we learn from *The War Cry* (New York), former Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York and Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, respectively National Chairman and Greater New York Chairman of the Salvation Army Home Service Fund Campaign, received a tender of aid from Bruce A. Campbell, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks:

> "In company with John K. Tener, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and a committee of members high in the councils of the Elks in New York, Mr. Campbell called on General Vanderbilt and Mr. Whitman at the St. Regis and placed themselves unreservedly at the service of the Salvation Army.
>
> "'We have watched the work of the Salvation Army at home for a long time,' said Mr. Campbell, 'and we know that the work they did in France was right in line with what they have done hitherto in times of peace. They are efficient, economical, hard-working and practical, with nothing sectarian about their work. Their ideals of service are those that the Elks can support to the limit, and we are going to do it. I am writing to every lodge in the United States—1,300 of them altogether—requesting that officers and members hold themselves in readiness to serve in any way asked by local committees, even to the extent of taking responsibility for putting the local drives through and 'over the top.' It is a sensible and intelligent thing to finance the Salvation Army by a National Campaign to support its work on a budget plan, and we want to help do it.'
>
> "Governor Tener confirmed the attitude of the Elks toward the Salvation Army. 'The Elks had 50,000 men in the war,' he explained, 'and 7,000 officers. We know from them that the Salvation Army came nearest to a perfect score of all the civilian agencies undertaking war-relief work of any kind. Our men are earnest in commendation of the Salvation Army, and we are all lined up to fortify them for their financial needs. In last year's campaign for funds to support Salvation Army war-activities the Elks carried on the drive in nearly 500 communities. We are ready to contribute, to help, and to cooperate now to the limit of our powers. There are no negative votes as to the worthiness of the Salvation Army call.
>
> "The generosity of the proffer, so characteristic of the Elks, was enthusiastically acknowledged by Governor Whitman and General Vanderbilt as another indication of the position of the Salvation Army in public esteem."

One of the most singular of the many practical tributes is thus recorded by the San Francisco *Call-Post:*

> "Prisoners in the city and county jails of San Francisco last night welcomed an opportunity to serve the Salvation Army. Tho many of them, by reason of their enforced residence in the prisons, had violated their pledges to workers of the humanitarian army, they were still able to serve them.
>
> "They served by giving. Tho a jail is not considered a safe place for a person to go wandering about the corridors jingling loose silver, the appeal of Aaron Leavitt, captain of the jail division, brought money from every possible hiding-place.
>
> "Failing to produce coin, scores of prisoners penned hasty orders on property clerks and jail custodians who held their funds until the donations had reached $214.55.
>
> "The home service work of other days of the Salvation Army was not unknown to many unfortunate prisoners. They welcomed the word that the American people are making possible a continuation of Salvation Army home service on a greater scale now that the end of the war will return the army workers to this country."

A point sometimes overlooked, perhaps, is that each section will have its quota spent for itself. So those cities and towns who went "over the top" and beyond were only doing themselves so much more service.

JACKSONVILLE'S FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS—To drop a cipher is a pretty serious matter sometimes, as in a recent issue of the New York *Times*, which we quoted as saying that "there are 800 victims of the drug habit in Jacksonville, Fla., out of a population of 7,000." The latter figure should have been 70,000, and, as we learn from Senator Fletcher, who has lived there nearly forty years, the figures are probably "several years old, going back possibly to 1913, when the records of the city health department showed 887 registered drug addicts, and the population was slightly less than 70,000." Now it is around 112,000. But the misprint has brought one good result, as it reveals the splendid amelioration in the few years since that date, for the Senator adds:

> "At the present time there are only 101 registered drug addicts. I think this great reduction in the number of cases, despite the substantial increase in population, should be emphasized in justice to the city and its efficient method of handling this evil."

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JUGO-SLAVS IN THE UNITED STATES

CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE JUGO-SLAV POPULATION—The Jugo-Slav population is made up of an estimated proportion of 450,000 Croats, 250,000 Slovenes, and from 80,000 to 100,000 Serbs. Very few of these Serbs hail from Serbia, we are advised by the Jugo-Slav Information Bureau (New York), and the majority of them came hither from Croatia, Bosnia, and Montenegro. Private and official investigators agree that of the Jugo-Slavs in the United States 60 to 65 per cent. have taken out **naturalization papers,** the first papers at least. Most Jugo-Slav immigrants remain in this country, especially those who settle in the Middle and Far West. After ten years of residence, we are told, they are hardly to be distinguished from born Americans. The greater number of Jugo-Slav children are educated in the public schools. A minority attend parochial schools where the general curriculum is taught in English, while their mother tongue is taught as an additional course. **Denominationally considered,** generally speaking, the Croats and Slovenes are Roman Catholics, the Serbs Greek Orthodox Catholics. The essential difference between the Serbs and the Croats, we are informed, is that of religion. In political conviction the Jugo-Slavs, tho thoroughly American here, are divided into three sections of opinion about the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in New Europe.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS—At one end of the line we find the Pan-Serbs, whose ideal is the dominance of the Serbian dynastic order. At the other end are ranked the Pan-Croat Separatists who seek the highest form of autonomy for Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. In the center of this imaginary line are grouped the middle partizans who strive for a political and cultural equiparation of the three branches of the same race. Those of the **middle section** are said to be in the majority.

JUGO-SLAVS AS UNITS HERE—First, we turn to the Croats, because they have the largest population, estimated above at about 450,000. The chief colony is in the vicinity of Pittsburg, where there are at least 50,000 Croats. In the region about Chicago there are 50,000 and in the neighborhood of Cleveland about 10,000. Nearly 50,000 Croats from Dalmatia are settled on the Pacific Coast, the greater number of whom are engaged in the fishery and the fruit industries. In the **Southern States** a large number of Croats are employed in the timber industry. Here we are told, by a Croat who has been for thirteen years in the cooperage trade, that the supply of staves for French claret barrels was provided practically in entirety by Croatian workers. Dalmatian Croats, we are told, are the chief owners and workers of the New Orleans oyster-beds. Seventy-five miles south of this city there are about 100 square miles of territory inhabited only by these Croats. . . . Numbered among **pioneer Croats** in this country is Father Konsag, who came here in 1733, and is said to be the first man who made a map of Lower California. Another Croatian priest, Rev. Joseph Kundek, arrived about the year 1840, and became Vicar-General of the diocese of Vincennes, Indiana. In this State, we are told, he founded a dozen cities.

SLOVENES IN THE UNITED STATES—The **Slovene immigrants** in this country are estimated as constituting 10 per cent. of their entire nation. The first Slovene immigrants to this country were Catholic missionaries. The first nucleus of Slovene immigration we find in Michigan and Minnesota, the second in the Far West. They were in the main farmers, and successful. With the rise of American industries the later Slovene immigrants were drawn to the copper-mines of Michigan and the iron-mines of Michigan and Minnesota. They became absorbed soon into the life of **their new homeland.** Mention is made of the first mayor of Calumet, Michigan, who was a Slovene. Old Solvene colonies exist in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah, which represent "a sound stock of Americanized Slovenes." The tendency of the Western Slovenes, next to working in the mines, is to buy a home and settle down as farmers or tradespeople. They are active in **political life** and in the West numbers are to be met with in State and city governments.

INCREASE IN SLOVENE IMMIGRATION—In 1896 the Slovene population in the United States was reckoned at about 30,000; the rough estimate of to-day is 250,000. The **steel industry and the coal-mines** of Pennsylvania and adjacent States during the last generation attracted Slovene immigration. So we find in Pennsylvania many prosperous Slovene colonies, especially in the Pittsburg district. The greatest colony of about thirty thousand Slovenes is in Cleveland. Cleveland is considered the metropolis of the American Slovenes. Also in the towns near Cleveland there are large colonies. After Cleveland comes Chicago. Prosperous colonies are established also in Milwaukee, Joliet, and in most of the towns of Minnesota. The Slovenes number largely as lumber-men and stave-workers, and are to be found in lumber camps in West Virginia and in the lumber districts of the South. In New York City there are about one thousand Slovenes.

SERBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Estimates of the number of Serbs in the United States range all the way from 80,000 to 100,000. The difficulty in ascertaining the precise population is due to the fact that so many Serbs have been registered here as natives of what was formerly Austria-Hungary. Of the whole number of Serbs in this country 90 per cent. are said by Serbian authorities to hail from Austria-Hungary. The proportion of Serbians from the kingdom of Serbia is considered negligible. The Serbs are scattered in all parts of the country and in all lines of occupation. In the large cities and their environs they are to be found in great number as skilled laborers, some of whom earn from $100 to $125 per week. Many work on farms and they are also to be met with as workers in the mines. Their drift of occupation is described by a Serbian authority to be from the first job that offers from mining upward, accordingly as the new Serbian arrivals find a means of livelihood and later of betterment. In many cities they are engaged in the restaurant business, tailoring, and other lines of trade.

MIGRATION OF THE SERBS—The Serbs have been coming to this country from southern Dalmatia, Herzegovina, and even from southern Hungary during the last twelve or fifteen years. They have never come in any great number at one time, and it is interesting to observe that while many remain here when they do well, there is a strong inclination among the Serbians to return to the old country. Consuls from Serbia report that passports are being asked for in great number, for conditions in Serbia are now reported to be very much better, and the word from the old country to many Serbians here is "Come back." One reason for the homeward trend of the Serbians, we learn from authorities on the subject, is that the Serbians do not find themselves easily assimilated in this country. The feeling of some foreigners here that they are marooned on a moral island has been noted before in these articles, and it may be remarked that these foreign populations are puzzled that we do not undertake more diligently to speed assimilation. It will surprize some readers, perhaps, to learn that one of the authorities interviewed on the assimilation of foreigners in the United States exprest the conviction that of all countries Russia, in the old days of the Czarist régime, was the best absorber of foreign populations. Of the whole number of Serbs in this country, 15,000 volunteered during the war to fight for Serbia, and the most of them were fighting against their former land of residence, Austria-Hungary. Their national consciousness is very strong, we are told, and is kept alive by their numerous organizations, social and benevolent. As an indication of the emphasis of national feeling, we are told that even children when asked by the casual stranger, "Who are you?" respond instantly with the reply, "I am a Serb." All the Jugo-Slav nations in this country are remarkable for their many social and benevolent organizations. Chief among these are the Croat Benevolent Society, with an estimated membership of 42,000; the Slovene National Benefit Society, with an estimated membership of 27,000; and the Serbian Benevolent Society, with an estimated membership of 12,000.

The Jugo-Slavs have an uncommonly rich store of folk-songs, are very fond of music, and have singing and musical organizations even in their smallest colonies. In social and political life they mingle closely, we are told, and the subdivision of the Jugo-Slavs into three different branches is only the consequence of different historic development. This very differentiation constitutes the strength of the new nation, characterized by the old slogan, "*Unitas in Disparitate,*" for each branch will bring to the whole a peculiarly developed individuality.

CURRENT POETRY

GAIETY and tenderness are the dominating qualities of Christopher Morley's new volume, "The Rocking Horse" (George H. Doran Company). Like his earlier collection, "Songs for a Little House," from which quotations were made in these columns, these verses concern themselves with home and homely things. While the later volume can not be said to surpass the earlier in delicacy and whimsical humor, it does give examples of a fine type of lighter verse. Here is one that is typical of the poet's attitude toward womanhood:

THE REFLECTION

By Christopher Morley

I have not heard her voice, nor seen her face,
Nor touched her hand;
And yet some echo of her woman's grace
I understand.

I have no picture of her lovelihood,
Her smile, her tint;
But that she is both beautiful and good
I have true hint.

In all that my friend thinks and says, I see
Her mirror true;
His thought of her is gentle; she must be
All gentle, too.

In all his grief or laughter, work or play,
Each mood and whim,
How brave and tender, day by common day
She speaks through him!

Therefore, I say I know her, be her face
Or dark or fair—
For when he shows his heart's most secret place
I see her there!

The intimacy and the simplicity of his domestic pieces, with their playful humor, are seen in this poem of a first hearth-fire.

A HALLOWE'EN MEMORY

By Christopher Morley

Do you remember, Heart's Desire,
The night when Hallowe'en first came?
The newly dedicated fire,
The hearth unsanctified by flame?

How anxiously we swept the bricks
(How tragic, were the draft not right!)
And then the blaze enwrapt the sticks
And filled the room with dancing light.

We could not speak, but only gaze,
Nor half believe what we had seen—
Our home, *our* hearth, *our* golden blaze,
Our cider-mugs, *our* Hallowe'en!

And then a thought occurred to me—
We ran outside with sudden shout
And looked up at the roof, to see
Our own dear smoke come drifting out.

And of all man's felicities
The very subtlest one, say I,
Is when for the first time he sees
His hearthfire smoke against the sky.

Notable among appeals for the Salvation Army in their recent drive for contributions was this poem in the New York *Times*, by William V. V. Stephens. He writes from the grateful heart that we have come to know in so many of our fighting men who were cheered and aided by Salvation-Army workers:

THE GIRL AT NEUVILLY CROSS-ROADS

By William V. V. Stephens
Co. F, 11th Engineers, U. S. A.

I stood at Neuvilly Crossroads, that wild September day,
When the transport lines were solid from Claremont all the way—
Solid up to the blazing line, waiting a moment's chance
To edge along, to grind along, to follow the big advance—
When out of the toil and turmoil there the word was passed about:
"There's something doing down the road! They're passing the doughnuts out!"

Tho the doughnuts had all departed before I had found the place,
The girl with the scarlet band was there, with a smile upon her face.
She joked with the tired soldiers and their curses went unsaid,
For there wasn't a man in the Army who would harm a hair in her head.
I don't know where she washed her face or brushed her bonnie hair,
For life was too full to wash just then, and we hadn't the time to spare;
Or where she slept with fearless heart, alone in the Argonne flood,
For the only flop was a cold stone floor or a pup tent out in the mud.

But she found for herself a ruined barn and part of a broken stall,
And the roof that filtered the moonbeams in was never a roof at all.

. . . .

And her soul was steeled by her sovereign faith, till the drone of the Hun up high
Was lost in the pulsing majesty of her heart's sweet lullaby.

She didn't have much to give or sell, for the transport lines were slow;
But what did the dirty dough-boy care, if she was part of the show?—
So long as she was in on the job, and her figure neat and trim,
Then *she* was a part of the Argonne Drive and that was enough for him.
For she was the symbol of things he had left, over across the sea;
And here she stood when the hand of Death was clasped on his shaking knee.

And for that he loved her with all his heart, which was all he had to give,
So he pledged himself to carry the word, if his God would let him live.
And the word of the one was passed along, over and under the ground,
Till the curious World has asked at last the source of the strident sound.
Then the word comes back that "a girl has done all that a girl can do,"
And as she kept faith in the days of death, she expects the same from you!

A cheerful impulse for darker hours, found in the song of a bird, is charmingly recorded in stanzas by J. Lewis Milligan, in the Toronto *Globe:*

SINGING IN THE RAIN

By J. Lewis Milligan

I heard the robin singing in the rain
At eventide, when all the trees were bare;
When springtime lagged, and winter's icy chain
Fettered the eager buds and flowers fair.

I heard the robin singing in the rain
At doubt's dim twilight, when the heart was dumb;
When Hope was faint, and Faith was sick with pain,
And Sorrow sighed: "Ah, Love will never come."

I heard the robin singing in the rain,
And in my heart there woke an old, new song,
Responsive to that bird's undaunted strain,
And I went singing all the way along!

Delicacy of structure and intimacy of feeling are the characteristics of the lines on violets contributed by Edith M. Thomas to the New York *Sun.*

VIOLETS

By Edith M. Thomas

Blue violets! For me, they grow
But in one spot, in Long Ago;
At April's end; the wet world gleamed,
And spongy pastures faintly steamed;
And, on the drown'd world's misty rim,
A rainbow's magic light grew dim.

A child, upon some errand sent,
Alone, yet happily, I went;
And carefully I picked my way
Along a rail fence, winter gray,
Like a rough necklace thrown about
Its field, with zigzag in and out.

Each angled turn I knew could hide
Some wondrous thing yet unespied,
For I that way before had been
And had, myself, some marvels seen:
A field-mouse, washing its sharp face,
Gone in a flash, without a trace;
A finch's nest, half done—and I,
With the bird's blessing, tiptoed by!
But what to hope for, on a day
Too wet for either work or play?
Just then, another turn I made,
And in a trance of pleasure stayed;
Blue violets! There was no room
For one green leaf; so thick the bloom,
So filled with rain, it seemed to make
A little, spreading, azure lake . . .
And I remembered, all my years,
Those blossoms hung with April's tears.

Who knows what Memory will bind,
So careless—or so subtly kind,
As when she shut within her palm,
For me, this reminiscent balm!

From *Good Housekeeping* (April, New York) we quote stanzas on the spring that comes to Flanders in the first year after the Great War.

THE SPRING THAT COMES TO FLANDERS

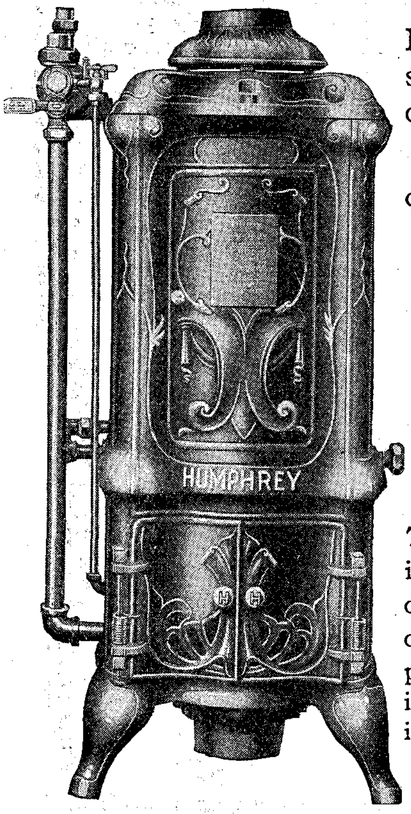
By David Morton

The spring that comes to Flanders
Goes by on silent feet,
Lest they should wake, remembering
How once the spring was sweet.

And streams that flow in Flanders
Past poppy-field and hill
Are silver streams and shining,
But thoughtful streams and still.

The wind that blows in Flanders
Across the listening air,
Is gentle with the grasses
That bend above them there—
And rain that falls in Flanders
Is tender as a prayer.

NO HOT WATER PROBLEM ON WASH DAY



Wash day, in a home that enjoys Humphrey Hot Water Service, presents no difficulty for the housewife or the laundress.

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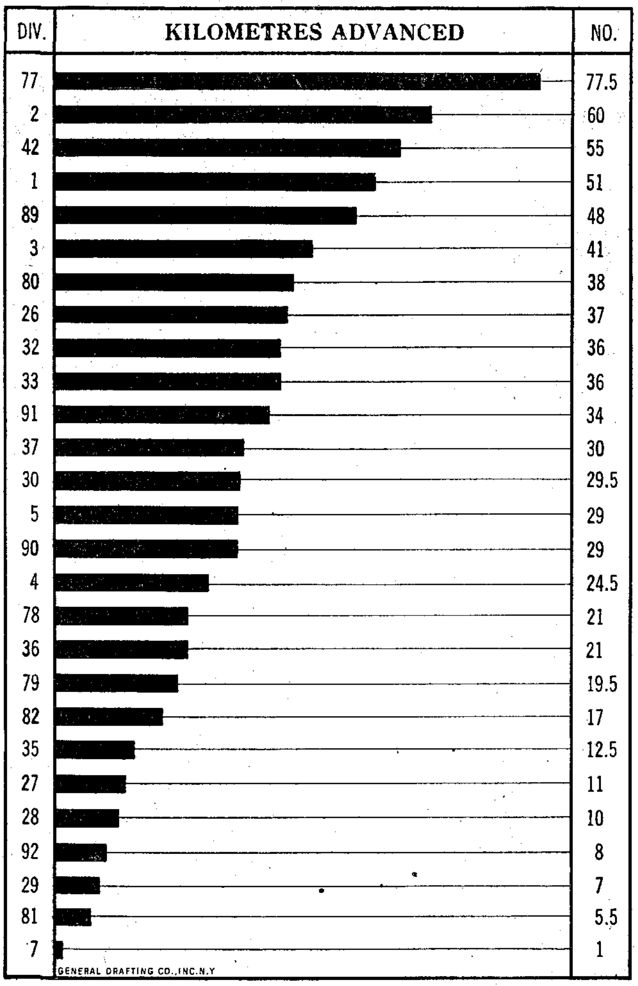
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

OFFICIAL REPORTS *VS.* SOME WAR-RUMORS

EVEN THO THE WAR has been over for more than half a year rumors of war-records continue to linger around in such profusion and unreliability that anything bearing the stamp of an official government report is sure of a welcome. Two government reports concerning the records of the various American divisions in France have lately been issued, and both are calculated to settle a number of claims and counter-claims that have been more or less disturbing the peace of the country. The official division casualty list, reproduced in tabular form on page 48, shows that three Regular Army Divisions made the greatest sacrifices, with the Second Division in first place. The table on this page, based on figures issued by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, represents the number of kilometers of enemy territory gained by each division. Claims have been advanced on behalf of four different divisions for the honor of making the greatest advance. The Second Division's champion, a weekly paper called *The Indian*, recently published a series of tables, said to have been compiled from official figures, according to which the Second was shown to lead in kilometers gained, as well as in most other particulars. The 77th Division, which was not mentioned in the *Indian's* table, is now officially credited with the greatest number of kilometers gained by any American division in France. The Second Division is second. To quote a news dispatch which accompanied the official announcement from Washington:

> The 77th Division, organized in New York City, which recently returned from overseas under command of General Alexander, holds the distinction of having made the largest advance of any of the American troops during the fighting in France. Announcement to this effect was made to-day by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff.
>
> The total gains made by the 77th Division, General March said, aggregated 77.5 kilometers, or 9.14 per cent. of the entire advance of the American forces. The 2d Division, a unit of the Regular Army, was second, with sixty kilometers to its credit, and the 42d, the famous Rainbow Division, third, with fifty-five kilometers.
>
> "The records," said General March, "show that the 77th made its greatest advance on the Vesle in the Argonne-Meuse battle, going through the Argonne Forest for a distance of sixty kilometers from September 26 to November 11."
>
> The 77th, 2d, 42d, 1st, 89th, and 3d divisions each advanced more than five per cent. of the entire amount of advance.
>
> After referring to the 77th Division, General March said:
>
> "The 4th Division was commanded while abroad largely by General Menoher. The 2d, 1st, and 3d divisions are Regular Army divisions. The 89th Division was raised in Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado, and was commanded during most of its advance in France by Major-Gen. William M. Wright."

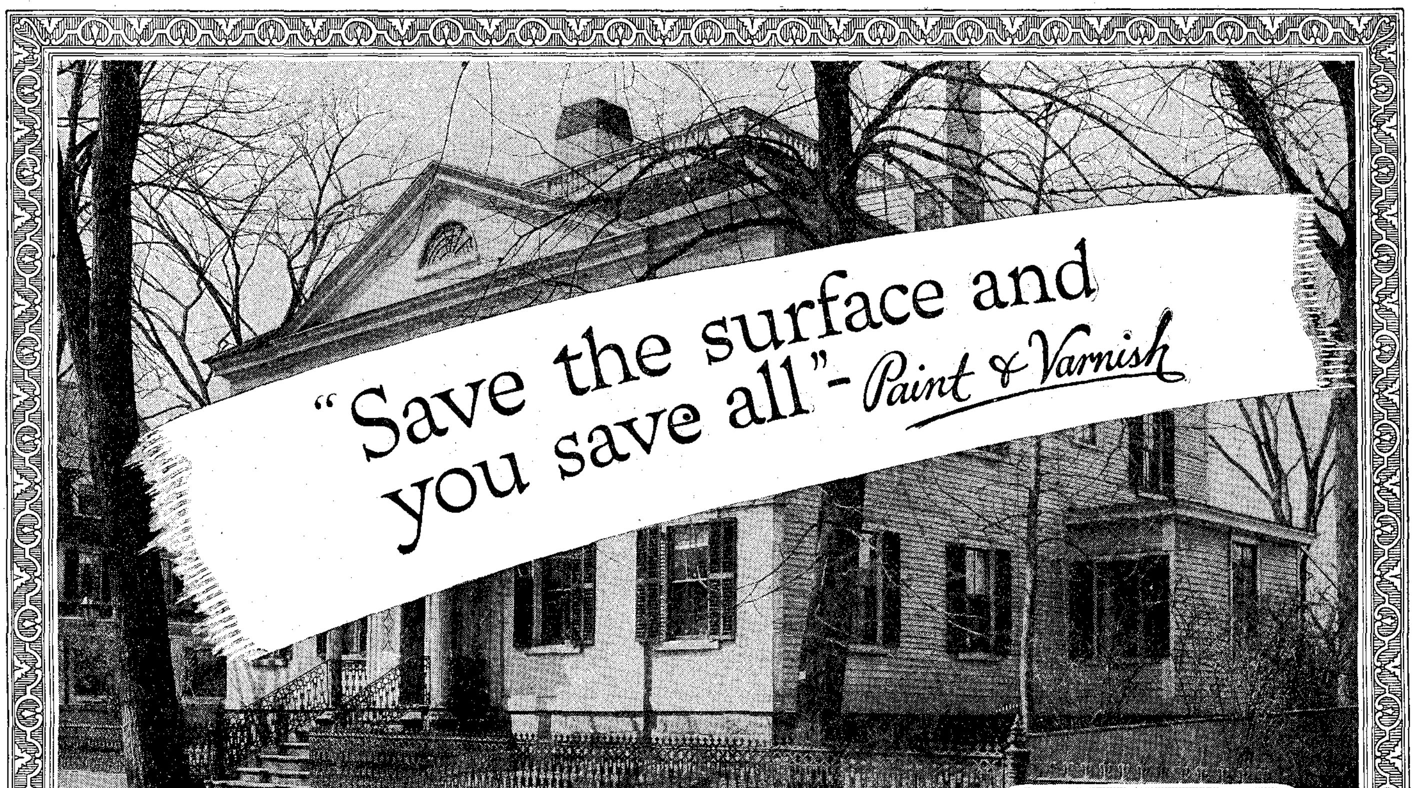


EACH DIVISION'S ADVANCE IN KILOMETERS.

This table, founded on figures given out by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, supersedes all unofficial records and rumors.

The division casualty list shows the 27th and 30th Divisions, significantly enough, side by side, with only a difference of 137 in their total casualties. Side by side these two divisions, it will be remembered, broke the Hindenburg Line. But if the 27th comes first on the casualty list, the 30th, we are told on the basis of official reports, was the first to break through the famous Line. The report, which received wide circulation, that the 27th was the first to break through, is, according to many friends of the 30th, another war-rumor that needs correcting by official government records. The 27th Division, a New York State unit, was acclaimed by the largest newspapers in the country. The 30th, called "The Old Hickory Division," and composed largely of troops from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, was not so widely heralded as it deserved. Mr. W. T. Aycock, of Columbia, S. C., calls attention to some discrepancies between official and unofficial reports. He writes:

> All of our soldiers have fought well in Europe, and we are all gratified by their splendid record. It is not pleasant to draw comparisons or to seek to establish what has been done by individual units that excel, or equal, the performance of others, but it is sometimes necessary to do so for the sake of history, for it frequently happens that untruth finds its way into history, where it is accepted as truth merely because its partizans vociferously and more loudly proclaim it. There is great danger that the claim made on behalf of the 27th Division as "first to smash the Hindenburg Line" may be established as the truth merely because the home of that division is the State and City of New York with its great newspapers possessing millions of readers, which are consequently in a position merely by reiteration alone to spread that claim until a large part of the country adopts it as the truth. This is most particularly true for the reason that the only possible other claimant to the honor is the 30th Division, composed mainly of men from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, States which are now and have for many years been unhappily more or less obscure in the public affairs of the nation. In the state of the official records it is not possible to deny the claim made for the 27th without claiming the precious distinction for the 30th, and I am fully aware that I may be charged with "sectionalism" in setting forth the foundation of the 30th Division's claim to the honor. I hope not, however, for no one can be in reason offended at the truth, as shown by the official records. On the records these conflicting claims must be judged; the records made by those in a position to know, possessing no prejudice either for or against either of these gallant divisions. Official reports made by officers of those divisions are disregarded.
>
> The following quotation from General Haig's official report appeared in the American newspapers on January 7, 1919:
>
> "North of Bellinglise the 30th American Division, Maj.-Gen. E. M. Lewis, having broken through the deep defenses of the Hindenburg Line, stormed Bellicourt and seized Nauroy. On their left the 27th American Division, Major-General O'Ryan, met



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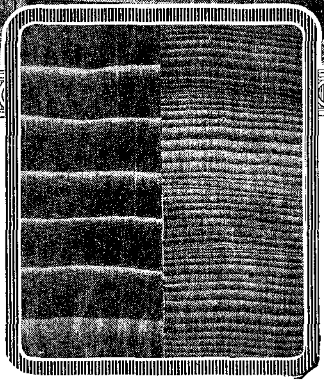

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Some surfaces may need one kind of surface protection, and some another, *but they all need surface protection.*

It is at the surface that trouble begins, that rust attacks iron—that decay attacks wood—that wear attacks surfaces subject to friction. All these allies of Destruction hunt for an opening *at the surface.* Surface is the frontier—the point of attack.

When we once picture all the active enemies of property, we appreciate the significance of the expression:

"Save the surface and you save all"

¶

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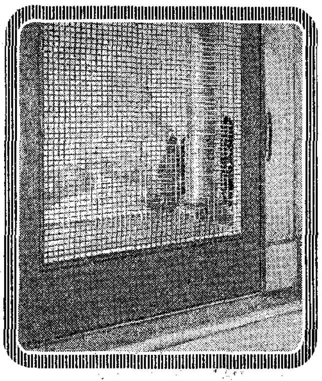

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with very heavy enfilading machine-gun fire, but prest on with great gallantry as far as Bony, where a bitter struggle took place for possession of the village. The fighting on the whole front of the 2d American Corps was severe, and in Bellicourt, Nauroy, Gillemont Farm, and a number of other points amid the intricate defenses of the Hindenburg Line, strong bodies of the enemy held out with great obstinacy for many hours. These points of resistance were gradually overcome either by the support troops of the American divisions or by the 5th and 3d Australian divisions."

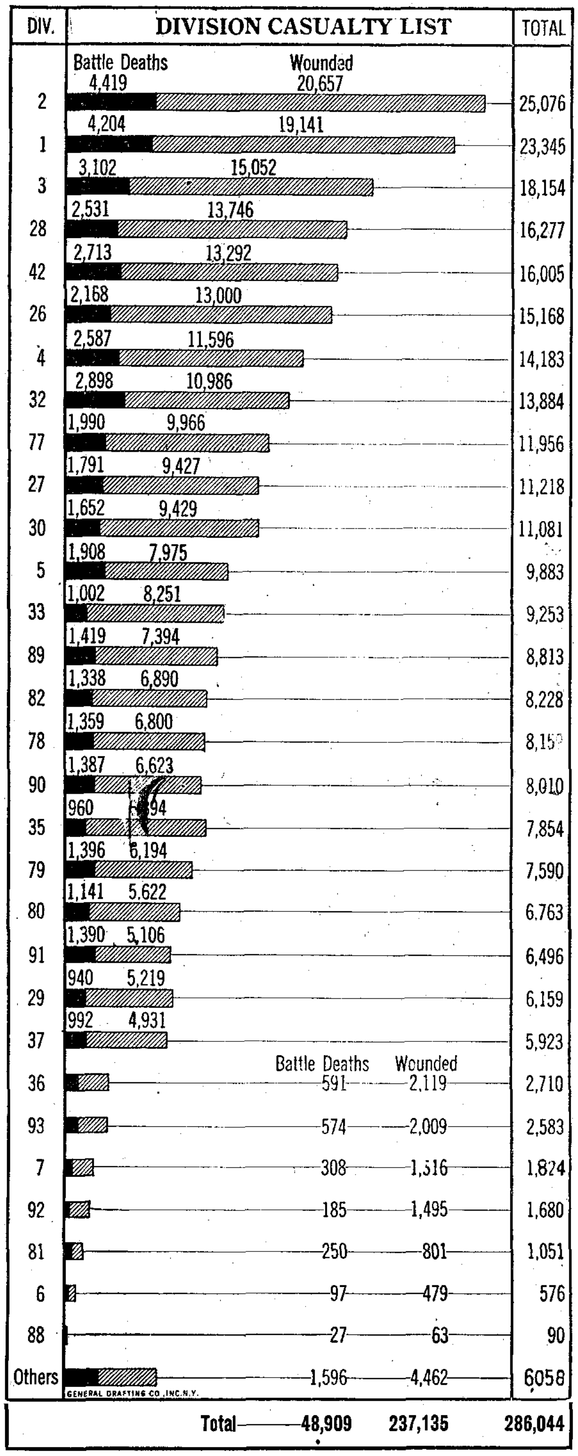
This is all General Haig reported with regard to the demolition of the Hindenburg Line, so far as American troops are concerned.

A few days later the report of General Pershing was published. The following quotation is all that he reported with regard to that operation:

"It was the fortune of our 2d Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in cooperation with the Australian corps on September 29 and October 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg Line where the St. Quentin canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the 27th pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Bony. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell-craters and under cross fire from machine guns, the other elements fought desperately against odds."

These quotations furnish the highest possible evidence of this great achievement, and there is very little difference between them. It is quite plain and can not be questioned that both reports fail utterly to show that the 27th went through "first." That must be accepted as clearly established. Neither of these reports attempts in plain terms to say whether either of these gallant divisions broke through ahead of the other, but I submit with confidence that the plain intent and meaning of the words used leave very little to the imagination. For that reason let us consider the reports further. Eliminating non-essential words, General Haig's report reads thus:

"North of Bellinglise, the 30th American Division . . . having broken through the deep defenses of the Hindenburg Line, stormed Bellicourt and seized Nauroy. On their left the 27th American Division . . . met with very heavy enfilading machine-gun fire, but prest on with great gallantry as far as Bony, where a bitter struggle took place for possession of the village."



AMERICA'S SACRIFICE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The deaths in battle, wounded, and totals for the various divisions, according to official figures given out by the War Department.

Before commenting on this, let us examine General Pershing's report, eliminating unnecessary words, which reads as follows:

"It was the fortune of . . . the 27th and 30th divisions . . . with the British to have a place of honor . . . in the assault on the Hindenburg Line. . . . The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the 27th pushed impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Bony. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell-craters and under cross fire from machine guns, the other elements fought desperately against odds."

These extracts are conclusive, and it is clear that General Haig gives the honor to the 30th. He says they broke through on the 29th and captured villages which the map shows were on the eastern side of the Hindenburg Line. The 27th advanced as **far as Bony on September 29,** but it does not appear that they captured it. He explains that the 27th was held back by machine-gun fire, offering that as the reason why they lagged behind the 30th, but it is undeniably an assertion that the 30th went forward and across the Hindenburg Line while the 27th was engaged in a fight for Bony.

Allow me to quote from Col. Frederick Palmer, who was chief of the censor service and in a position to get information at first hand, and, from his long experience as a newspaper reporter, well qualified to appraise and weigh facts. In an article in a recent issue of *Collier's* he says:

"On September 26 these two, O'Ryan's 27th, New York National Guard, and Lewis's 30th, or Old Hickory Division of the National Guard from our Southern mountain States, forming our Second Corps, under Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, attacked the Hindenburg Line one of its strongest points where the St. Quentin canal runs [illegible] tunnel through a ridge. The 30th, with the easier going of the two won all its objectives handily; the 27th against positions which were impregnable by every rule of natural and artificial defenses, with its flanks exposed, its communications cut by shell-fire, fought a battle of company, platoon, squad, and individual heroism, which was an immortal tribute to its manhood."

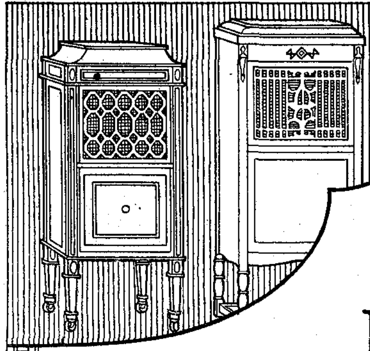
My object is simply to show and make plain which division is entitled to the distinction and glory of being the first to break the Hindenburg Line. I submit that the highest possible evidence clearly confers the honor on the 30th. General Pershing was quite clear in his own mind, for in a letter to Major-General Lewis, commanding general of the 30th, he said in a letter recently published generally in the newspapers with reference to the record made by the 30th:

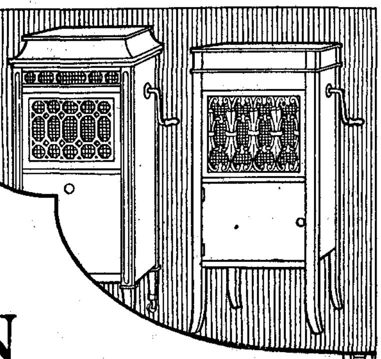
"On September 29 the division broke through the Hindenburg and the Le Catelet-Nauroy lines, capturing Bellicourt and Nauroy, an operation on which all subsequent action of the Fourth British Army depended."

And again, after referring to other deeds of the 30th, he says: "But its special glory will always be the honor you won by breaking the Hindenburg Line on September 29. Such a record is one of which we are all proud."

There is a further fact that is significant, and while it is not conclusive it furnishes excellent evidence of the character of the services rendered by the 30th. The most highly prized decoration issued to American soldiers is the Congressional Medal. Only forty-eight have been issued, a fact that determines the value placed upon them and the care with which they are conferred. Of that number ten have been won by members of the 30th Division, six of which have been conferred on men of the 118th Infantry, which was formerly known as the 1st South Carolina National Guard. No other division or regiment can excel that record!

The writing of the foregoing has afforded me no pleasure. I would much rather not have written it, but I feel that the 30th is not getting its just dues in the press and that it is the duty of somebody to put forth the official records which speak for themselves. I feel sure your sense of justice will prompt you to publish this letter in your columns, for you are desirous always of establishing the truth, I am sure, my confidence being based on my constant reading of your periodical for more than twenty years.





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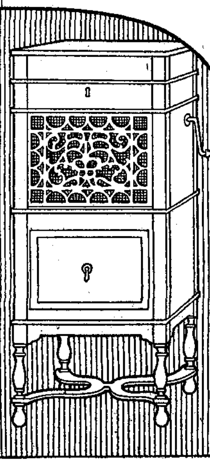

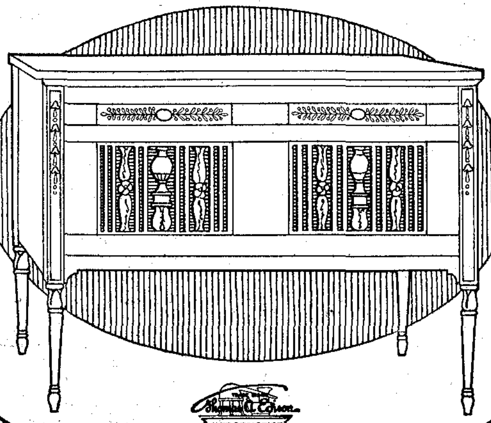

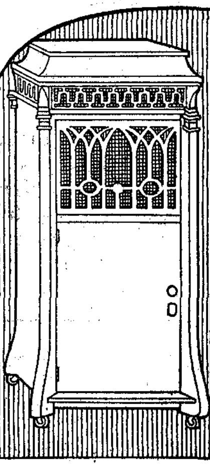

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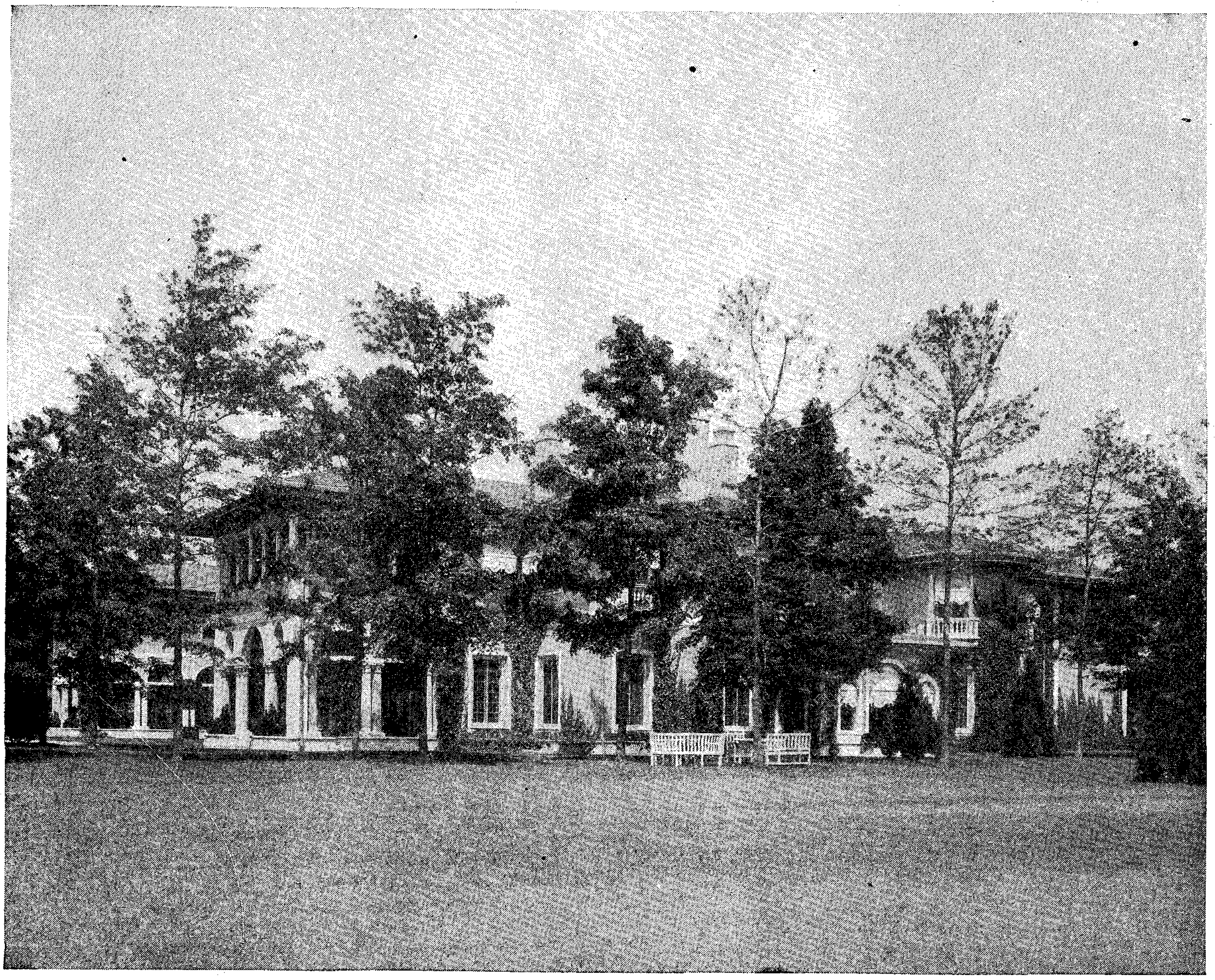

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HARRY HAWKER, THE BRITISHER WHO TOOK CHANCES LIKE A YANK

IF HAWKER AND GRIEVE, the daring Britishers who made the first attempt in history to fly the Atlantic without a stop, had perished, their memories would have been cherished as "incomparable adventurers." "But to be able to cherish both the adventure and the living men who dared to perform it, how much better that is!" cries the New York *Times*. The final dramatic touch was added to their spectacular attempt when it was discovered, after practically everybody had given up hope, that they had been rescued in mid-ocean. Such popular jubilation, such screaming head-lines on even conservative papers, both here and in England, have been evoked only by the greatest victories of the Allied armies. "What can ever stir our pulses again?" asked a dozen editorial writers on the day the armistice was signed, and Hawker and Grieve have furnished an answer.

If the man who tried it hadn't happened to be a Britisher of Australian birth the English newspapers might have frowned on Harry Hawker's attempt to fly the Atlantic as a typical wild Yankee trick. Nerve, skill, physical stamina, readiness to take a ten-to-one chance with life itself as the forfeit in case of failure, these are proverbial American attributes, as contrasted with English steadiness and thoroughness. It was another jolt for the believers in national psychology that, while the Americans were methodically preparing to leave as little as possible to chance in their bid for the great honor of being first to cross the Atlantic on wings, Hawker and his navigator, Commander Grieve, were at work on what an English press representative characterized as "elaborate preparations for a double suicide." Hawker's farewell announcement that he was bound to beat the Yankees — some of the newspapers reported that he said "damned Yankees"—had a fine swagger that was appreciated here, perhaps, more than it was in England and Canada, where boasting is considered too American to be good form.

The American press, without exception, have been kind to Hawker and his venture. He has been recognized as a gallant daredevil, despite a certain amount of talk of the scientific and "cool-headed" nature of his venture, a man who would have been at home on our own Western frontier, in the days when we had one. The New York *World* said of him on the day when he started on his great flight:

> Harry G. Hawker's career as a pilot, covering nine years, has revealed an ability to draw a line between sheer recklessness and prudent daring which has been at once the amazement and despair of his fellow flying men. Perhaps the secret of it is that what would be recklessness in another has in his case simply been good craftsmanship because of his consummate skill and wonderful nerve and physical vitality. His record as an aviator is one of astonishing and almost uninterrupted success.
>
> Hawker was a lad in Australia, his native land, when flying was in its infancy in England. His natural tastes turned him to motor-engines, and his love of adventure carried him to England in company with a half-dozen other young Australians. Two at least of his companions gained distinction in the land of their adoption. These were Lieut.-Col. Harry Bursted and Major Eric Harrison, who became aviation officers.
>
> The boys brought their savings in their pockets and, once in the motherland, sought employment as mechanics. Hawker speedily found a berth with T. O. M. Sopwith, then just starting as a builder of airplanes. Hawker proved himself a skilful mechanic and a lad of intelligence, and Sopwith, needing pilots, taught him to fly.
>
> His development thenceforth was rapid. Having found his wings, he began to gain advertising for his employer and himself by going after the prizes which were beginning to be offered. On October 24, 1912, in a Sopwith biplane patterned after the American Wright machine and powered with a 40-horse-power A. B. C. motor, he won the Michelin Cup by setting a new endurance record of eight hours and twenty-three minutes in the air.
>
> On May 31 following, in a Sopwith with an 80-horse-power Gnome engine, he established a British altitude record of 11,450 feet. Two weeks later, with a passenger, he soared to 12,900 feet. On the same day, he took up two passengers to 10,600 feet, and on July 27, three, to 8,400 feet. All of these were new British records.
>
> The big cash prize of the moment was that of $25,000 offered by the London *Daily Mail* for a seaplane flight around Great Britain to be completed within seventy-two hours. Twice Hawker started after this money. The first time he failed through illness, and the second his machine went wrong after he had skirted the north coast and worked down as far as Dublin.
>
> Early this year Hawker was credited with an altitude flight of nearly 30,000 feet, beating his 1916 record of 28,500 feet. This record, however, has not been authenticated.
>
> During the war Hawker was a testing-pilot for Sopwith, whose planes shared with the Bristol machines supremacy on the British front. As a test pilot it was his duty to take up battleplanes for their final try-out before they were turned over to the Government. He received $125 for each flight, and it was not unusual for him to make twelve a day. For the last three years he has been the highest-paid airman in the world, his income during that time being reported to have been upward of $100,000 a year. He lives on a comfortable scale at Kingston-on-Thames, where he has a wife and six months' old daughter. He owns three Rolls-Royce cars, in itself an evidence of prosperity. The *World* correspondent at St. John's wrote of Hawker some time ago:
>
> "Here he has given no evidence of great income. He dresses almost indifferently, sometimes wearing a lounge-suit whose most striking detail is trousers with extreme peg-tops, sometimes wearing khaki riding-breeches, with gray golf stockings. He seldom appears without a cap whose vizor is drawn far forward and makes him still more boyish in appearance. He doesn't look a bit more than his thirty-one years at any time.
>
> "His relaxations while in St. John's have been boyish. Almost nightly he took part in what his party called 'rag'—some bit of good horse-play. One night, after a scuffle, the bed of Capt. Michael H. Fenn, business manager of the transatlantic expedition, was filled with crumbled dog-biscuit. Another night the party invaded the room of Lieut. Lawrence Clement, meteorological officer, and snowballed him till he cried for mercy.
>
> "On still other nights he went to motion-picture shows. The last picture he saw was one by Theda Bara, whom he thought a very bad actress. He and others of the party have received not a little social attention and have often gone out for tea."
>
> Com. Mackenzie Grieve, R.N., Hawker's navigator, has had far less of the limelight in his life than Hawker, yet in his line of endeavor he is a man of attainments. He is twenty-eight years old, a wireless expert and a meteorologist, as well as flier. For a time during the war he commanded the cruiser *Campania*, mother ship of the British air-squadron with the Grand Fleet.

The airplane in which Hawker and Grieve set forth to blaze a new trail to Europe was not any too well suited to the purpose for which it was intended, finest product of British ingenuity and workmanship tho it was. The cause of its drop into the sea when it had traveled a little more than half the distance from Newfoundland to Ireland is ascribed by Hawker to trouble in the water-filter, in the feed-pipe from the radiator to the water-pump, "the filter being blocked with refuse, such as solder and the like, shaking loose in the radiator." This appreciative description of the plane, and of its engine, appeared on the day following the start of the flight:

> The Sopwith biplane which Harry Hawker drove is in its essentials the same with which other daring British aviators fought Germans in the skies of northern France for four years. For the purposes of Hawker's undertaking it underwent certain changes calculated to promote the success of the flight.
>
> It has a top-wing span of 46 feet and its over-all length is 31 feet. It has a single twelve-cylinder Rolls-Royce motor whose horse-power is variously rated at from 360 to 375.
>
> The following calculations by a gasoline-motor engineer show what was expected of the Sopwith's engine on its flight:
>
> The blade-tips of each propeller to travel 12,000 miles.
>
> The piston in each cylinder to travel 440 miles, or for the twelve cylinders 5,280 miles.
>
> The engine to make 2,160,000 revolutions.
>
> The valves to operate 25,920,000 times.
>
> The pump forcing water through the radiator to lift 30,400 gallons.
>
> The actual work performed by the engine to represent approximately 4,500,000 foot-tons, enough energy to raise the steamship *Olympic*, of 45,000 tons, 100 feet into the air.
>
> The Rolls-Royce engine has, perhaps, no peer for downright reliability and service in the whole catalog of airplane engines. It is common report among American as well as British military aviators that a Rolls-Royce never stalled over the battle-line. It is an extremely costly piece of mechanism, largely hand-tooled,

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and not adapted to quantity production, for which the Liberty motor was largely designed.

The twelve cylinders of the Hawker engine were fired by four Watford magnetos, each firing six cylinders, thereby giving a double spark for each cylinder and an added bit of insurance to the reliability of the motor.

Hawker's plane carried a specially constructed fuselage, boat-shaped and built with an effort at water-tightness. The cockpit was so placed that the pilot and navigator sat side by side, and could communicate, at least by signs, with one another, even if the roar of the engine drowned their voices.

In addition to the buoyancy he expected his emptied gasoline-tanks to give the plane in case it was necessary to alight on the water, Hawker had equipped his "bus" with an inflatable rubber bag which was to serve as another water-tight compartment. Hawker exprest belief that the machine could keep afloat for a week.

The plane was equipped with exceptionally heavy running-gear, with wide rubber tires, these having been provided to promote taking off on the soft Newfoundland soil. An ingenious device which caused amazement when Hawker first announced it was an automatic release whereby, by pulling a wire, the running-gear could be dropt after the start. It was not so much for lessening weight, according to the pilot, that he had worked out this novelty as for diminishing wind-resisting surface. The automatic release worked perfectly and the dropping of the chassis into the sea off St. John's harbor was the sign to those watching the start of the flight that Hawker's engine was functioning to his satisfaction.

It was good airmanship, in the final analysis, that saved the lives of Hawker and Grieve, several papers point out, as well as rare good luck. If fortune favored them, they had "proficiency in flying and a knowledge of their airplane" that helped them to meet the fickle goddess half-way. According to the air expert of the New York *Evening Sun:*

Had they lacked these qualities, Hawker and Grieve would have kept on trying to reach their goal, despite the warning noise from the overheated engine. Hawker's escape, however, is popularly attributed to the extraordinarily good luck that has saved him hundreds of times in the seven years of his career as a test pilot for the Sopwith company.

"It was no fault of the Rolls-Royce motor, which ran perfectly from start to finish, even when all the water had boiled away," was Hawker's tribute to his single motor.

Hawker added that he had no trouble in landing on the sea; that he and his navigator were in the water only ninety minutes before being picked up by the tramp ship *Mary.* Their luck lay in the timely sighting of the *Mary* when they discovered that their motor could no longer carry them in the air. As they had not provided against any forced descent, except for the chance sighting of a vessel, they guided their plane over the steamship route. A few miles off the course would not necessarily eliminate this chance, as the presence of the *Mary* in those waters shows.

Hawker, however, will go down in aeronautical history as the man who took a chance and "got away with it."

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POSSESSION OF TWO POUNDS OF BUTTER WARRANTS ARREST IN RUSSIA

HOW the mills of the Bolshevik gods grind out ostensible "justice" in Russia is described in an account by a correspondent of the London *Chronicle* who has had the doubtful pleasure of being arrested in Petrograd and examined by one of the alleged "courts" of that feverish city. He was aroused at the unholy hour of 4:30 in the morning, he says, by a knock at his door, gently repeated in a manner indicating that the door would be broken down soon unless the knocker gained entrance. Hence, the scribe got up and opened it and in stalked a sailor and four other men who informed the occupant of the room that they came from the court and wanted to make a search. Thereupon they searched high and low, looking into every nook and corner, and altho they apparently found nothing they finally informed the correspondent that he would have to accompany them to court. So they started off, and what followed is thus set out:

> On entering, the sailor showed his pass to one of the guards, and conducted me up-stairs to a large hall, with a counter dividing it in two. He gave up his order to one of the clerks and received a receipt for my body.
>
> The clerk asked me a few questions—my name, address, profession, and age, which details he entered in a book. He also inquired how much money I had. As I had less than a hundred rubles I was allowed to keep it. Larger sums are taken away, as are gold watches and other such valuables.
>
> I was told to take a seat, and in a few minutes a guard came along and conducted me to a waiting-room, down-stairs, in the section of "Counter-Revolution."
>
> The waiting-room was small, the only furniture being three wooden benches running round the walls. The door, which was kept closed, but not locked, had a small square hole cut in it, through which people gazed at intervals.
>
> The next arrivals were a young girl of eighteen, weeping bitterly, and a middle-aged man. The latter must have had great latent possibilities, as he had hardly entered the room before he began to ask for cigarets. His statements were so mixed that for a time it was impossible to find out their case, especially as it was punctuated by the howls of the maiden. However, we made it out at last much as follows:
>
> He was head of a room in the Commissariat of War, and she was employed as typewriter there. A love-affair had sprung up between a girl in the Commissariat and one of the commissaries. This did not add to the said girl's popularity, as she was supposed to have obtained sundry increases of salary and other privileges. Somehow or other a batch of love-letters had found their way into the department.
>
> Another case threatening the welfare of the Republic was a thick-set, pale-faced, pimply youth with a large hand-bag. He had been walking along the quay when he was accosted by two Red Guards, who brought him to the Gorochovaia for an explanation. Unfortunately the youth's tale was absolutely commonplace. He was employed as junior clerk in one of the

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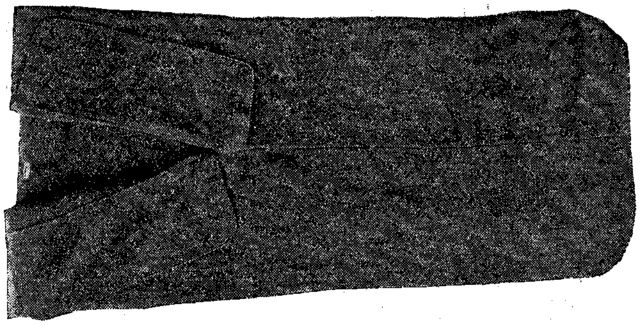


KENWOOD PRODUCTS

> Swedish Missions, and the bag contained nothing more exciting than two pounds of butter which he had bought somewhere or other.
>
> Still, for a time things looked serious. It was no small offense to have two pounds of butter in one's possession in the month of November, 1918, but the Diplomatic Service saved him, and obtained his release.
>
> While waiting for the order he did a very kindly thing. Somewhat shamefacedly he addrest the company, saying that he knew some of them would have a bad time, and so he would like to leave the butter as a present. It was astonishing how touched one can be by a piece of butter, without even taking into account that it then cost about 50 or 60 rubles a pound. The one who made most use of it was the Room Chief. He borrowed a knife from one and a piece of bread from another, and ate at least half a pound of it without stopping.
>
> While these examinations were going on a party of gentlewomen had been brought in from one of the prisons. They were only left for a short time and were taken to the rooms up-stairs, so one had not much chance of talking to them. They were obviously well-educated women, and in spite of two and a half months' imprisonment were in good spirits. But their condition was pitiable. They had walked for miles through slush and were wet up to the knees.
>
> They had carried all their belongings on their backs. They had not had a bath during their imprisonment, their boots were full of holes, their linen amd clothes were filthy. Still, they were cheerful. I asked one of the ladies what she had done to merit such a punishment. She told me it had transpired during her examination that a servant they had in the country town where they lived, a young girl of fourteen, had reported them to the local *Soviet* for some petty spite or other. And that was sufficient for these gently bred women to be confined with the scum of the earth—thieves, pickpockets, prostitutes—for two and a half months.

These events took up the time from 7:30 in the morning until ten at night, during all of which time the correspondent sat in the waiting-room in the section labeled "Counter-Revolution." Then came his turn to appear before the examining magistrate, and the following took place:

> I must say I was given a very fair examination, enlivened only by the entry of one gentleman, who exclaimed, "An Englishman! Oh, all that scum should be shot."
>
> I was questioned for quite an hour, during which time the magistrate was not left to himself. From time to time a face peeped through a hole cut in the door of the neighboring room. So the magistrates know their actions are being controlled, and are accordingly discreet.
>
> Many of my answers were checked by reference to a *dossier*. Finally he asked me whether I was acquainted with a young Englishman who had been arrested a day or two before. On my replying in the affirmative, I was questioned very fully regarding him and his habits. I answered very carefully, doing my best to make him out as great a fool as possible—for which may I be forgiven—and one quite incapable of undertaking anything against the Councils. This concluded the examination, and the magistrate conducted me to the waiting-room.
>
> On the way down I asked whether there was any charge made against me, but was informed there was not. Still I was warned I might be detained as being an Englishman.
>
> While waiting for the decision my friend and I compared notes, and came to the conclusion that we had been arrested in connection with the young Englishman. In a few minutes the magistrate appeared, and took us up again to his room. The first thing I saw was the "green order," so I felt the worst was over.
>
> We were told that "we had held our own, and would be let out."
>
> Till our papers were brought to us, we had a pleasant little chat with the magistrate, and got an insight into the inner workings of the Commission. His last words were a warning that, altho he had found us innocent, another magistrate might reopen the case and have us re-arrested. In spite of this we wished him a hearty good-night, and made our way along corridors, with hidden Red Guards and concealed Maxims, and finally emerged into the street.
>
> Altho I had only a few steps to go to my house, I remember feeling how good the air was, and thinking of the poor folk in these upper rooms, a hundred often in a room for twenty, and I thanked God for another experience with a successful ending.

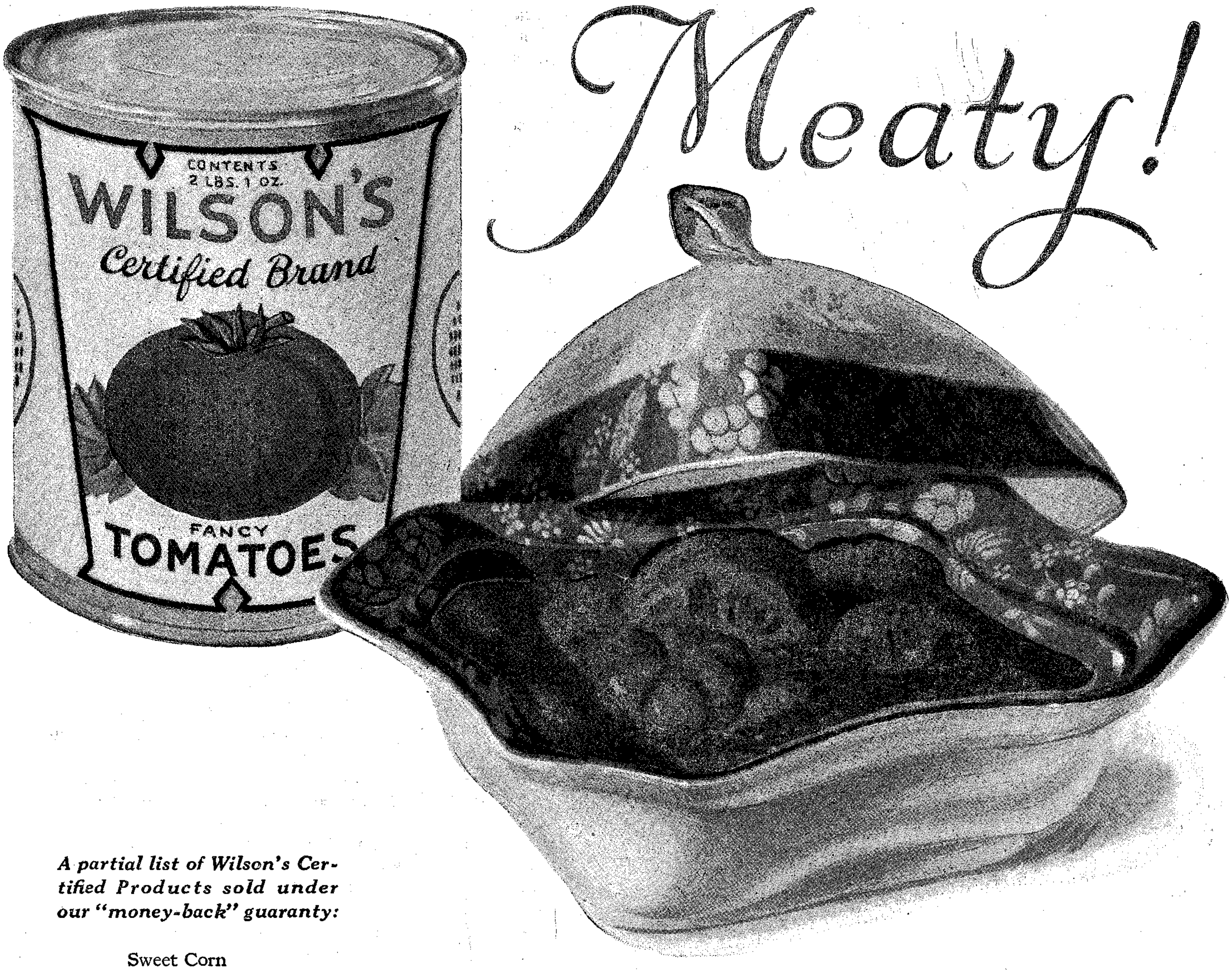
GEN. "BOB" WOOD, U. S. A., THE BIGGEST BUYER OF ALL TIME

GIVING orders containing such items as 400,000,000 pounds of potatoes and onions, 20,000,000 cans of evaporated milk, or 3,000,000 cigarets, and spending the nifty little sum of $500,000,000 a month, were among the duties performed without the quiver of an eyelash and as a simple part of the day's work by Gen. "Bob" Wood, who held the office of United States Quartermaster-General during the period last year when the American Army was being mobilized at the rate of 350,000 men a month. Of course, giving such orders and handing out that amount of coin of the realm were among the merely piffling matters that required General Wood's attention during those hectic days. The distribution of the supplies after they were purchased was the biggest problem. First there were some 436 places to keep track of, each of which had to have its proper quota of beans, prunes, meats, and what-not. And that might not have been so difficult if only the men to be supplied had kept still. But they didn't. The population of these forts, camps, and other mobilization and training-centers was constantly fluctuating. A camp full of men to-day and requiring car-loads of stuff might be empty to-morrow, and continue empty until a new quota of recruits had been assembled. It was keeping track of the changes in all these places that constituted the greatest puzzle in the Quartermaster-General's Department. But it's all over now, or, rather, it is practically over. The thing was done, and done right, and General Wood was the man who did it. He was in France when he was called back to Washington to act as supervisor of Uncle Sam's purchases of supplies for the Army. The post was offered General Wood at the suggestion of General Goethals, who built the Panama Canal. The latter knew of Wood's qualifications as a master buyer because he had acted in that capacity at Panama, where he had been in charge of buying supplies for the 20,000 men employed in digging the big ditch. General Pershing did not like to release Wood, then Lieutenant-Colonel and in charge of the overseas Army Transport Service, but it had to be done. And so, as the story is told by Jerome Thomas in *The Nation's Business* (New York)—

> Reluctantly leaving his overseas post, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood arrived in Washington a Brigadier-General, and the greatest buyer of all time. He found that with magic swiftness they had built a Brobdingnagian office-building for him down in the capital's "foggy bottoms." It covered the space of a small-sized farm, seventeen acres, and could house nine thousand people. It took one and a half freight-cars full of putty for its windows. The drain-pipe which carried the rain off the roof was forty inches in diameter! Each day the telephones in this Munitions Building, as it was called, were used twenty-five thousand times.
>
> The new Quartermaster walked into room 2002, his office, hung up his cap on the peg over his desk, got down some maps, glanced at the latest orders from the General Staff, and began to figure. The ensuing hour was quite possibly the most thrilling he has ever known. Here was a job of buying on a scale—well, he spoke of it months afterward as "more complex than any other problem that has ever been faced in this country before." He found that he was to be generalissimo of a supply territory stretching over five thousand miles of land and sea. He was to be provider for a family that would be blessed with an increase of over 350,000 a month and would soon total over three million!
>
> His yearly budget was soon to be six billion dollars. His assistants, distributed over the entire globe, made up a military-civilian army of 200,000 workers.
>
> It was a job which called, above everything else, for lightning decisions. With the army numbers piling up at an ever-accelerating rate, and necessitating an almost daily readjustment of the organization to meet the strain, an endless category of questions had to be decided with no time for meditation.
>
> Quartermaster Wood was right there every second. His associates declare that he had an uncanny way of even getting ahead of his problems. Some he settled before they could be stated. He seemed to anticipate everything. He worked like a general at the front carrying on a ceaseless attack. In a spectacular manner he carried out the military precept taught him at West Point: "Estimate the situation and do something; whatever you do, don't stand still."
>
> Besides bringing military promptness to his work, General Wood labored with tireless energy. Last summer, when the race between men and supplies was hitting a giddy pace, he was at his desk at six in the morning. Both breakfast and lunch were brought to him while he worked. At the end of the day, after an hour for dinner at the Army and Navy Club, he returned to work at night.

Mr. Thomas went to call on General

Meaty!



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Wood at his office in Washington, and he describes the General and tells of his interview with him as follows:

He is not yet forty years of age. In figure he is tall, lean, and well muscled. His jaw is square, his eyes deep-set—gray-blue eyes having something of the look of eagle's. He is an engineer type of man—shows that he has been sun- and wind-hardened in strenuous open-air activity, and is a human mainspring, always wound up.

"I learned what work was down at the Canal," he said. "General Goethals set a pace which the rest of us had to keep or fall behind. It was up and to work by six in the morning, work all day, work all night, work Sundays, too, except in the afternoon, when we followed the General's habit of taking a nap to catch up with our sleep. Yes, we've had a pretty strenuous go of it here, too. For a business to keep such hours as we have kept here would betray a defect in organization, of course; but when you are compelled to build up your organization and force results at the same time—you must camp right on the job constantly."

"What has helped you more, your business or army experience?" I ventured.

"Both. If I have any peculiar asset possibly it is the fact that I speak two languages: that of business and that of the Army. No business man can fully appreciate the very special needs of the Army without having served the colors. No purely military man can understand manufacturing tactics without having been a part of industry. Here at the Q. M. C. headquarters we constantly had to make an adjustment between these two points of view.

"The quality of courage is an important instance. Daring to attempt new and untried things is needed in an enterprise like this. The army man has the courage that calmly faces personal danger, but seldom has the daring to swing a large financial deal. A period of peace, too, is apt to make him grow timid. To get the heroic qualities I needed here, I had to appeal to the heads of some of our largest business enterprises. That is why so many of the division chiefs of the Q. M. C. were civilians. Mr. R. J. Thorne, my assistant, is president of Montgomery Ward & Co. I can not exaggerate the importance or extent of his constant and unremunerated service."

I asked for an example of one of the Q. M. C.'s most difficult problems. General Wood rose and stood before a large blue map of the United States on which all the "supply-zones" with their quartermaster depots, supply depots, and different supply-front lines were clearly indicated by radiating lines. "The actual purchasing for each of these 436 camps, forts, posts, and stations shown here," he explained, "was not much of a problem. Their chief difficulty was that our huge family never remained still. They were continually on the move. Unless we were careful we might send a few train-loads of beef to a camp only to find a few acres of empty mess-tables—the men having departed for France!

"We divided food-supplies into the initial United States issue, the initial overseas issue, the maintenance United States issue, as well as the issues to be used in transit from one place to another. These issues and the mouths they were to feed were constantly on the jump. We watched the crops from the time they began to grow in the fields until they moved to the canneries and mills, to the Quartermaster depots, to the large supply depots, and from these to the camps—and all these movements were shown on this map and on our progress charts. And our battle-cry was: 'Don't get behind!'

"Another peculiar difficulty was the uncertainty of the program of the General Staff with regard to the number of men to be called. We were told thirty days in advance what the increment would be. It was inevitably larger than the estimate. We found we could not go by the official estimates. We took a chance on increased numbers and went ahead with our orders accordingly."

"Did it ever look as if matters were getting beyond you, as if they were too much for one man to watch?"

"No; the job was large in size but limited as to the variety of articles handled and the operations performed. When with the initial stress of the war the old Quartermaster Corps was swallowed up by the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, several of its ancient functions were lopped off, such as constructing factories, transportation, ordnance, supply, and so forth. Our job was limited strictly to buying and distributing supplies. That simplified matters. Another thing helped: army figures themselves are simplified by reason of the fact that the human military needs are reduced to units—so many rations, so many shirts, blankets, shoes, and hats per man. This greatly simplified our statistical problem.

"Our executive work reduced itself mainly to decentralizing, detailing responsibility, and watching the figures of our stock reports. Our organization pattern was changed almost daily. In this Mr. George E. Frazer, formerly head of the Methods Control Division, did a Trojan service in elaborating new organization forms."

It is impossible to give here an account of the sheer creative work in organization which General Wood has accomplished or to narrate the epical encounters he has had with the Time Element. The subordinate, nicely articulated departments, brought swiftly into being with the assistance of Mr. Thorne and the staff of efficiency engineers, will one day be a part of the historical studies of the students of American business institutions. Some of the bigger businesses set up within the Biggest Business of the Q. M. C. are the following divisions: clothing and equipage, remount, subsistence, which includes forage, raw materials, *i.e.*, supplying coal, wood, gasoline, and so forth; general supplies, including metals, hardware, typewriters, medical, and hospital supplies, and engineering materials. General Wood supplied transportation material all the way from the footwear for Missouri army mules to locomotives, and the automobiles being used by Pershing, President Wilson, and the peace commissioners.

At the close of a talk with this military housekeeper, it was difficult not to ask him his ideas as to the possibility of salvaging for peace-time use some of his economical methods of buying. The whole world knows that no army ever had better and cheaper food than our A. E. F. and U. S. R. C. A mere cursory examination of marketing figures lying on the surface of the records of the Statistical Division of the Q. M. C. shows that central marketing, reducing overhead, eliminating the expensive middleman, buying in bulk, and paying spot cash on delivery, achieved savings almost unbelievable.

Over $2,000,000, for instance, was saved in a purchase of a year's supply of army beans. A three-million-dollar cut on 20,000,000 pounds of prunes was secured by buying on the trees.

LOOKING BACKWARD AT THE WAR A THOUSAND YEARS HENCE

A NEWSPAPER writer in a trance recently saw a vision touching matters of seemingly vital importance in the world to-day. It dealt with the researches of one Brodbrow, an antiquarian, who, in delving among certain ruins in the year 3000, came upon inscriptions relating to the war and the events immediately following it. The details of what this scribe heard and saw are veraciously reported by the New York *Tribune:*

Professor Brodbrow, of the World University at Newparlon, has unearthed some hieroglyphic-covered stones and some very ancient manuscripts recently, which established beyond a doubt that a great war was fought in the very remote ages just before the time when authentic history begins and which involved nearly every nation of that time.

It appears that the professor, in a search for skulls of that period in an effort to determine from his finds as to whether or not the Senators of that day were cracked in the head, accidentally unearthed documents believed to be a part of the records kept by a committee on public information. The valuable historical facts uncovered are as follows:

"About the year 1914, there appeared in Europe a figure of gigantic proportions, possest of unheard-of strength and allied with a supernatural being to whom he referred as 'Gott.' His country was far too small to satisfy his ambitions, and he precipitated a great war between his people and all the other nations of Europe, putting himself at the head of the project. Evidently his ally, 'Gott,' refused to take any active part in his scheme because nowhere has any record of such a leader taking part been found, and the only place he is mentioned is in the speeches of the War-Lord, as the great warrior was called, immediately after the war began. After several years the name 'Gott' was not mentioned even in the War-Lord's addresses. It is supposed that 'Gott' himself forbade the use of his name. At the beginning of the war the battle-cries of the War-Lord's people were 'Deutschland über Alles' and 'Strafe the English,' but it seems that toward the end the battle cry was changed to 'Kamerad.'

"Great destruction was wrought in Europe for more than three years and things were going well with the War-Lord. He had a few rudimentary airplanes, a great many 'unterseeboats,' called submarines, and an unlimited supply of what was termed at the time 'Bolsheviki.'

"He was the most powerful ruler in the land, but a nation called the 'Tommies' was the chief power on the sea. The 'Tommies,' the 'Poilus,' and the 'Wops' were all enemies of the War-Lord, and all of their farmers being in the army a nation of 'Yankees' across the ocean was sending great ships laden with food to them. The War-Lord became disgruntled and ordered his submarine kings to sink all of the Yankee vessels. He made a great mistake there,

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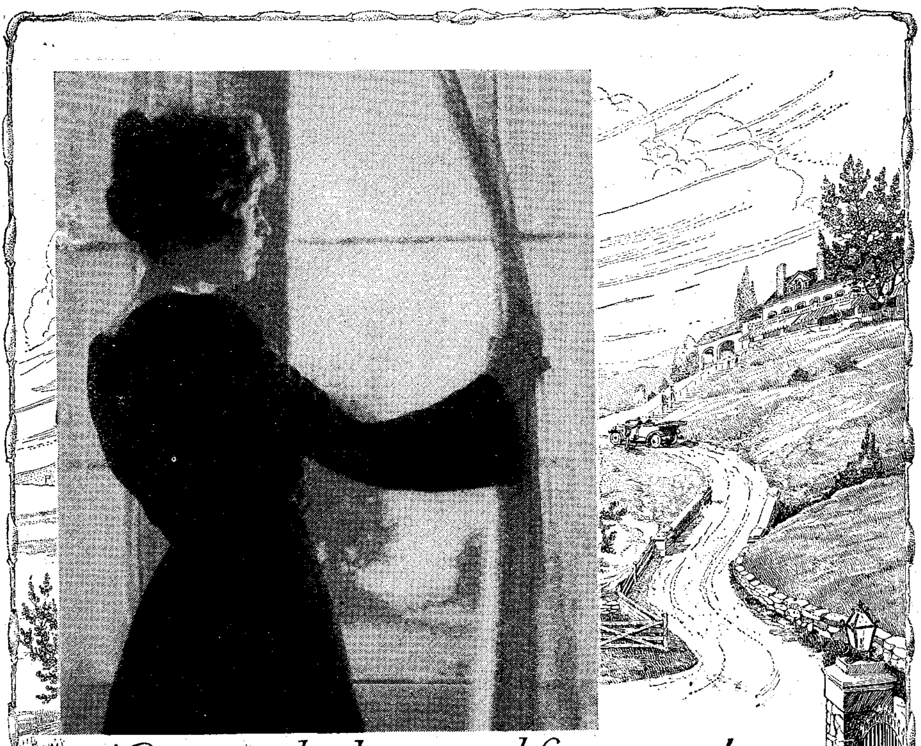

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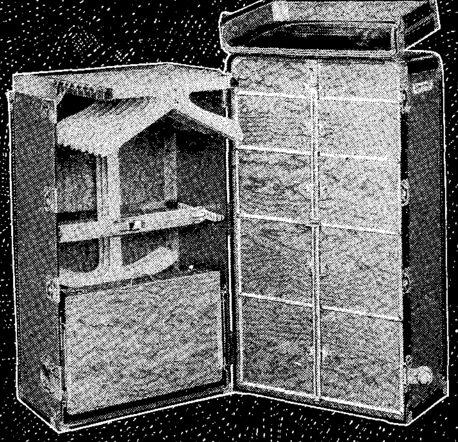

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but did not realize it until it was too late. It seems that the 'Yankees,' whose ruler was one 'Woodrow,' assisted by a powerful figure called 'Crowder,' set the Americans to raising a great draft which eventually blew the War-Lord off the map.

"He then became a wanderer on the face of the globe with nowhere to rest his head, and a sort of peace settled down over the world. Certain factions called Reds, Bolsheviki, I. W. W., and a crowd led by a man named Hearst, caused a little disturbance for some time, but nothing of any consequence resulted from their behavior.

"After the war a Peace Conference was held in Europe to establish a League of Nations, but the work must have been of such complexity that the primitive minds of the 'Yankee' Senators could not grasp it, and in spite of the strenuous efforts of 'Woodrow' to impress the importance of the project upon them they caused so much trouble by filibustering that they almost succeeded in 'bursting' the reputation that the great ruler had established. It also is thought that a coming election in 'Yankeeland' had a great deal to do with the opposition to 'Woodrow's' plan because he was of a party opposed to the majority of the Senators, and it was their desire that 'Woodrow' should not make the nation safe for the Democratic party and leave their Elephantine party out of the Graft. Graft is referred to quite often in the records discovered, and it is supposed that it was a position of great honor, higher than the Senate, and one to which all politicians of that time aspired.

"More interesting results are expected from the professor's research work and will be given due publicity."

WITH EVERY CHANCE TO "KNOCK," MOST OF THESE PRIVATES PRAISED THE ARMY

ONE way to find out what the man in the ranks really thinks of the Army is to give him a chance to "knock" to his heart's content without fear of a reprimand, or any other "come-back." This was the method adopted by Gen. Henry A. McCain, in command at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. He submitted a questionnaire to 1,440 enlisted men of the 12th Division, regular Army, just before its recent demobilization. The questions were drawn up in such a way that the answers might give not only the views of the men on conditions in the Army, but also their suggestions as to the best means to improve conditions. The complete report has not been made public, but an "official digest" has come into possession of the United States Infantry Association, and forms the basis for an article in *The Infantry Journal.* "The answers were both interesting and surprizing," comments *The Journal,* and it presents some general figures:

> Altho 50 per cent. of the questionnaires went to men supposed to be dissatisfied with the service, 89.5 per cent. stated that their army life had benefited them personally in one or more ways, and only 10.5 per cent. believed they had not been benefited; 79 per cent. are glad they received their military training for its own

sake and apart from their patriotic pride in having served when their country called; 88 per cent. favored a system of universal training, 8 per cent. opposed it, and 4 per cent. did not express an opinion. Many of those who offered criticism and a number who were dissatisfied with their own experience favor universal military training for the youth of the country.

They took full advantage of the opportunity to offer suggestions for the improvement and the comfort and happiness of the soldiers. Most of the men had something to say under one of these headings. Better-fitting and better-looking uniforms and improvements in the mess were the most usual suggestions; 17 per cent. of the men asked for more careful preparation of the food, usually complaining that the kitchen personnel was not sufficiently trained; 19 per cent. wanted better quality of food or a different diet.

A number asked for the same privilege civilians have with regard to drinking, but most of the men seemed satisfied with the entertainment and social life offered the soldier during the war. Some few complained that too much care was taken of the soldier in this way, demanding that he be allowed to invent or find his own amusements.

Of the 1,381 men answering the questions, thirty stated that their religion had been harmed while in the service, but 127 believed their religion was benefited; 50 claimed harm done to their morals, and 227 thought they were benefited in this way; 308 mentioned that they were benefited in their habits, and 974 in their health or physical strength.

The answers to the questions as to the necessity for the disciplinary relation existing between officers and men show that a big majority of the men believe it is necessary that good discipline and familiarity can not coexist, and that the treatment of the men is more fair when the officers do not mix socially with their own men.

The men questioned are representatives of 20,000 of a division that was ready for overseas service when the armistice was signed. They spent two and a half months in improving their training and anxiously awaiting discharge. Since they did not get into battle and were subject during the last part of their training to the same psychological drawbacks that will affect the soldier in our peace-time training, these 12th Division men, who came from forty-seven different States, have about the same state of mind that our future youths will have when they are completing their military training.

An analysis of the answers of the men opposed to military training, says *The Infantry Journal*, indicates that they are generally of the small minority that is constitutionally opposed to any kind of supervision or control. One representative of this type express himself thus:

"I don't think I have received any benefits. I need no guidance and accept none. I depend upon my own experience and not what I am told. Drive all the reformers and uplifters out of camp. . . . Men able to be decent officers are scarce—there are very few people capable of handling anything or anybody. . . . The argument in favor of universal military training is that it creates a respect for authority and improves the mind and body. I don't consider so-called respect for authority good."

A letter accompanying the questionnaire

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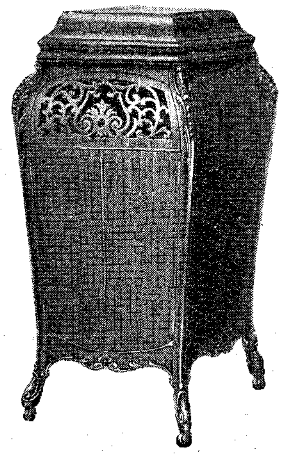

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DEALERS EVERYWHERE

sent to each soldier promised complete immunity in case of unfavorable criticism, invited frankness, and at the same time pointed out that each man, by answering the questions asked, took upon himself a certain amount of responsibility. Here are copies of the letter and list of questions as submitted to 1,440 enlisted men:

The following questions are asked you and many other soldiers about to be discharged. The questions are asked with a view to getting information to be used *in connection with the future training of soldiers.* Consider your answers carefully, express your opinion frankly, and remember that you may make a suggestion or give an answer which will help to make better soldiers in the future, or to make a soldier's life more pleasant. These answers will be put in a sealed envelop and not considered until after you are discharged. You need not hesitate to make just and honest criticisms—express yourself freely. You are not subject to disciplinary action for what you may state on these papers. Please remember that if you are sincere you may help soldiers and the service in general. Answer the questions in lead-pencil and write as plainly as possible. If there is not enough space, write on another sheet, and number the sheet the same as the number of the question. Put any additional suggestions or comments you wish to make on a separate paper and mark it No. 11.

No. 1. How many months have you served? months. What is your age? years.

No. 2. Mention the benefits you have received by being in the service which will help you in your future life. (As to your patriotism, your health, faithfulness, morals, physical strength, sense of duty; your ability to handle men, your ability to work with other men, your general knowledge, loyalty to sanitation, first-aid, your religion, your general knowledge, loyalty to future employer, etc.)

No. 3. What harm, if any, has the service done you which will affect your future life? (See suggestions under Question 2, and consider financial loss under Question 4.)

No. 4. Has the financial loss, due to the difference between your income previous to coming into the service pay, been such as permanently to affect your future career? Yes—No.

No. 5. Considering that you would want to be 100 per cent. trained before risking the lives of men for whom you are responsible and your own life in a battle, what percentage of that training and efficiency do you consider you have acquired?

No. 6. What suggestions have you to make for improvement in the comfort of the soldiers as regards quarters, mess, clothing?

No. 7. What suggestions have you to make for the improvement and happiness of the soldiers as regards amusements, privileges, athletics, treatment by the civilian community, etc.?

No. 8. A frequent criticism of military service is directed at the disciplinary relation which exists between officers and men. The relation is said to be unnecessary, undemocratic, and harsh. What do you think about it?

Do you believe that discipline could be maintained where officers and men mix on terms of intimacy and familiarity? Yes—No.

Do you feel that a soldier loses self-respect because of the relation between officers and men? Yes—No.

Do you believe the promotions in your company and the treatment of the men could be as fair and just to all if the company commander mixed in a social way and had intimate friends among the men in the company? Yes—No.

Would you have as much respect for him? Yes—No.

No. 9. Will you look back upon your service with pleasure and pride, or are you sorry that you have had your training? (In answering this question, try to eliminate the pride and pleasure you take in having given the needed service in war-time, and think of the question more from the standpoint of the good it has done you; the development in your character; your new associations and friendships, etc.)

No. 10. What is your opinion of the value of a system of universal military training to the young men of this country? (Consider only the benefit it may or may not do to the young men and to the country, aside from the question of preparedness for war.)

The average age shown by the returned questionnaires was twenty-five years and six months. The great majority of the men were within the draft age. Some typical answers and comments by the soldiers are quoted as follows, beginning with Question 2:

"The Army has given me a broader outlook. One learns to consider the other man as well as himself. I have never felt better physically in my life. I have straightened up my shoulders, which were bent over, and have got over the habit of looking at the ground. The Army has taught me when given a job to get it done as quickly as possible and to do it correctly. It has shown me the value of working during working time, and using resting-time to rest. I have also learned to keep better hours and to appreciate being out in the open air, and not stay in all the time."

"It has taught me to appreciate civilian life."

"Better health, gained twenty-five pounds while I was having infantry drill. Felt better than ever before. Have learned to pass the buck, and never expect to carry the blame for anything as long as any one else is in the same country. Learned restraint before disagreeable superiors, but perhaps the benefit is neutralized by blowing off steam when the superior is away."

"I have a keener sense of duty. I can think quicker. I have regular habits. I am a better Christian. What I have learned in first aid will enable me to help a friend in time of emergency."

"When I came into the service I had quite a stomach, but now I am thin around the waist, but have a great chest."

"The greatest benefit was to get out of the satisfied rut in which I had been living and be made to feel more ambitious and dissatisfied with what I was doing."

"I consider the mingling of different classes of people in the Army helps them to understand each other much better than could happen otherwise."

"No harm whatsoever, except to increase, perhaps, my already worthy vocabulary of blasphemous exhortations."

"*I don't think the Government shows a*

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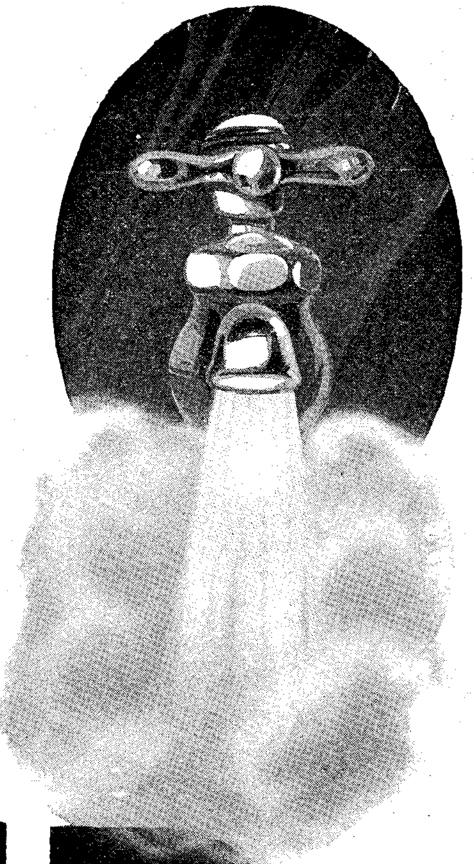

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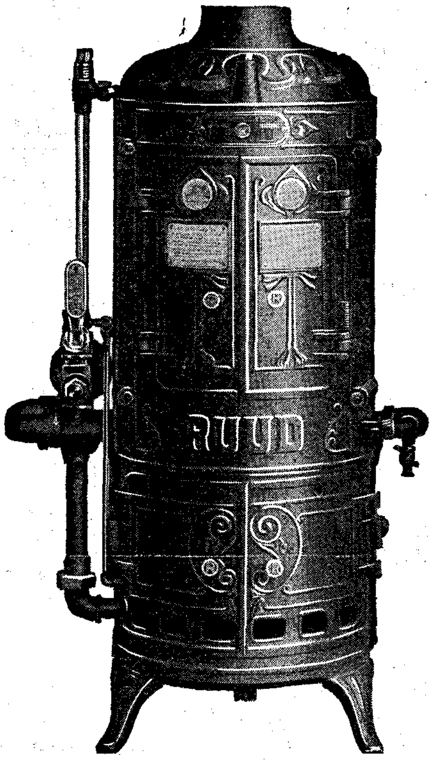

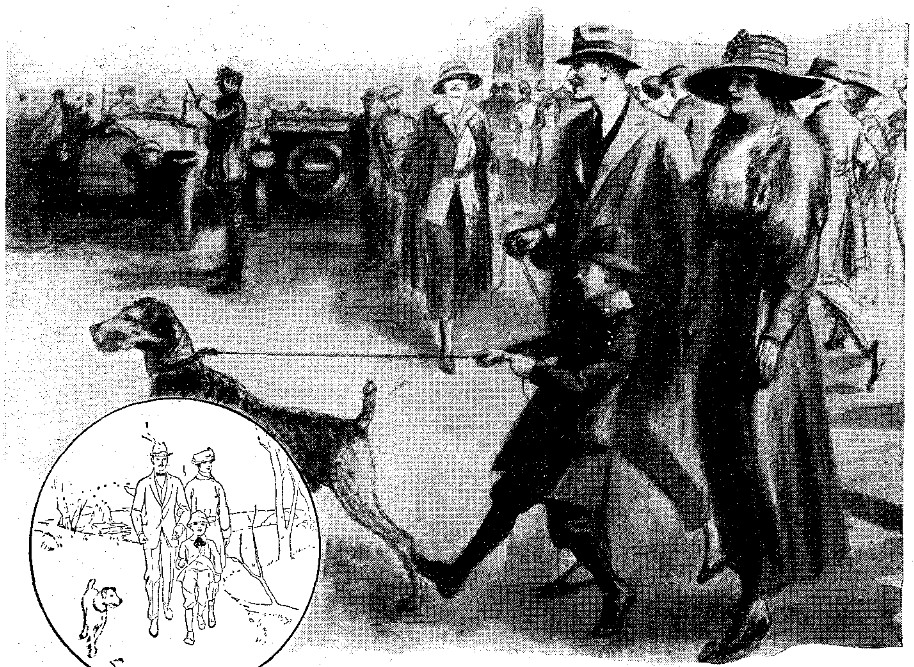

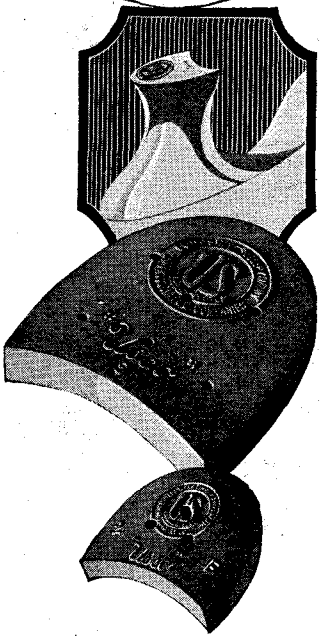

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proper appreciation of a man for his services when it discharges him without a thing, only his month's pay and one uniform, especially in the winter."

"The only harm done is that my thoughts along my former occupation were at a standstill during my service."

"Personally I would not suggest any hard drills just after meals, such as bayonet-drills or hard physical exercise. A man should have something easy for at least an hour and a half after meal-times."

"If a man has a tendency to think too highly of himself and be too independent, he is bound to see that he must change his attitude in order to get along well with other men."

"Army life has a tendency to make a man lazy and to lose whatever initiative he might have had by the cut-and-dried processes of army red tape."

"The service has done me no harm—has made it hard on my dependents only."

"The only thing that I can say is that a man in the Army does too many things by order. I wait too much for orders that don't come. In other words, a soldier does not use his mind enough and hasn't the chance. He loses his initiative."

"The time that I have been in the Army has done me no harm because I have not been in long enough."

"The only harm I can see was the loss of my girl."

"Loss of one front tooth."

"The service has done me no harm. It has done me good. About financial loss I do not consider, because I came here to help my country."

"Where I lost financially I gained in health."

The suggestions for improving the comfort of the soldiers were many, says *The Journal*. The majority criticized the uniforms. Next came the mess, and then the quarters. The criticisms of the mess were directed mainly at the preparation of the food. One man wanted "blacksmiths and plumbers taken out of the kitchens and cooks substituted." A few of the older men in the service express the desire to return to the old clothing-allowance system. The men, as a whole, wanted uniforms in which they would make a better appearance outside of camp. The one repeated constructive criticism was in regard to the fit of the collars—the men wanted looser collars for comfort, particularly on the march. The summary *continues*:

> The complaints in regard to civilian treatment of enlisted men were few and confined mostly to the men of more than eighteen months' service, and frequently were comparisons of the treatment accorded to them in the East and in the West. The Western men were evidently taken better care of when they were nearer home. A non-commissioned officer made a plea for less "mollycoddling" and more real consideration of the factors which make civilian life agreeable, particularly educational opportunities and the consideration of the soldier as a normal human being rather than a fighting animal apart from the community at large. One man of eight months' service was of the opinion that "considering the amount the Government had spent on this war, the enlisted man has not received a square deal financially."

"Barracks should be open for amusements and dances more often."

"The civilian community seems to think the more they can get out of you the better, but there is no way I know of to remedy that."

"I believe a man should have the right to complain of injustice without fear. We should also have camp dance-halls under government supervision."

"Less of the kid games and more of the real athletics would help a lot."

Here are some answers to the question about the relations between officers and men:

"I consider disciplinary relations between officers and men indispensable, even if it may look to be undemocratic and harsh, especially to free Americans. I am of foreign birth and never served in any army before, but the discipline in the United States Army is not as strict as I had expected."

"I think that the public have the wrong idea about the relation that exists between officers and men, and in order to understand it thoroughly they should have to be in the service. And what people outside call harshness is simply discipline, which is needed to maintain an efficient army."

"Without strict disciplinary relations there would be no army, but a mob."

"The men will do better work if they are used as men by their officers. The officers use too much authority, which is uncalled for."

"It all depends on how much brains God gave the officer. Discipline must be maintained if any army is to be kept together."

"An officer should not be saluted on the city streets, but only saluted in military forts, camps, and buildings."

"Once an officer becomes the least bit familiar with the average enlisted man respect is gone."

"If the officers were more intimate the discipline of the Army would suffer."

"I respect and honor an officer who is strict on discipline, and find soldiers have more confidence in such an officer."

"Let the disciplinary relations between officers and men remain the same—it's got to be. But can't we have officers whom we can admire and look up to? We'd like to feel the respect we show."

"'Familiarity breeds contempt,' is right."

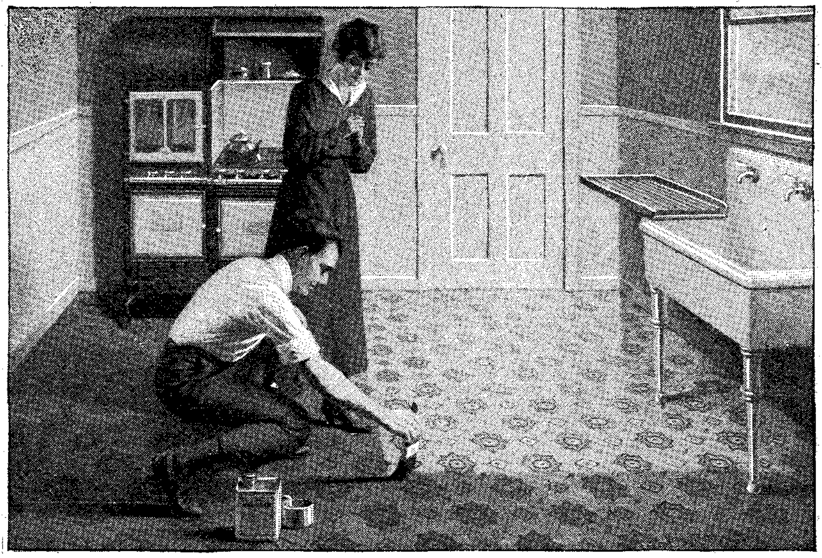
The question of universal military training particularly interested *The Infantry Journal*. According to this authority, 1,213 men favored universal compulsory training for the United States as against 115 who declared themselves opposed to the institution of the system. A few comments by the soldiers, said to be typical, are reproduced:

"I think it would be of value, as it would put the young men of the nation on a more equal basis and would be the means of giving many men an opportunity of getting outside their own community, which I think every man should have."

"The only justification for universal military training is preparedness for war. Any other gain that might arise from it, such as improvement in physical condition, could be accomplished just as well if the military element were omitted."

"No more training; no more war."

"Outside of the physical training, the Army would be, in my opinion, bad training for a young man just beginning to form



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In halls and vestibules Valspar will protect linoleum against scuffing feet and dripping umbrellas.

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Valspar is easy to apply and it dries over night.

Try it! Give your linoleum two coats of Valspar, allowing the first coat to harden at least a week before applying the second.

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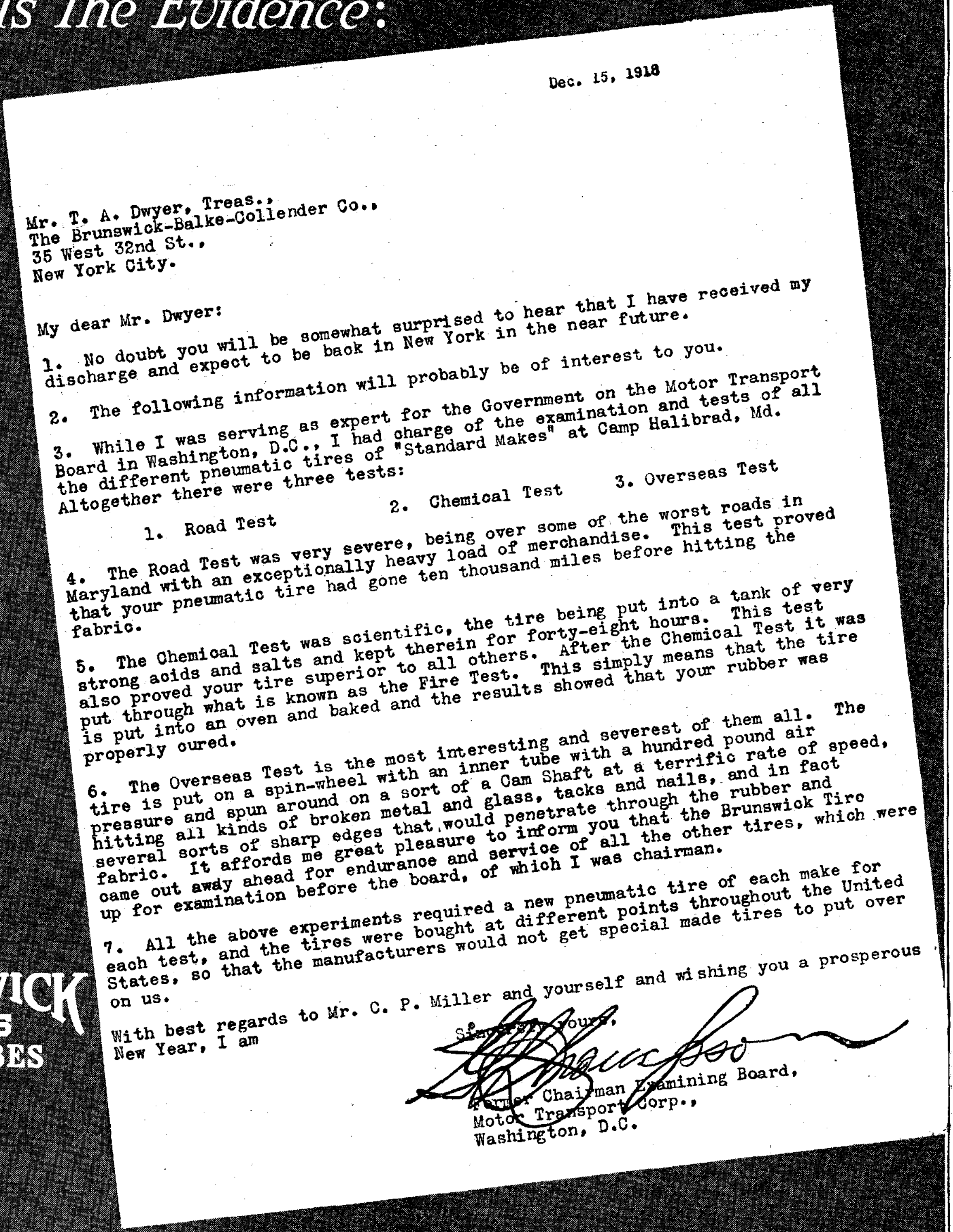

Dec. 15, 1918

Mr. T. A. Dwyer, Treas.,
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,
35 West 32nd St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Dwyer:

1. No doubt you will be somewhat surprised to hear that I have received my discharge and expect to be back in New York in the near future.

2. The following information will probably be of interest to you.

3. While I was serving as expert for the Government on the Motor Transport Board in Washington, D.C., I had charge of the examination and tests of all the different pneumatic tires of "Standard Makes" at Camp Halibrad, Md. Altogether there were three tests:

1. Road Test
2. Chemical Test
3. Overseas Test

4. The Road Test was very severe, being over some of the worst roads in Maryland with an exceptionally heavy load of merchandise. This test proved that your pneumatic tire had gone ten thousand miles before hitting the fabric.

5. The Chemical Test was scientific, the tire being put into a tank of very strong acids and salts and kept therein for forty-eight hours. This test also proved your tire superior to all others. After the Chemical Test it was put through what is known as the Fire Test. This simply means that the tire is put into an oven and baked and the results showed that your rubber was properly cured.

6. The Overseas Test is the most interesting and severest of them all. The tire is put on a spin-wheel with an inner tube with a hundred pound air pressure and spun around on a sort of a Cam Shaft at a terrific rate of speed, hitting all kinds of broken metal and glass, tacks and nails, and in fact several sorts of sharp edges that would penetrate through the rubber and fabric. It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Brunswick Tire came out away ahead for endurance and service of all the other tires, which were up for examination before the board, of which I was chairman.

7. All the above experiments required a new pneumatic tire of each make for each test, and the tires were bought at different points throughout the United States, so that the manufacturers would not get special made tires to put over on us.

With best regards to Mr. C. P. Miller and yourself and wishing you a prosperous New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Former Chairman Examining Board,
Motor Transport Corp.,
Washington, D.C.

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Branches in the Principal Cities of United States and Canada habits. If he followed the rules, all right; but it can't be done. The Army is the worst place for a young man to become a gambler."

"The value in physical development, discipline, and obedience is excellent, but the environment in a group of men of varied characters would undoubtedly in many cases prove far beyond beneficial."

"Universal training is the most un-American, undemocratic, and harshest thing that could be forced on the young American."

"By mingling together and getting the other man's ideas and making friendships, they would be a help to one another when they went back home. It would increase a sense of duty toward their country and make them better citizens."

"I am against a large standing army of permanent organization because history seems to prove that any race or any people may become drunk with excess of power. But I do believe that military science and military discipline should be part of every young man's training, and such a training would create a potential army which would immediately become a great defensive army."

"I should say universal military training would do a lot of good to the great majority of young men. It would open up their young minds, teach them to say, 'Yes, I'll do it.' When at home a great many of them say, 'No; do it yourself.' It would also improve the nation as a whole, physically and morally."

"I do not believe in universal military training. In time of peace I believe a young man should have his own say as to whether he should serve in the Army or not."

"It would be the greatest thing in the world for the country boy. It will enable him to get away from home and get some one else's view-point and a wider view of life; it will enable the city boy to get out into the fresh air and improve his health and morals."

FOCH, THE SOFT-SPOKEN, FIERY, SCIENTIFIC, EMOTIONAL MARSHAL OF FRANCE

"WHEN did you know that you had won the final victory?" an English newspaper correspondent asked Marshal Foch the other day in Paris. The answer of the supreme Allied commander, as reported in the London *Daily Mail*, begins with a quiet statement of fact and ends with a dramatic crash. It reveals in the mild-mannered military scientist a fiery streak, a rich vein of French emotionalism that was first suggested to the world at large, perhaps, when he declared for large French annexations in Germany. Said the Marshal, replying to that question:

"After General Rawlinson and General Debney had made their joint attack on August 8. Consequently at the end of August. I did not know then when the Germans would give in, but I knew that our advance would not stop until they were finally defeated. Our offensive had become general. It began on July 18 on the Marne. Terrible fighting that. The Germans used up there 55 of the 180 or 190 divisions that they had. Their reserves were exhausted. That had gone well. Then came the attack in the Amiens sector on August 8. That went well, too. The moment had arrived. I ordered General Humbert to attack in his turn. 'No reserves!' No matter. *Allez-y!* (Get on with it.) I tell Marshal Haig to attack, too. He's short of men also. Attack all the same! There we are, advancing everywhere—the whole line! *En avant! Hup!*"

As the Marshal finished, he leaned forward with his clenched hands moving to and fro like a jockey riding the finish of a race. This was the man whom numerous interviewers had pronounced to be a close-mouthed, unemotional stoic. Perhaps he assumed a represt and stoical character only for the period of the war, for, according to the *Mail* interviewer, Mr. G. Ward Price, he is ready enough to express opinions and to argue violently for them now. He begins with a forthright opinion in Mr. Price's interview:

"Our peace must be a peace of victors, not of the vanquished."

In that single vigorous sentence, spoken during the long conversation I was privileged to have with him this afternoon, Marshal Foch exprest the feeling of millions of Allied hearts. Those simple words sum up what all of us are thinking.

Simplicity, indeed, is the foundation of the character of this man, whose works have placed him among the great figures of history. He is simple in his surroundings, simple in his person, simple in his thought, but it is the simplicity of genius, the genius of simplicity.

Meeting Marshal Foch is like drawing near to a Doric temple. The impression he gives is of great strength combined with an absence of ornament, deliberate in its severity. Foch abhors non-essentials. He thinks in schedules. His talk itself is tabularized. He speaks in short, *staccato* sentences. "*Bon!*" he interjects after every clause in his argument—ticking it off as it were. And having finished what he has to say on a subject he makes a short *résumé* of it, which, if you took it down textually, would read exactly like lecture-notes. Men who deal with vast subjects are obliged thus to discipline their thoughts. Otherwise essential outlines would be submerged in a sea of minor detail.

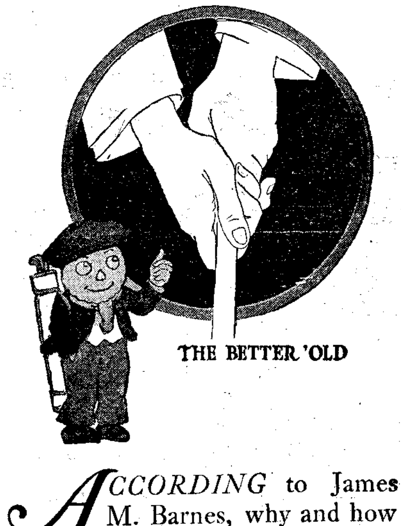
Even to France Foch is something of a mystery. He showed himself but little among his troops. His duty did not lie there, and he seeks no popularity. The simplicity of the man gives no hold to public imagination. His fierce modesty cuts him off from all intercourse outside his work.

The Marshal's headquarters in Paris are plain to the point of obscurity. They are in the Invalides—a worthy lodging, since there lie the ashes of Napoleon. But you would never find those headquarters if you went in by the main gate across the broad forecourt toward the high archway and the gilded dome. You must turn instead down a street by the side of the Invalides—a street so empty that they have built a municipal food-canteen upon its pavement—and go on until you come to a dingy gateway in the discolored wall which looks as if it might lead to a stable-yard.

There is a single sentry on duty at the postern, through which one comes to a plain entrance opening upon a gloomy hall within, unpainted and unembellished for a hundred years. Beyond this, the second door on the left, is the Marshal's room.

It is an old-fashioned, oblong Empire salon, rather dark. At one end the

This is the first of a series of noted experts' "hands." It is popularly known as the Vardon grip



ACCORDING to James M. Barnes, why and how one man drives further and straighter than another will always be of the utmost interest to golfers. The "grip" has much to do with the success of celebrated professionals and amateurs.

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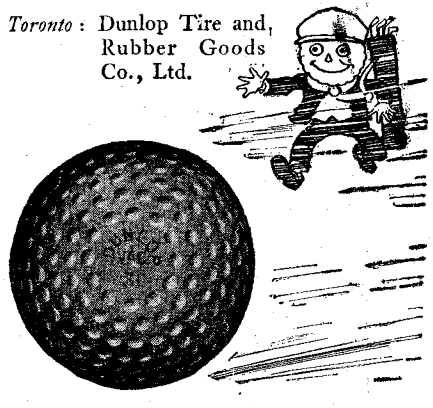

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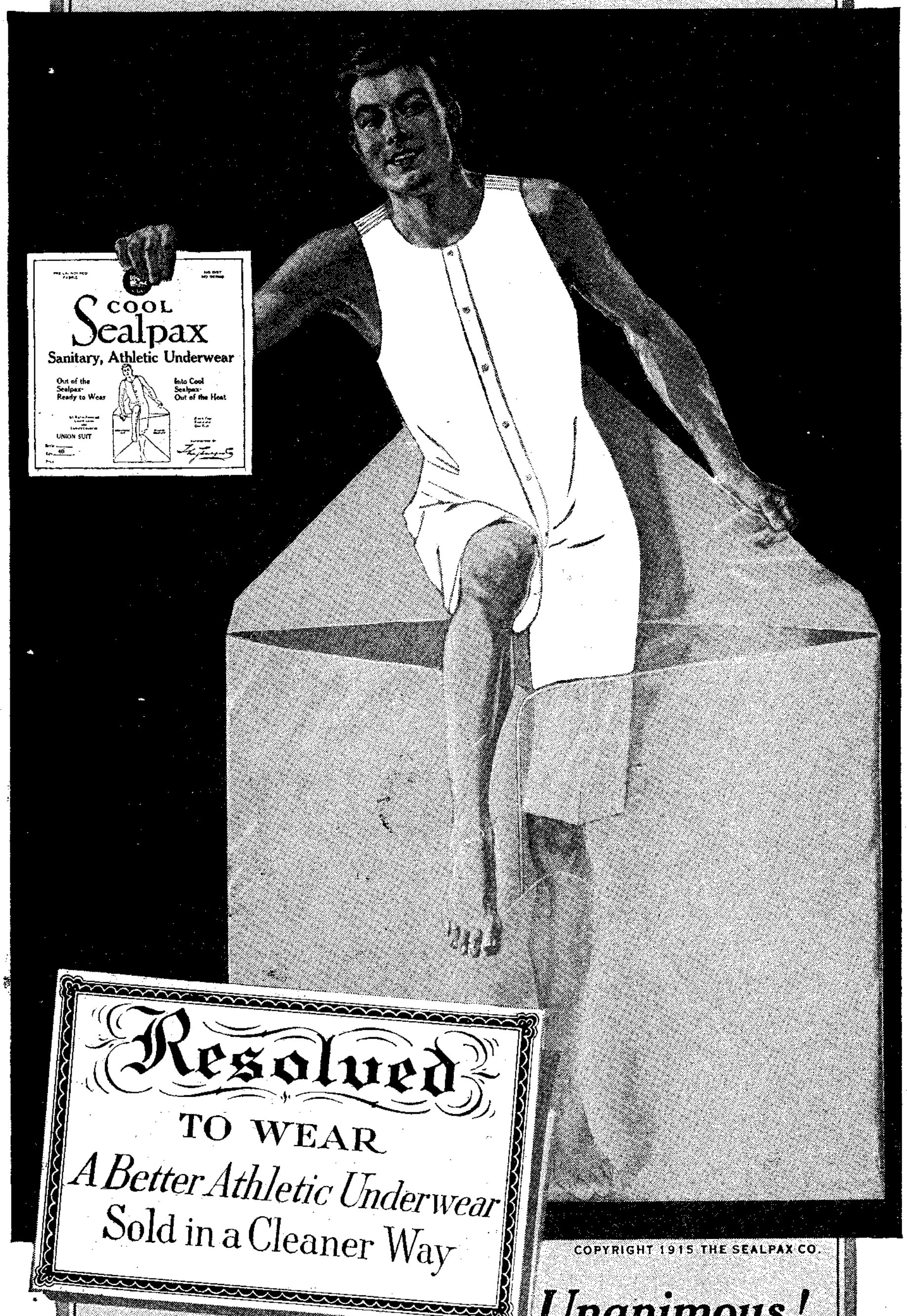
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Marshal sits at a flat mahogany desk. Down the rest of the room runs a green-covered table littered with maps.

Marshal Foch is in his plain blue service uniform, with seven metal stars upon the sleeves. He sits down again in his bronze-mounted chair and takes from his pocket an oilskin tobacco-pouch covered with red and blue silk—the colors of the Guards, a present from an English general—and a small, straight brier pipe, shiny black with use. "If you don't mind, I will take the opportunity of smoking a pipe while I am not writing," he said. But so energetic is the Marshal's conversation, and so does he throw himself into his story of the last stage of the war, that it was half an hour before the pipe, after many interrupted attempts, was filled and lighted.

He talked first of those last days of the war, explaining the final position in which the German armies found themselves. His reply to the German request for an armistice—that he would sign an armistice, but that nothing could keep him from going till he reached the Rhine—was cabled to this country some time ago, but it has added significance as it appears in its original connection in this interview. It is noticeable that the alternative to an armistice was to be an attack by twenty divisions in Lorraine on November 14. "I should have taken Metz," declares Marshal Foch, to which an American reviewer might be excused for adding, "With American troops." The Marshal is quoted in these connections:

"War's like this," he said suddenly, seizing a pencil and a sheet of paper. "Here's an inclined plane. An attack is like this ball rolling down it. It goes on gaining momentum and getting faster and faster on condition you don't stop it. If you check it artificially anywhere you lose all your momentum and have to start all over again.

"I knew nothing could balk me of victory once the Germans had accepted the final battle where they did. One thing only could have delayed defeat for them. That was to get all their forces from everywhere back behind the Meuse. That would have been a formidable position. If they had done that—well, we might have been there yet. But they couldn't do it. Why? Because it would have been an open confession of defeat, and they dared not face the moral effect of that at home."

The Marshal went on to talk about the armistice.

"When the Germans came to me to ask for an armistice, I said: 'I am going on to the Rhine. If you oppose me, so much the worse for you, but whether you sign an armistice or not, I do not stop until I reach the Rhine.' They preferred to sign, and the result was that we arrived on the Rhine more quickly than we should otherwise have done. The main thing was to get there."

"What would have happened if the armistice had not been signed when it was?"

"I should have attacked on November 14 with twenty divisions in Lorraine. I should have taken Metz. The Germans would have evacuated it, in fact. But they had behind them the line of the Sarre, where we should have had to pause again. To have launched that attack would mean one victory the more, but that is all, and we got by the armistice everything we could have gained by the battle."

In reply to the question, "Would you not have captured large masses of the enemy if the Germans had not given in when they did?" the Marshal forever laid the ghost of the wide-spread report that the signing of the armistice deprived him of a great opportunity to force a German *débâcle*. According to this interview:

The Marshal took up his pencil again and sketched a rough chart of the battle-line.

"When you are advancing on the whole of a 250-mile front, as we were," he said, "great encircling movements are impossible. As your adversary falls back he blows up bridges here, here, and here. He blocks this road, and this, and this. He covers every track and line of pursuit with the litter of the material he abandons. The advance of the pursuing army becomes more and more difficult. You can not get on fast enough to catch him. At the cost of great sacrifice of material he gets away. That is what modern war is like. *Ce n'est pas élégant, mais c'est comme ça.*" [It's not elegant, but it's like that.]

Marshal Foch turned to his idea, often and forcibly exprest, that the Rhine is the proper future boundary for the German Empire. He went on:

"And now, having reached the Rhine, we must stay there. Impress that upon your fellow countrymen. It is our only safety, their only safety. We must have a barrier. We must double-lock the door. Democracies like ours, which are never aggressive, must have strong natural military frontiers. Remember that those seventy millions of Germans will always be a menace to us. Do not trust the appearances of the moment. They are a people both envious and warlike. Their natural characteristics have not changed in four years. Fifty years hence they will be what they are to-day.

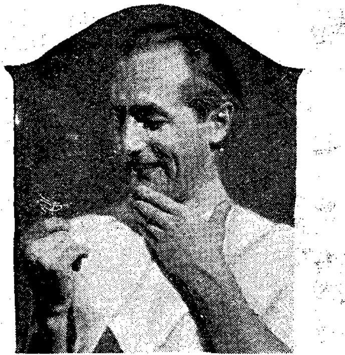
"What was it saved the Allies at the beginning of the war? Russia. Well, on whose side will Russia be in the future? With us or with the Germans? I will show you a map."

From the table at the other end of the room Marshal Foch brought a great map, six or eight feet square, on which the natural features of this part of western Europe were marked. The Rhine was a thick line of blue. To the west of the river the Marshal had drawn in pencil a concave arc representing the new frontier that France will receive under the Peace Treaty. It was clearly an arbitrary political boundary conforming to no natural feature of the land.

"Look at that," said the Marshal. "There is no natural obstacle along that frontier. Is it there that we can hold the Germans if they attack us again? No. Here! Here! Here!"—and he tapped the blue Rhine with his pencil.

"Here must we be ready to face our enemies. This is a barrier which will take some crossing. If the Germans try to force a passage over the Rhine—oh, ho! But here"—touching the black-penciled line running northwest from Lorraine past the Sarre Valley to the Belgian frontier—"here there is nothing.

"The Allied armies? Where will the Allied armies be? The British Army will be in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand.



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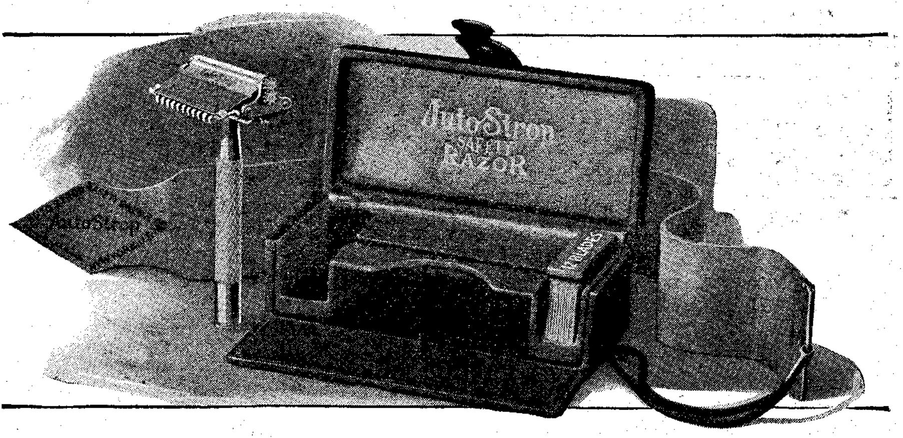

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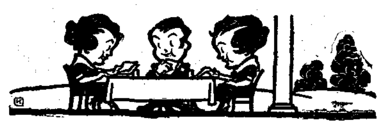

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Write to Dennison, Dept. J, Framingham, Mass., for the "Handy Book."

58 What Next ?

The American Army will be in the United States. It will be the same next time as it was last. If you are not able to maintain obligatory service you will need time to organize yourselves. At the first battle of Ypres you had six divisions—excellent divisions, but—six! On November 1, 1914, I met Kitchener at Furnes. It was the first time I had seen him. I asked when he would be able to send us reenforcements. He said, 'By July 1, next year, we shall have a million men ready to take the field in France.' I replied that I would rather have fewer and have them sooner. He answered, 'You won't get any more till then.' It was touch and go. The Allies were within an ace of being crusht.

"And next time, remember, the Germans will make no mistake. They will break through into northern France and will seize the Channel ports as a base of operations against England. They did not do it last time because they did not believe England would come in. When they found that she was coming in their plans were being already carried out and they could not change them. The Germans will have no arms for another attack, you say? Ho, ho! How do you know? By the time you found out that they had got them it would be too late.

"If you build a house in the country," went on the Marshal, "you put a double lock on the door and a wall round your garden. 'But there are no thieves round here,' says some one. You prefer not to trust to that. 'But there are the *gendarmes!*' They may arrive too late. No, if you are wise you insist on having your locks and your wall, and we must have our armies on the Rhine. Some people object that it will take many troops to hold the Rhine. Not so many as it would take to hold a political frontier. For the Rhine can be crossed only at certain places, whereas the new political frontier of France can be broken anywhere and would have to be held in force along its entire length."

The French Marshal is not a believer in military genius in the sense of pure inspiration. A battle is not turned from defeat to victory by a stroke of genius, but by full and proper preparation for all contingencies. His arguments are quoted:

"A battle is a complicated operation that you prepare laboriously. If the enemy does this, you say to yourself I shall do that. If such and such happens, these are the steps I shall take to meet it. You think out every possible development and decide on the way to deal with the situation created. One of these developments occurs; you put in operation your prearranged plan, and every one says, 'What genius to have thought of that at the critical moment!' whereas the credit is really due to the labor of preparation done beforehand."

He always gets to the heart of a question immediately, seizing with unfaltering instinct upon the kernel of the matter. "The Marshal ripped the inside out of me," said a high artillery officer after an interview of ten minutes, in which he had had to report upon the artillery dispositions taken for a coming battle. "Such and such is to be the rôle of the heavy artillery; such and such of the light. Go away and do it."

Foch never loses his temper in discussion. He only flares up sometimes when a subordinate brings him a project imperfectly prepared. "I have no time to concern myself with your hesitations," he says. "Have you a clear idea in your head of this matter and of your own proposals about it? No? Then go away and form one."

He was asked for an estimate of the German leaders matched against him. "To judge them, it would be necessary to know everything that went on in the house across the road," he replied. However, a little urging evoked these comments:

"The Germans never produced in this war a general of the capacity of the first von Moltke of the War of 1870," replied Marshal Foch. "There were three successive Chiefs of Staff, who each had his well-defined method. The von Moltke who was Chief of Staff in 1914 was devoted to the idea of outflanking. It was his stock maneuver. It led him to infringe the neutrality of Belgium so as to outflank the French Army from the north. He tried it again on the Marne. Then started the race to the sea with battles at which his aim was constantly to turn our flank, but in all of which he failed. So Moltke disappeared and Falkenhayn succeeded him. Falkenhayn's method was to crush all the smaller allies first. Putting on one side Russia, where his success was not decisive, he started his campaign against Servia, but tho he overran the country it led to nothing. The big Allied armies still remained intact. Roumania declared war. Falkenhayn decided to crush Roumania. He did so, but was no further advanced.

"His government at last replaced him by Ludendorff and Hindenburg. Ludendorff's scheme was to get rid of Russia and then throw himself with all his strength upon the Western Allies. He chose, as his means to destroy Russia, revolution. But tho you know where revolution starts, you can never tell where it is going to end. And the revolution Ludendorff started to undermine Russia ended in Germany and helped to her undoing. He used extremist measures recklessly, and they turned against him.

"It was the same with the submarine campaign.

"'I will destroy the Allies' mercantile marine and starve them out,' he said.

"'But what about the danger of bringing America into the war?'

"'She won't come in.'

"'But if she does?'

"'She will never be able to get her troops to Europe.'

"That was Ludendorff's reasoning, and it was through believing that ruthlessness alone, mitigated by no other considerations whatsoever, was going to win them the war that the Germans lost. They were overreckless and overconfident. They were great organizers. In this war they had no men of insight or genius."

The Marshal is not of those who believe that wars have ceased upon earth. Nor does he think that new mechanical inventions will greatly change their fundamental nature.

"The rules and principles of war are always the same," he said. "It matters nothing whether your soldier is on his feet in the open or shut up inside a tank. The principles on which he must fight are unalterable. The development of the art of war is like that of the art of architecture. The materials you use for your buildings may change. They may be wood, stone, steel. But the static principles on which your house must be built are permanent."

The American Ambassador, who is leaving Paris, was announced at this moment to pay a farewell call. I asked the Marshal but one question more:

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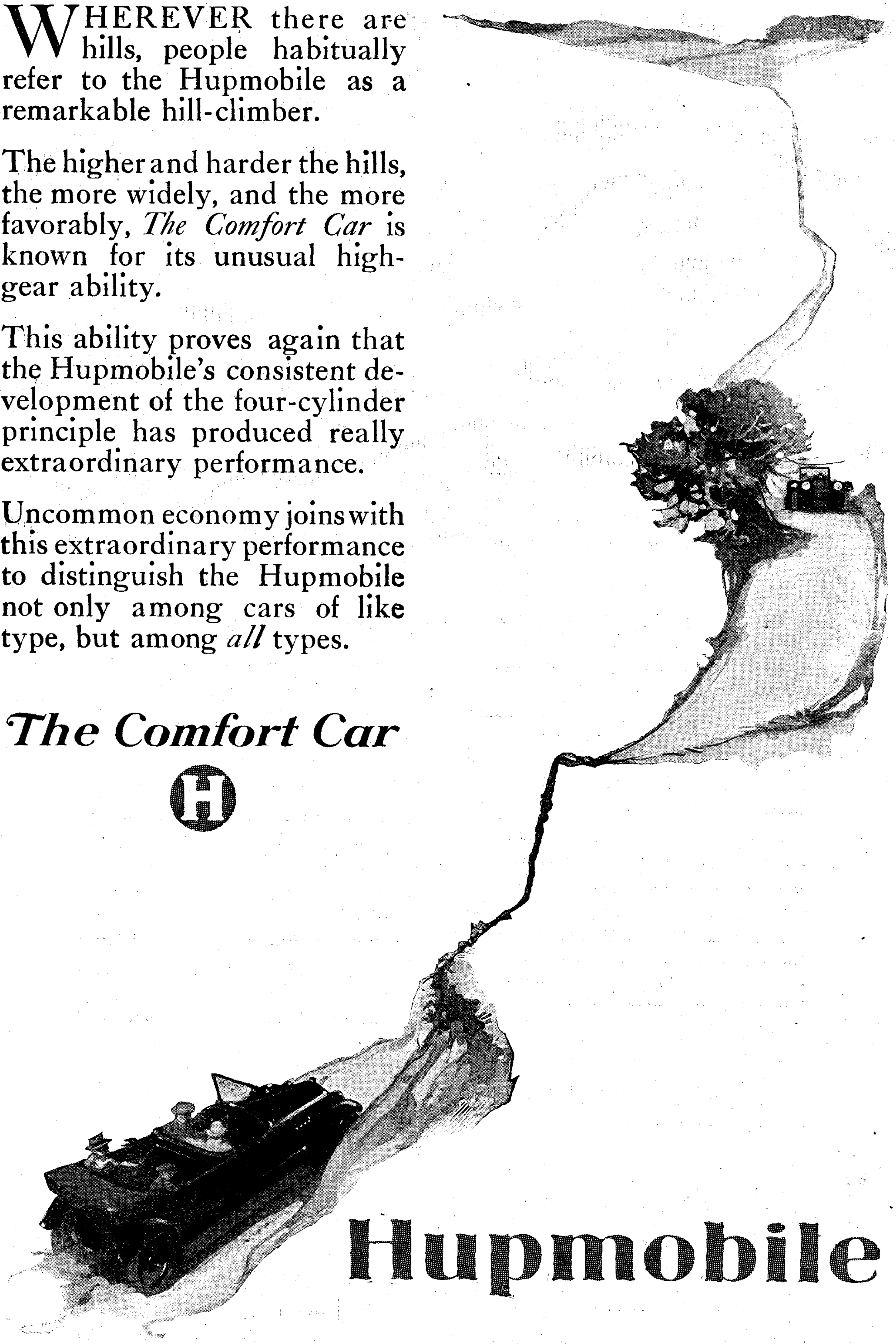
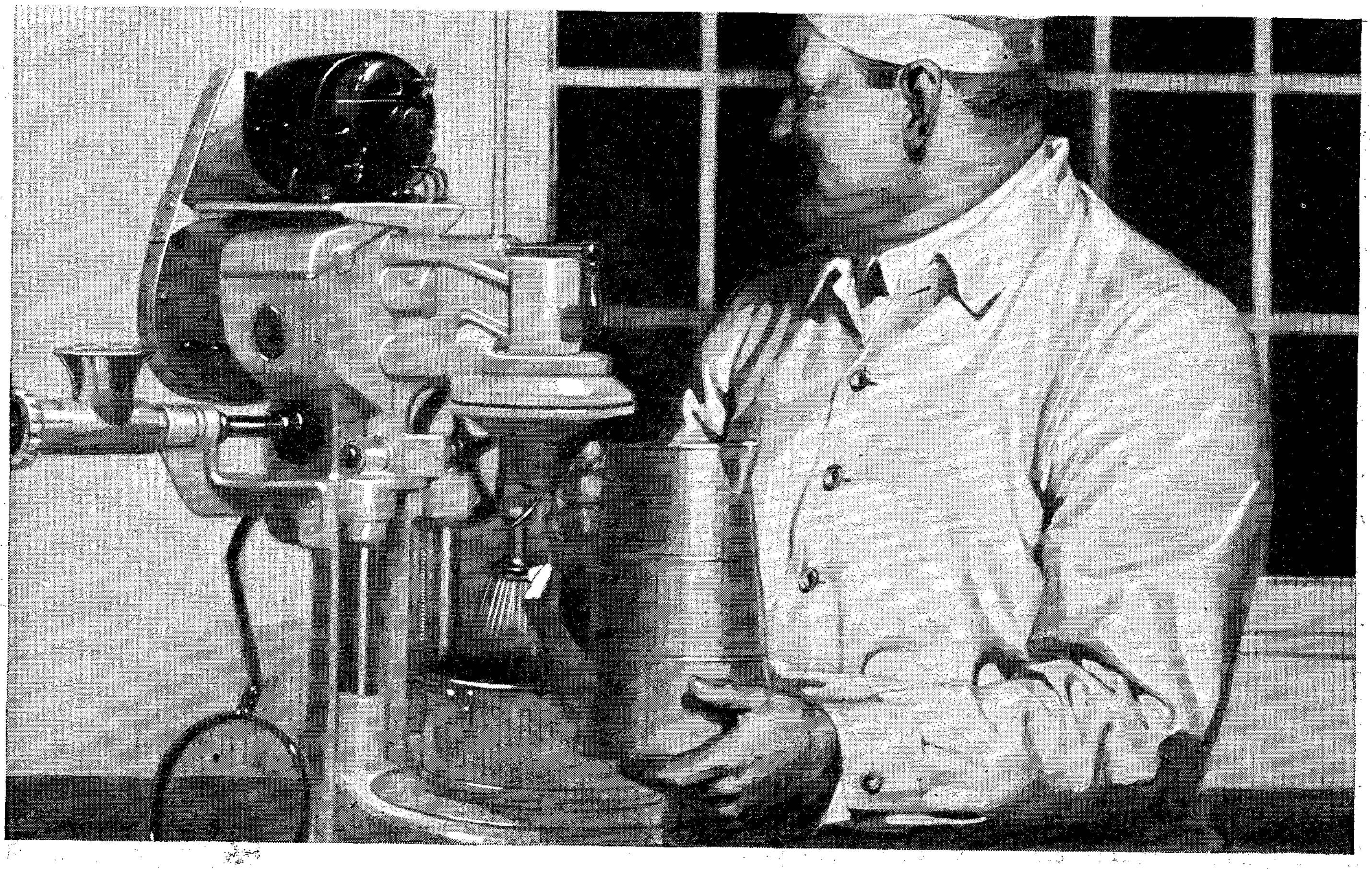


Hupmobile



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"Bolshevism, Monsieur le Maréchal?" Foch answered confidently and without hesitation; "Bolshevism is a disease which attacks conquered countries," he said. "Conquering nations like our own will remain free from it."

A figure of impressive simplicity, to him one feels that the Romans would surely have applied that word of praise whose exact meaning is untranslatable in native English—"a virtuous man." He has no ambition now but to return to his country house in Brittany and plant trees.

"Glory?" he said to an officer who is also one of his friends. "Never use that word to me. I have done my work as a soldier, but I deserve no more glory for it than if I had been a civilian and done my work as a civilian well."

RAVISHING BEAUTY OF THE EAST, UNVEILED, PROVES A MYTH

TURKISH women generally have abandoned the veil, says William T. Ellis, writing in the New York *Herald*. And as a result of this radical—for Turkey—innovation, it has been revealed that the transcendent beauty with which, in song and story, the ladies of Turkey have been invested is a myth. Alas! that it should be so. It seems that all the ancient and romantic notions which men cherish regarding things of which they are profoundly ignorant are endangered by facts, especially if the facts are chronicled by an unromantic American newspaper correspondent who has been trained from his youth up to confine himself exclusively to reality and leave everything else to the editorial department. Who ever heard of a Turkish woman concealing behind her veil loveliness less ravishing than that of a houri? Of course, it must be confest that the question as to just how lovely a houri may be is a matter of somewhat vague conjecture in the average Western mind, but it has been generally understood that the loveliness involved in such a case is quite considerable. So when this veracious observer comes along and says: "A greater number of beautiful women may be seen within five minutes on Fifth Avenue or Chestnut Street or Tremont Street than in a day on Galata Bridge, which is Constantinople's great artery of life," the emotion produced by the statement is in the nature of a disappointment, and this is said, too, with no lack of due appreciation of such beauty as may be observed on the leading American thoroughfares mentioned. To quote Mr. Ellis:

> Americans here, naturally, now make flippant remarks about the veil as a beneficent institution. With the charm of the unknown gone, they say, there remains no other charm. Which is a jesting manner of declaring that the legendary loveliness of ravishing Turkish enchantresses is non-existent. Now that all eyes may see and judge, it is evident that, so far as beauty goes, Moslem women are rather like the run of all other women in the Near East.
>
> There are, of course, attractive faces. Considering that they have just come from behind the veil, all are singularly bold and unabashed, giving an eye for an eye. Manifestly they enjoy this new freedom, for it is a limited sort of pleasure to see without being seen.
>
> As for the Turkish female types of the cigaret advertisement—well, let us hope that the cigarets themselves are more nearly as represented. For the Turkish veil, about which reams of speculation have been written, concealed an entire ethnology of types. The Christian women of Turkey—Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians, as well as Jewesses—are far nearer to a standard type.
>
> In a single walk to old Stamboul I noticed, in Turkish dress, but with the familiar veils thrown back over their heads, women who were as black as any negress in Mississippi—they might have been fat Dinah's sisters; light-haired, blond Circassians; others who might have been Scandinavians or north Russians; true Mongols, who looked like direct importations from Peking, and, as I live, a buxom, smiling Irish face! In addition, there was commonly the Levantine type, the resultant of the Turk's mixed blood with his captives through hundreds of years. Not since arriving have I seen a face that made me wish I were an artist.
>
> Anybody who knew prewar Turkey experiences a distinct shock to come upon a Moslem woman, with veil thrown back, sitting on a street-corner peddling sweets. In this part of the Moslem world it was an axiom that "Woman's place is in the home"; and the windows of the home were closely latticed to prevent her being seen; and most extravagant precautions were adopted and supported by the law to keep a neighbor's window from overlooking one's garden or harem.
>
> Moslem women with veils thrown back over the old-fashioned head-wrap (they will soon come to modern millinery and tailored street clothes) work in stores and offices. During the war they even did what cleaning of the streets was done in Constantinople. The "new woman" has landed with a bound in this part of the Moslem world, which sets the fashion for all Islam.
>
> Henceforth Moslem men may see the women they marry before marriage. That is revolutionary, a swift abandonment of the custom of centuries. Since the change has really come one realizes how far removed from our American standards of free, natural, and wholesome friendship between boys and girls, men and women, the East has been. No Turkish man has been permitted so much as to see the face of any good woman, save his own mother or sister or other close relative. This sudden reversal of the Moslem requirements of women is simply incalculable in its consequences.
>
> Certain of these consequences have been alarmingly bad. The war "emancipated" Turkish women to evil as well as to good. Virtue, by the old code, had been a matter of restraint. The restraint having gone, the virtue has too often gone also. The growth of immorality among the Turkish women is reported to me by Turks to have been most alarming. Upon this point I am careful to quote only intelligent Turks, and not Christians or possible detractors.
>
> They all say conditions are very bad.
>
> Transition conditions in Turkey create a "woman question" with a vengeance. Unequipped by education or spiritual ideals for the new conditions of life, the vast host of now unveiled women challenge the interest of all thoughtful persons.
>
> The veil stood for the idea that woman

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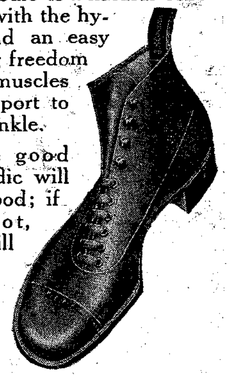

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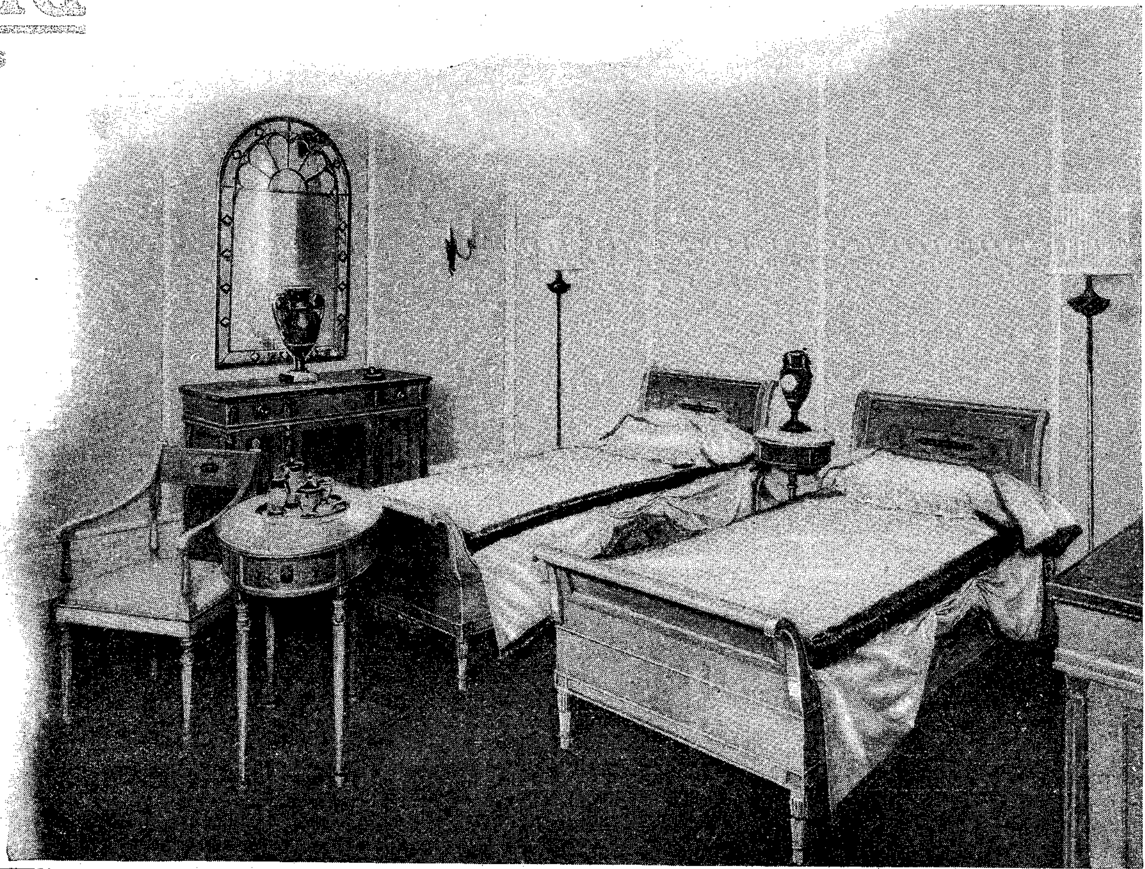


was property, a mere chattel. She was not her own, but rather a toy or a tool or a slave. A man's exclusive right in one or more women—the number depending largely upon his ability to support them—was embodied in the veil, or its extension, the harem. Woman had no recognized claims, no fellowship with the great outside world.

Throwing aside the veil, the Turkish woman inevitably discards what it represented. She has entered upon a new order, for herself, her children, and her home.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

"RETURNING soldiers are bringing home stories of courage and bravery which make us proud of them," writes Karl Knipe, Ensign U. S. N. R. F., now on inactive duty. "Is there no word of commendation, no voice of praise for those who perished on this side of the water while guarding the coast?" His letter, written from the view-point of a member of the Coast Guard Patrol, recalls a little-known tragedy of the war that happened less than a year ago off the New Jersey shore:

On the night of August 27 the sub-chaser *209* was fired on by the freighter *Felix Taussig* and sunk with a loss of sixteen lives. These boys died in the line of duty just as much, and without the accompanying buoyant excitement, as if they had given their all "going over the top."

Their heroism is vividly imprest upon my mind because I was out on that black ocean, about thirty miles away, at the time escorting the troop-ship *City of Calcutta*, on her way to New York, with the sub-chaser *144*.

It was a thick, muggy night, with an overcast sky and an occasional shut-down of fog. We all ran without lights at that time, and plowing ahead through almost impenetrable blackness, not knowing when you might get run down by one of the many coastwise ships, and not at all certain that your convoy wouldn't run you down in the fog, was no fun.

The *209* was in a chase squadron hunting, with listening tubes, for a sign of a Hun *U*-boat. The *Taussig*, mistaking her profile for a sub, fired two shots and the ill-fated chaser burst into a mass of flame and sank with sixteen men.

Has any word of praise been spoken for her crew? Has any posthumous decoration been awarded her commanding officer, Lieut. J. G. Henry J. Bowes?

Her executive officer, Ensign George H. Randolph, enlisted in the Navy at the same time I did. We scrubbed decks together and studied navigation together and finally won our commissions. "Randy" lived in Atlantic City, and during the summer months was a life-guard on the beach. He was one of the best-liked men in the chaser fleet among both officers and men and a top-notch boatman. It is easy enough to say nice things about people after they're gone, but that was not the case with "Randy," or with Bowes either, for that matter. They were both about the squarest, whitest, most fearless, and courageous men that ever lived, and they did their duty and made the supreme sacrifice. No glory. No shouts of encouragement, no waving flags, just cold-blooded death, without a chance to even fire a shot at the enemy.

These boys were guarding the cities along the coast. They were protecting New York, Atlantic City, and many other communities from Hun bombardment. Night after night and day after day they kept their vigil, and finally gave their lives.

Is their sacrifice to go unrecorded? Are they to be forgotten? They lie with their ship on the ocean's bottom. Not even a wooden cross marks their grave, nothing but the trackless sea without a single additional ripple or white cap on its surface to mark their resting-place.

'Twas a hard life that many a regular army non-com. led on this side of the water licking green recruits into shape—a hard, hard life. A chance to kill a Hun would have been welcomed as a great relief to the feelings of these drill-masters, for it was not etiquette to kill the recruits, and many a hard-boiled corporal and sergeant suffered with suppress desires for blood before the war was over. Corporal Wallace S. Sims, of Fort Hunt, Virginia, who confesses that he is "more used to licking a bunch of rookies into shape" than to "writing a letter," tells of some of the trials of his "home front," in this very chatty and flavorful manner:

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

You have had many letters written to you from the fighting front, and they were all very good, and I read them all with great pleasure and interest. So now I am going to write you a letter from the home front, for I am one of those men who had to stay at home and lick recruits into shape for the big show, so did not get into the mix-up in any way further than what war went on in the United States.

Much to my disgust I was pronounced not fit for oversea service by reason of length of service, age, and having just undergone a very serious operation, so was cast on the scrap-pile is the way I felt about it all, and assigned to the home front so to speak, *i.e.*, the drilling of recruits. To tell the truth I would very much rather have been in the trenches, for there one could have tried to kill a Hun once in a while to relieve one's feelings, but if you had tried to kill a recruit you would either have been tried for attempted murder or put in the bug-house. So the trenches would have been a great relief. All one could do in this country was to grit one's teeth (I wore mine out so doing); cuss under one's breath, and indulge in all the sarcastic remarks one could think of at the time. Very often no words would do justice to either the subject or the recruit.

I have been in the service for twenty-one years now, and in that time have seen service in both Cuba and the Philippines, and know the average soldier in the regular Army very well, as I have drilled hundreds of recruits. The average American soldier is a great kicker and very often he just kicks without knowing very well what he is kicking about. He just kicks, that is all. But taken all the way round, he is the cleanest soldier in every way in the world.

The way he uses soap and water all the time was a never-failing wonderment to all the natives of both Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Whatever comes and goes the American soldier has got to have his bath and plenty of soap. What his fighting virtues are goes without any more talking on my or any one else's part; they are written in history on many a battle-field from the Rhine to the Hoangho and from Peking to Verdun. The average soldier has a great horror for anything like being paraded as a hero, and shies around publicity as a woman would from a mouse. He never thinks that he is doing anything heroic when he goes out into an open field and saves his bunky from death at the risk of his own life, and is a very much surprized man when any one tries to make a fuss over his act, and simply says: "Why, he was my bunky and would have done as much for me at any time."

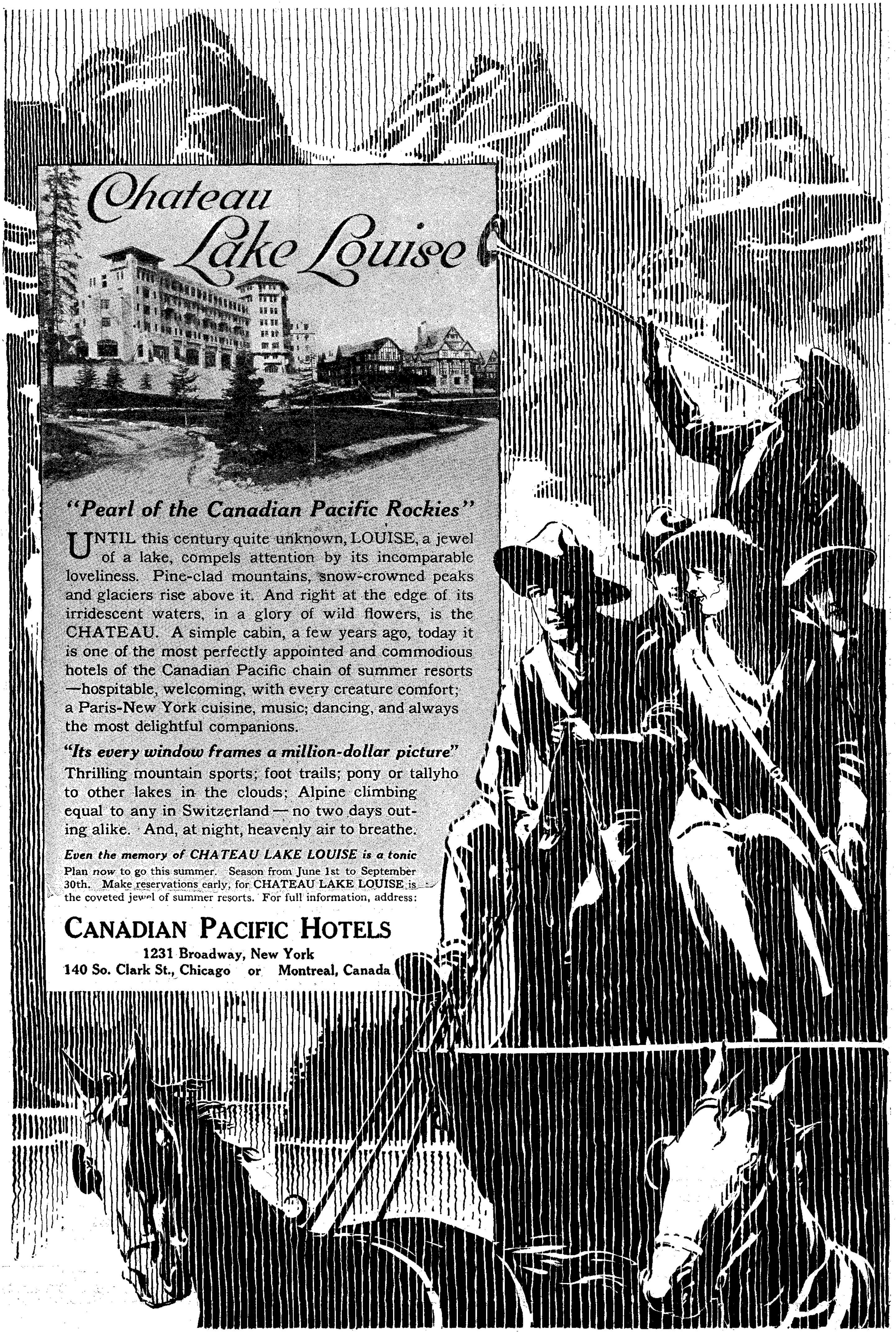
I have found out after careful observation and studying men in the Army for over twenty years that the man who is always wanting to attract the notice of the public and trying to make grand-stand plays, so to speak, turns out to be a very poor soldier in a pinch, and spends all the time he can in the hospital when the time comes for real hard field duty. Another thing I have found out, and that any old soldier will tell you, is that a man who is a bully in the camp or garrison in the times of peace is nine times out of ten a coward on the battle-field.

I well remember a big fellow that came to my company of infantry while we were camped at the Presidio of San Francisco, in the summer of 1900, recruiting and getting ready to go to the Philippines. He was a typical bully and always trying to start a fight, especially with men in the company smaller than himself. Well, when we got to the Islands and got into our first little scrap he flunked, and crawled into a thicket of bamboo that was handy, and never showed up till after the fight was all over, and not then till he was prodded out of his hiding-place with a bayonet in the hands of an irate sergeant, and what was said to him by the company commander, the sergeant aforesaid, and the other men of the company can well be imagined, but it would be struck out by the censor and not allowed to be published if I tried to put it in this letter.

Corporal Sims has several good words, and some not so favorable, to say about the Y. M. C. A. He concludes:

Mind you, I am not knocking the Y. M. C. A., but just trying to set some of their critics right as well as the "Y" themselves. It is just the same with the churches. People say because one of the members of a church is not what he or she ought to be and professes to be, that all church members are a set of crooks. They never look at the thousands of good ones who just go on every day and do their whole duty, and the same is so of the soldiers in the Army. When some persons see a soldier drunk and disorderly on the streets of a town they say, "Oh, just look at that horrid, drunken soldier—what a bad lot of drunkards they all are!" And never stop to think of the thousands of soldiers who never get drunk and never get into trouble of any kind and just go on from day to day doing their full duty, and serving their country as far as they may with all their heart and soul. Well, it is a defect of human nature to find fault, and when the greatest teacher of all, Jesus, was on earth, they said of him: "Why, he is a glutton and a wine-bibber, and a companion of Publicans and sinners," and I doubt if he would suit some of the very good and righteous in this day, so what else can we expect of mere human nature? Nothing.

I have learned to be like the old darky



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preacher who took for his text on Sunday morning, "Blessed is he that expecteth nothing of any man or woman in this world, for he shall in no ways be disappointed." So I don't expect any more of people but just what they are, and thank God that they and I are no worse, and let it go at that, and so am in no way disappointed.

Well, Mr. Editor, I will bring this epistle to a close, and I would never have had the nerve to address the editor of a great magazine like The Digest unless I can claim to have been an almost constant reader of The Digest for over twenty-five years, and my folk used to send it to me while I was in the Philippines, and I can claim the honor of first having introduced it to the Moros in the Island of Mindanao, about twenty years ago, and so I think I may claim a bowing acquaintance with you, the Editor, at least.

Hoping that what I have said in this letter may meet with your approval, and that you may find room for it along with other letters from soldiers that you have been so good as to publish in the past, I beg to remain,

Ever your most sincere friend and constant reader,

Wallace S. Sims,
Corporal, Ordnance Department.
Fort Hunt, Va.

P. S.—If you find many mistakes in this letter charge them to the typewriter and not to the writer, for this machine is most certainly on the bum, and I am myself "more used to handling the sword,"—*i.e.*, rifle—than a typewriter, and more used to licking a bunch of rookies into shape than I am writing a letter to a great magazine like The Digest. So please pardon all mistakes and corrections.

A personally conducted excursion to a point of interest near American Headquarters at Coblenz, Germany, is offered by Corporal Glen Rabe, of the 322d Field Signal Battalion. If you are ready, and in the proper mood, Corporal Rabe will act both as chaperon and cicerone, and the best of both. He begins:

I'm going to take you out to see Stolzenfels Castle; it will be a good way to spend the afternoon. It's only about five miles up the Rhine and we can go half-way on the street-car; that leaves two and a half miles to walk, but we can take our time, and the trip is well worth the hike. Here's a car now; we'll ride to the junction of Mainzerstrasse and Hohenzollernstrasse.

All right, Mr. Conductorman, let's go. What! Nix fer stay? All right then, rous mit us, toot sweet, here's your thirty pfennig (three cents) for the two of us, and don't forget the transfer or whatever you call it.

This is not the best part of town we are going through now, but we will be out of town pretty soon; then you can forget about seeing all these dirty little kids. That statue over there to the left is what they call August Dkin, whatever that means. Pardon me, I am going to take this overcoat off. That sun is getting a little too warm. I'll wish the thing was at the bottom of the Rhine before we get back. You're lucky you didn't bring your coat along. Well, here we are. Now for a good hike along the river.

Look at that tug pulling the three coal-barges down the river. I bet they were loaded with whiz-bangs six months ago. Wonder what they are going to do with all that coal. Guess they are figuring on warming up a few of us fellows. Believe me, if every day was like to-day, they could sink those boats right now. If these fools ever tried to start anything we wouldn't need coal to warm us up; just a little "Go get 'um boys" would do. That must be the Y. M. C. A. excursion-boat up the river there. That's a swell trip to take. Too bad you can't stay to enjoy it. If such a thing could be, you would get to see the Lorelei rock; you know, the one you used to have to read about in school. They say some Jane used to sit on top of the rock and play sweet music on a harp, or some such animal; then, when the sailor boys would go to give her the once-over, they would be dashed to death against the rock. You would also get to see any number of castles on the Rhine. There's the old Toll House, too, where they used to pay to go up and down the Rhine.

There's Stolzenfels Castle, on the hill just ahead. It isn't much farther and, as I told you before, you will never be sorry you took the trip. They say the castle was first built in the year 1250 by Arnold II. of Eisenburg, the Archbishop of Treves; it was destroyed by the French in 1689, and remained in ruins until rebuilt by Crown Prince Frederick William, who became King Frederick William IV. The new castle, built like the old one, was completed in 1842. In time it was turned over to the ex-Kaiser, but he never lived there. I guess he had other things on his mind; if he didn't, he has now.

Well, here we are in the little village of Copellan. Now, after a three-hundred-foot climb, our hike will be a thing of the past. I'm glad this winding road is up a wooded mountain-side. It makes it nice and cool. What's this? Oh, yes, it's an old Roman mile-post, but I know good and well it is more than a mile back to Coblenz. Hurrah! We have gained our objective, and we haven't lost a man, for here we are at the drawbridge. But we will have to go to the top of this tower first and view the scenery. Look out there! You might fall down. A person could get a great picture from this tower, if a kodak could be obtained, but yours truly won't pay any big price to these natives for one of the clickers, even if it is made in Germany. The stuff I buy from now on is going to have "Made in America" stamped on it in plain English.

Take a good look up and down the river, for you won't get this chance again soon. See the Ehrenbreitstein fort, just opposite Coblenz. It doesn't look as if it would ever stop many 75s, does it? And yet they say it is one of the strongest forts in Germany. On the hill just opposite us you can see the castle of Lehneck. That is where the Knights Templars made their last stand. That castle up the river there is the only castle along the Rhine that wasn't destroyed by the French in 1689. (I forget the name of it.) Those large smoke-stacks in the distance belong to some big silver-mine. I don't know whether it is working now or not, but we'll say it isn't, because I can't see any smoke. Let's go down now and go through the castle.

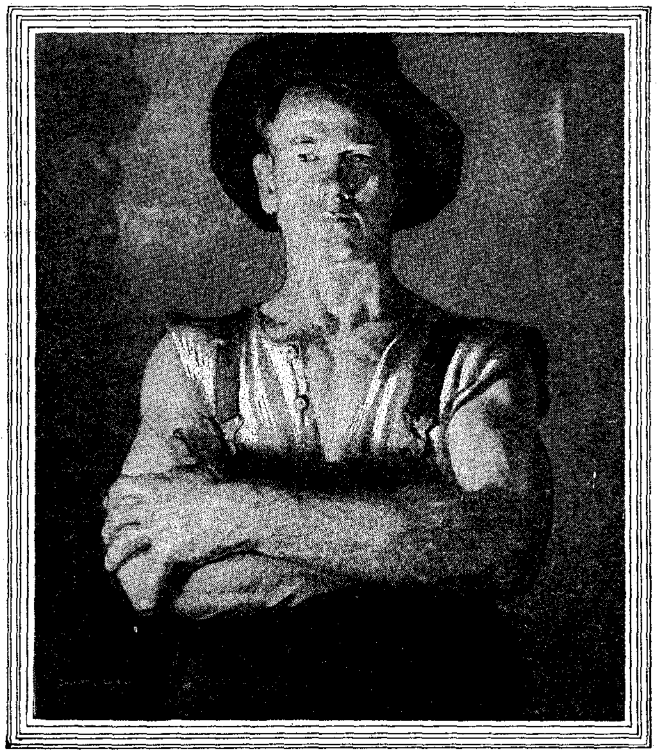
This is a good large house to be called a home. By the way, don't forget to put on a pair of carpet slippers when we get inside, and don't let me forget either. We will find them just inside the door. They don't want the hardwood floor scratched up. Notice the size of the chains on this drawbridge. They are nearly as large as the stream of water in the moat below. Now we are in a courtyard, as you can see. Those large round rocks were used for ammunition in the olden days. I guess they used to stand on that stone bench and bounce them on the heads of the enemy below. Here's the entrance, and there are the slippers. These four rooms to the right contain fine paintings, but not much else, aside from a few old and richly carved chairs. That clock there is an old-*timer*, and the thing is still running, too; just like the ex-Kaiser—old and still running. Before we go up those winding stairs to the next floor we'll give this room across the hall the once-over. Be careful and don't lose those slippers; I'll admit they are pretty big. That miniature cathedral under the glass-case on the table in the center of the room is made of sugar and nothing else. It is a small reproduction of the large cathedral at Cologne. That is a fine collection of old arms and armor hanging on the walls. Notice that most of it is inlaid with gold and silver. You can close your eyes so as not to become dizzy while ascending these stairs. Second floor and all is well. This is the queen's suite in here. I don't know what she used this large room for, unless it was for dancing—just the thing for that. Look at that floor—it is inlaid with three kinds of hardwood. This is the queen's bedroom; some bed, huh? You would have to come up for air if you ever climbed in there, and the darned thing's got a roof over it, too; I guess the house must leak. Say, I would like to have this little inlaid stand in my room at home; it sure is a fine piece of furniture. This is the king's batch of rooms. He had a young house for a bed, also. You will notice that every room has a fireplace in it. I wonder if they draw as well as some we have in the States. Out this door, and here is another courtyard. That's the chapel over there. We'll take a squint at that and then it's back to Coblenz for us. No, we won't have to walk; a German train will take us. Look at that painting on the wall there, and this one on this side, too. A person could nearly read the Bible just by looking at these paintings. We'll have to hurry if we want to make that 3:30 train. I don't wish to be in a rush, but I know you don't crave a five-mile walk back to town. This is a short-cut down the hill. It's a little too steep to climb, but it's fine going down. Hey, there! wait for me. I'm going to catch that train, too. That's it—tear your clothes. There're lots more where those come from, but you must remember that place is eight thousand miles away. Fine! We are just in time, for here comes the train.

Coblenz, once again. In one way this station reminds me of the S. P. station at home; it has an underground exit. This is Lohr strasse; Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse is a few blocks farther down. That is where we started out, and that is where we are going to end our afternoon's trip; and I am going to take it again some day. That will make three times and out. Well, here's the church, and here is where we part. I hate to say good-by, but it must be did. Good-by and good luck until we meet again.

"What did they do with all that stuff?" asks a "two-striper" in France, after reading figures of the amount of canned stuff sent to France, quoted by The Digest from *McClure's Magazine*. He continues in a dietary vein:

We are ready to believe that beans, salmon, and tomatoes are bought in any quantities that you may state. You make no mention of corned beef,

"ARE MEN SQUARE?"



"MEN ARE SQUARE." From a painting by Gerrit A. Beneker (copyright registered).

WE have expressed our belief in the square deal, as an immediate solution of our industrial problem—a square deal in which management serves both capital and labor.

From all sides come two questions.

First: are men square—is the square deal a workable proposition?

And *Second:* (from the skeptics) how do you explain the unfairness that has marked so many disputes?

* * *

MEN ARE SQUARE. This is not faith with us. It is knowledge—knowledge gained from day to day contact—knowledge gained from the experience of hundreds—knowledge that is common to every employer and to every workman who has gotten below the surface of things—who has come to know men as men—as living, pulsing beings, all moved by the same human emotions.

Men are square—make no mistake of that.

* * *

AND TO THE OTHER question? To the skeptics. There is no easy path to understanding.

The world has just gone through its agony to finally know that greed and might cannot prevail.

In industry we have gone through our bitterness and today are commencing to understand.

Today we know that justice—right—is the most practical business principle.

There is a compelling motive drawing together the capital and labor of every business institution. It is the desire to promote and protect the institution from which each draws its livelihood. And each commences to recognize the right of the other to a fair division.

Is this too radical a statement in this day of our awakening?

* * *

AT HYDRAULIC we are earnestly seeking to apply these principles. We have made mistakes but we learn daily and each of these articles that we have published brings us helpful comment.

This is the sixth of a series of articles in this publication. The next will appear on July 12. Reprints of former articles will be sent on request.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL COMPANY
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affectionately (???) called canned Bill, embalmed mule, etc., which I will venture to say leads all lists and constitutes the main item of our daily bill of fare. Occasionally we have seen a little (I said little) milk and jam. But—where did the corn go? Who ate the peas? Did the officers eat that many pineapples, pumpkins, peaches, and apricots? What is a stringless bean? Where do they get that catchup stuff? There's none of it here.

One of our men comes forward with the suggestion that it was eaten in the States. Most of us, however, were there once upon a time and our remembrances mostly include slum and prunes with hash for a change (usually for breakfast). Another says the ships got sunk, while a third plainly says that he does not believe it. One bird suggests that it was bought, paid for, and never delivered, and then they all rave at once.

Now we admit that none of us are starving, but don't tell any one. Your article is like a few of your excellent contemporaries, *The Stars and Stripes*. In a full column they tell us how much candy and cigarets were received and issued to the men in a certain month. We, of course, believe 'em, but I say, old chap, where the h— did it go? We did receive an issue of some chocolate bars (three) last month, and one poor buck private died on the spot.

THE UPLIFT OF THE GOAT IS BECOMING A FACT

THE goat has been "the goat" now for a good many years. Nobody has taken this animal seriously, altho it must be admitted that a party who has been deprived of his "goat" is seldom disposed to treat the matter lightly. It appears, however, that a sentiment is growing up in this country favoring the proposition that just as "every dog has his day," so also should every goat be allowed a day or so, to the end that the disposition now prevailing to treat the goat as a joke may be superseded by a conviction that this style of pet is really a useful member of society, and hence should be cherished and treated respectfully instead of being relegated to an obscure corner of the back yard, there to regale itself on a diet of tin cans, old newspapers, and cast-off clothing. The value of the goat as a milk-producer was the first thing sprung by its friends. It was recommended that every family should have a milch-goat somewhere on the premises. There need be no trouble about a place to keep it, said the goat advocates, for a goat can be maintained in an eminently cheerful and salubrious state anywhere—in the back yard, in the front yard, on the veranda, or, possibly, in the basement or on the roof. And just look at the trifling expenses of upkeep. In this connection, of course, allusion was made to the omnivorous, not to say all-absorbing, nature of this creature's appetite, its well-known preference for rubbish as an article of diet and the many benefits accruing therefrom being naturally and appropriately strest. Then the wonderful purity and health-giving quality of the milk, and especially its freedom from evil germs, were dilated upon, to say nothing of its high nutritive value in these times of an inordinately elevated cost of living. Now, in addition to the foregoing, the friends of the goat are proclaiming its utility as a source of meat. The Rochester (N. Y.) *Herald* has an editorial on the subject, from which we quote as follows:

> A goat market is to be established at Kansas City, from which daily quotations are to be sent to the Government and to the packers. The public is also interested, because goat-meat promises to increase the supply of mutton, or of an acceptable substitute, in the meat-shops of the land. It is estimated that before this month is over three thousand goats a day will be coming to the Kansas City market. Three thousand goats sound like a list of the riches of one of the patriarchs of old. The total goat-supply in the Southwest must be an immense one, if shipments of that volume can be kept up for any considerable number of days.
>
> Heretofore we have associated goats with stage humor; but it appears that these animals have been multiplying until they are about to occupy a place in the census tables as one of our substantial resources. We do not know whether these goats that seek the Kansas City market are cactus-fed or not. Goat tradition would lead us to believe that they would relish the thorny fodder. But there must be a good deal of land in the mountainous and semiarid regions that will serve for goat pasture, tho almost worthless for other useful purposes.

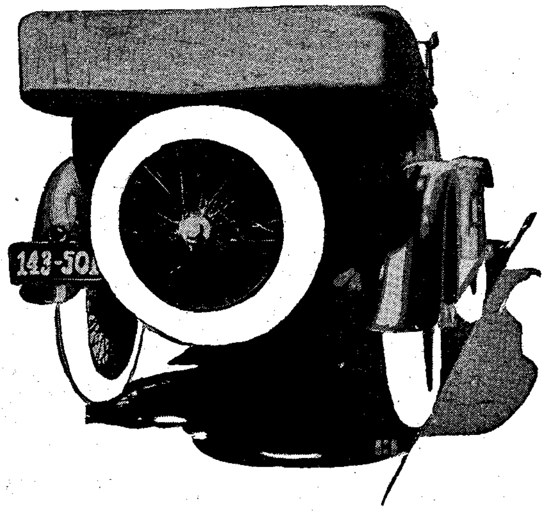
It peeves us somewhat to read that all these years when we thought we were ordering mutton or lamb, the wily purveyor of the provender in question was handing us goat. But we are told that such must have been the case, and are further assured that goat tastes just like mutton, and hence probably is "just as good." Says *The Herald:*

> A goat slaughter as large as the shipments would indicate must mean that there has already been considerable use of these animals for food purposes. Where this is so they have not appeared on the market as goat-meat. They are listed as mutton and lamb. They do not bring as high a price from the dealers as slaughtered sheep, but they sell to the consumer in the West for the same money. It is said that the taste is much the same as mutton and that the difference can not be told save by an expert. Perhaps that is just as well. Our imagination has much to do with our taste. Many people are eating horse-meat in this country under the impression that it is beef, for horses are slaughtered, but almost nowhere is their meat exposed for sale under its true name. No doubt the easiest way for us to get used to goat-meat is to camouflage it as mutton. It is another case of ignorance being bliss.
>
> But, as we are assured by the experts that it is wholesome, a name will not make much difference in the end. Our meat-supply is low. It needs to be increased from every possible source. Mutton, the world over, has been the poor man's meat. If goat meat can add to the supply, so much the better. The meat of goats was a favorite in the days of the patriarchs. It is still highly prized in the East. There seems to be no reason why it should not ultimately hold a respectable place on our menus.

THE ERA OF MIRACLES IS STILL GOING STRONG AMONG THE ESKIMOS

MIRACLES arouse no wonder in the minds of the Eskimos, says Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the polar explorer. In fact, it seems they expect them to happen, and are surprized only if a miracle or so doesn't take place every day or two, especially when it is dark. In an account published by the Bell Syndicate (New York), Mr. Stefansson goes into these matters in connection with a discussion of the religious beliefs of these denizens of the Far North. As a result of his observations of Eskimos who had never before seen a white man, Mr. Stefansson states further that he has revised his interpretation of the word "savage." The facts relating to peoples to which the term is usually applied do not justify such application, declares the explorer, and he suggests that the term childlike would be more appropriate. He asserts further that the statement, often made, that no people stand so low in the scale of human development that they have no religion implies an untruth, and that a more nearly correct statement of the case would be to say that the lower you get in the scale the more religion you find. So, among the tribes that are near the bottom in the matter of mental and spiritual development, every act and accident of life is found to be invested with a religious significance, and there is a religious formula covering every phenomenon and form of activity with which they are familiar. In Mr. Stefansson's discussion of the Eskimo religion these points are well brought out. The account proceeds:

> To begin with, the Eskimos are very unclear in their religious thinking, a fact which does not, however, differentiate them abysmally from our own race. Skepticism in religious matters is unknown. If they are acquainted with my private character and find me in the ordinary relations of life reliable; if I don't tell lies concerning the number or the fatness of the caribou I have killed, nor about the distance at which I shot them, nor the difficulty I had in stalking them, they will believe anything I say about any subject.
>
> On the other hand, if I told them there were ten caribou in a band I saw and they later on discovered there were only five, they would be disinclined to believe me if I told them there was but one god. The reasoning would simply be this: "He did not tell us the truth about the number of caribou, therefore how can we rely on the truth of his statements about the number of the gods?"
>
> There are among all Eskimos certain persons whom we call "shamans" and they call "angatkut." These persons hold communion with the spirits and are familiar with the things of the other world; they are the formulators of religious opinion. The days of miracles are not yet past among any primitive people, and new miracles happen on the shores of the polar sea daily, but more especially in the dark of winter.
>
> The miracles usually happen at the



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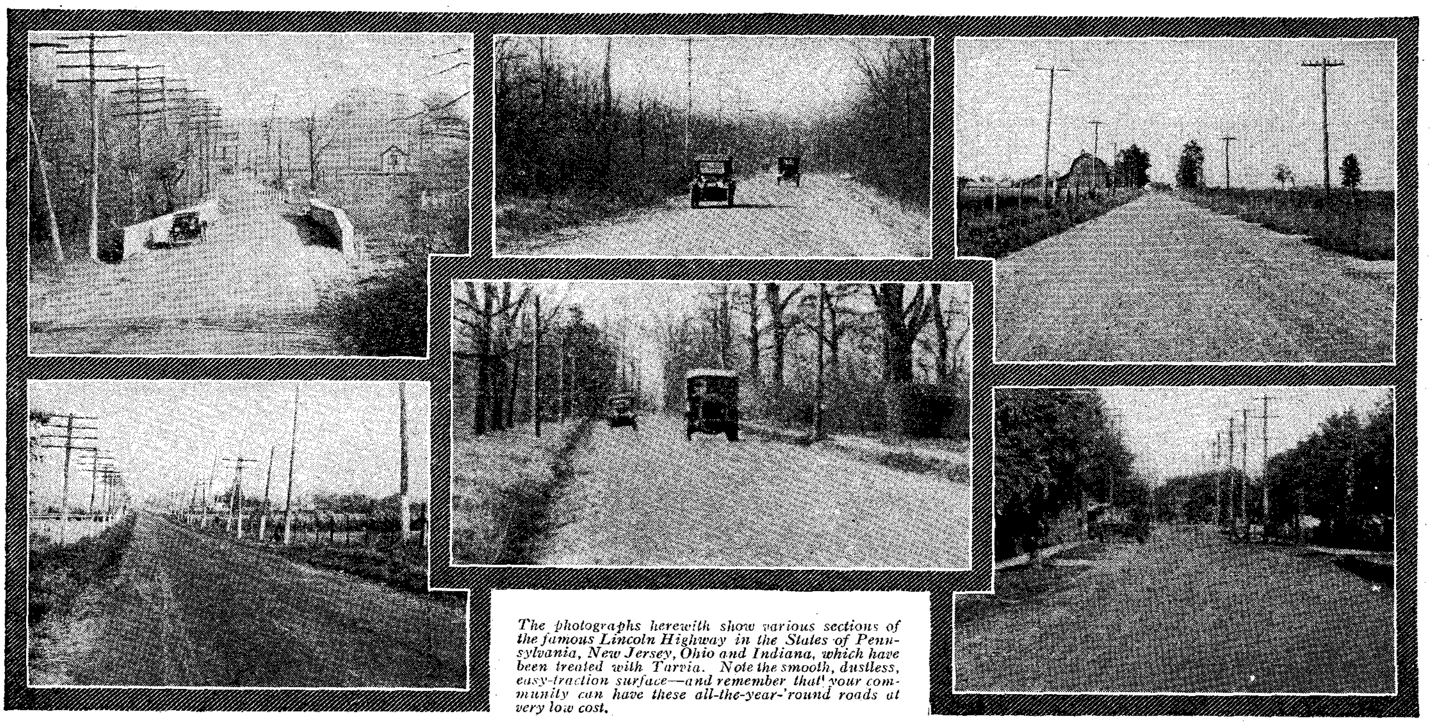

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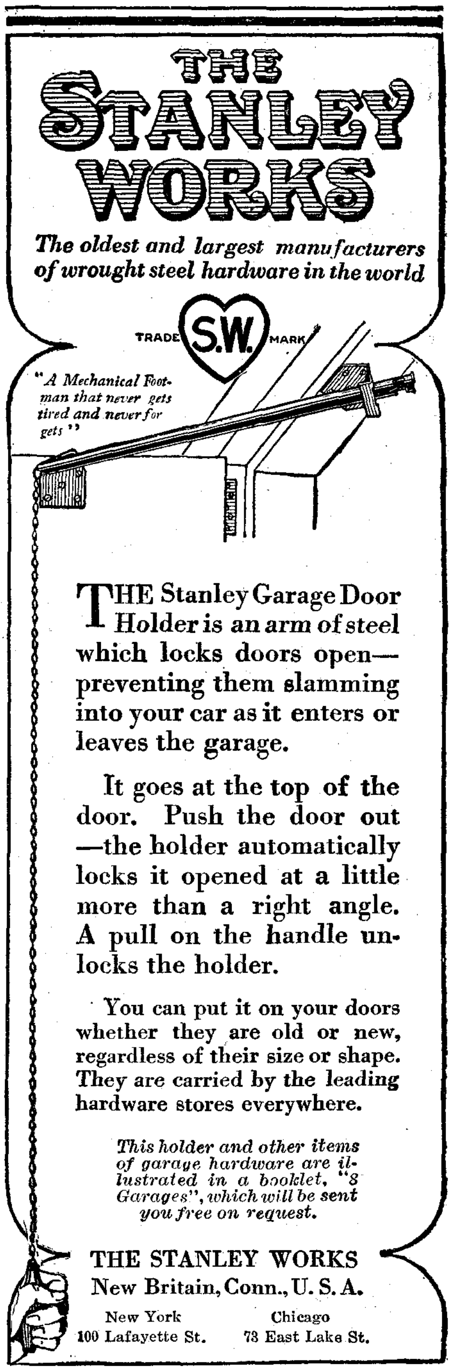
> behest of the shamans, and invariably it is the shaman who tells about them; but while new revelations are frequent, they are always revelations of the old sort. There is little originality in the minds of primitive people; their daily experiences are uniform, and their thoughts are uniform, too.
>
> The most fundamental thing in Eskimo religion is that all phenomena are controlled by spirits, and these spirits in turn are controlled by formulæ, or charms, which are mainly in the possession of medicine men, altho certain simple charms may be owned and used by any one.

Just as is true of certain persons who flourish in more civilized surroundings and are "chummy" with numerous powerful spirits, so the shaman, *confidant* of potent denizens of other spheres tho he may be, evidently fails to realize any direct and tangible benefits from such intimacy, wherefore, it appears that he is always glad to enter into such relations with his fellow humans as will yield the wherewithal necessary to maintain a mundane existence. Unlike the civilized spirit-communicator, however, who never tries to exchange more than a "reading" or a "seance" for the needful pelf, the Eskimo shaman undertakes to dispose of entire spirits. A typical illustration of bargaining of this kind is thus set forth:

> The ordinary Mackenzie River shaman has about half a dozen familiar spirits, any of which will do his bidding. When engaged in some such thing as the finding of a hidden article, the shaman will summon these spirits one after another and send them out separately in search of the lost article. Evidently a man may be able to get along fairly well with five familiar spirits, tho he may be in the habit of employing six, exactly as we can dispense with an extra servant. A shaman may be old and decrepit or for some other reason may be what we should call "hard up." This is a propitious occasion for some ambitious young man to obtain a familiar spirit.
>
> He will go to the old shaman, and some such conversation as this will take place:
>
> "Will you sell me one of your keyukat?" (that being the Mackenzie River name for familiar spirit).
>
> "Yes. I don't see why I might not. I am getting to be an old man now and shall not need their services much longer. Besides, I have had my eye on you for a long time and shall be glad to have you for my successor. I think I might let you have my Polar Bear spirit."
>
> "That would be kind of you, but don't you think you could spare your Tide Crack spirit?"
>
> "Well, no; that is the one that I intend to keep to the very last. It has been very faithful to me and useful, but if you don't like the Polar Bear spirit you might have my Indian spirit."
>
> And so the bargaining goes on, until finally it is decided that the young man buys a Raven spirit for an *umiak* (skin boat), freshly made of five beluga (white porpoise) skins, twenty summer killed deer-skins, two bags of seal-oil, a greenstone labret, and things of that sort without end—giving a new boat, in fact, loaded with all sorts of gear.
>
> The young man now goes home, and presently, using the appropriate formula given him by the shaman, he summons his familiar spirit, but the familiar spirit refuses to appear. The young man then goes back to the old shaman and says to him: "How is this? The spirit which you sold me has not come." And the old man replies: "Well, I can not help that. I transferred him to you in good faith, and if you are one of those persons with whom spirits refuse to associate, that is a thing which I can not help. I did my part in the matter."
>
> In our hypothetical case we have supposed the young man to go back to the shaman to complain over the non-arrival of the spirit. As a matter of fact, it is only once or twice in a generation that such a thing takes place. When he once has publicly paid for the spirit the young man has everything to lose by admitting that he did not receive it. He can not get back what he paid for it; he can not have the advantage of being considered a shaman, and he will lose social standing through the publication of the fact that the spirit refuses to associate with him.
>
> As a matter of practise, therefore, the purchaser will pretend that he received the spirit, and he will announce that fact. Some time later sickness occurs in a family or a valuable article is lost. The young man is appealed to, and in order to keep up the deception which he has begun by pretending to have received the spirit, he goes into as good an imitation of a trance as he can manage, for he has from childhood up watched the shamans in their trances.
>
> If he succeeds in the cure or whatever the object of the seance may be, his reputation is made; and if he does not succeed nothing is lost, for it is as easy for an Eskimo to explain the failure of a shamanistic performance as it is for us to explain why a prayer is not answered. It may have been because some other more powerful shaman was working against him, or it may have been for any one of a thousand reasons, all of which are satisfactory and sufficient to the Eskimo mind.

It can readily be understood that the shaman is a rather influential personage among the Eskimos. Mr. Stefansson explains that while occasionally a spirit will pull some stunt on its own account, in about ninety per cent. of the cases of supernatural manifestation, credit is given to the shaman for inducing the supernatural agency to act. While the shaman appears to be in possession of the entire bag of tricks relating to all kinds of plain and fancy miracles, the one he most frequently uses is that involving a flight either of his actual body or merely of his spirit to some distant place. A demonstration of this kind is thus described by the explorer:

> The bodily shamanistic flight takes place usually at night in winter and in the dark of the moon. The event is announced beforehand and all those who desire to be present gather in the club-house or the largest available private residence. As is always the case in the Mackenzie River houses, there is one window at the peak of the "cottage"-shaped roof, and directly under this, near the center of the floor, sits the shaman, usually wearing no clothes except knee-breeches, altho he may be fully drest.



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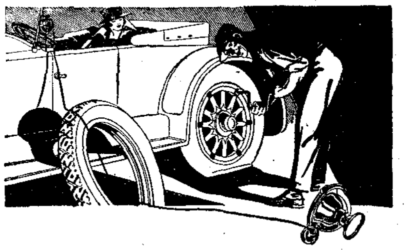

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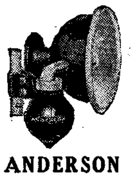

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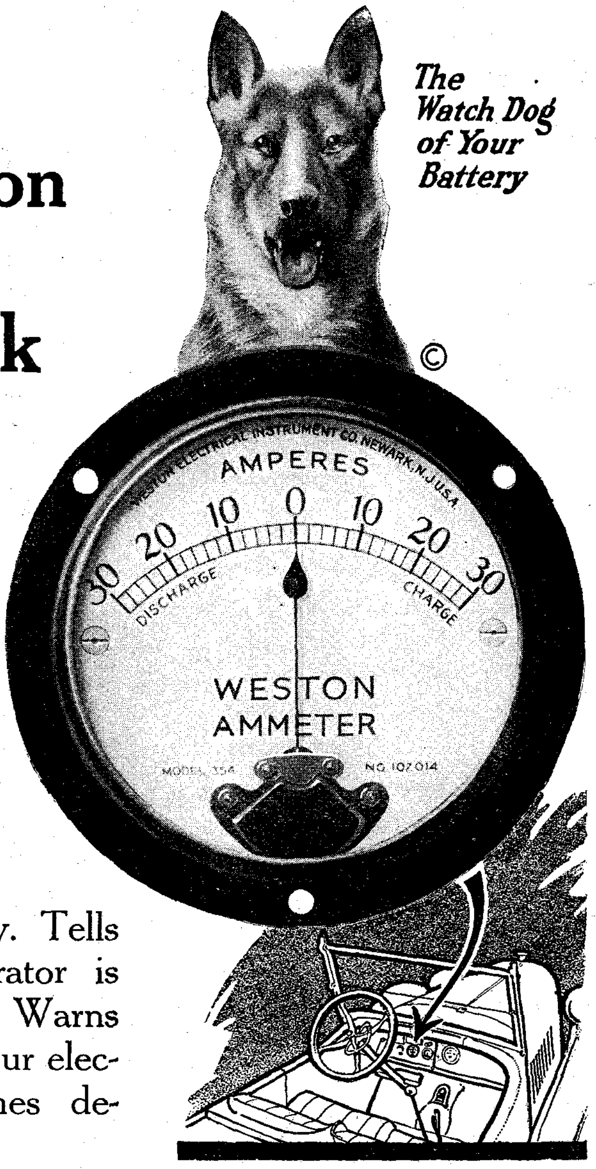
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Two or three men who are skilled in the manipulation of ropes take a long thong and tie and truss the shaman until, humanly speaking, it is impossible for him to move. Usually one feature of the tying is that a bight of the rope is passed under his knees and over the back of his neck and the rope drawn tight until his chin rests between his knees.

When the tying is done there is always left over a loose rope-end about three inches long, to which is attached a stone or other heavy object, such as a hammer or an ax-blade. Before the beginning of the performance the window has been covered with a thick skin or blanket. All the people take their seats in a circle about the shaman as far away as possible from the center of the house, leaving him in an unoccupied circle of perhaps ten feet in diameter. The lights are put out and the house is so dark that one can see absolutely nothing. Nevertheless, every one leans forward and closes his eyes tightly. If there are any children present an older person sits behind each child and holds his hands over the child's eyes.

The moment after the light goes out the shaman begins to chant a magic song. Presently he says: "I do not feel so heavy now as I usually do. Somehow it seems as if I were not sitting very heavily upon the floor. Now I am becoming as light as a feather. Now I am beginning to want to rise like a dry stick in water."

All these things he says in a low and indefinite tone of voice, speaking well in his throat so that it is difficult to judge just how far away he is, but of course thus far every one knows exactly where he is, for he remains (by his own account) in the center of the circle where he was when the lights were put out.

The next stage of the performance is that the shaman, still speaking in the manner of a ventriloquist, says: "Now I am beginning to rise; now I am going to fly in circles slowly just above the floor; now I am flying fast; now I am flying faster." Presently the people begin to hear a whizzing noise. This is the stone or ax which was attached to the loose rope-end. The shaman is now flying in circles so fast that the centrifugal force makes the hammer on the rope-end produce a whizzing noise. If any one were to open his eyes, even a little, to see what was going on the hammer would strike him in the head, killing him instantly. Consequently the louder the whizzing noise the more tightly is every eye squeezed shut and the more firmly are the hands of the parents held over the eyes of their children.

While the hammer still continues the whizzing noise the voice of the shaman is heard to say: "Now I am rising above your heads; now I am getting near the roof; now I am about to pass out through the window." Then the voice grows actually fainter and fainter as the shaman rises toward the roof and flies out through the window, and finally the whizzing noise dies away in the distance.

For half an hour or more the audience sits in absolute silence with eyes shut, and then is heard again the shaman's voice: "Now I am coming in through the window; now I am settling down; now I am down on the floor; now you may open your eyes and light the lamps." The lamps are lighted, and lo! there sits the shaman exactly where he was when the lights were put out three-quarters of an hour before.

Some one now unties the shaman, and he relates to an attentive audience his adventures on the spirit flight. He went to the moon and approached the house of the man in the moon. He did not dare to enter, but waited outside until the man in the moon's wife came out, saw him, and invited him in. Shortly after the man in the moon himself came home from a caribou-hunt, bringing with him a back-load of meat and a number of marrow-bones. A meal was prepared of caribou-meat, and after that the three of them cracked marrow-bones until the broken bones lay in a large heap on the floor.

The man in the moon said that last year the caribou-hunt had not been very good in the moon, but this year it was much better; the caribou in the moon this year were fatter than usual, which was no doubt due to the fact that the summer had been cool and there had not been very many mosquitoes.

The man in the moon's wife also joined in the conversation, saying that they had already secured an abundance of skins for clothing for the coming winter, and that as for sinew with which to sew they had enough already for two years. She inquired for the shaman's wife, whether his little boy had begun yet to kill ptarmigan, whether the people in the shaman's village carefully kept all the tabus, and who it was that had broken some, for she knew from the vapor arising from the village that something was amiss.

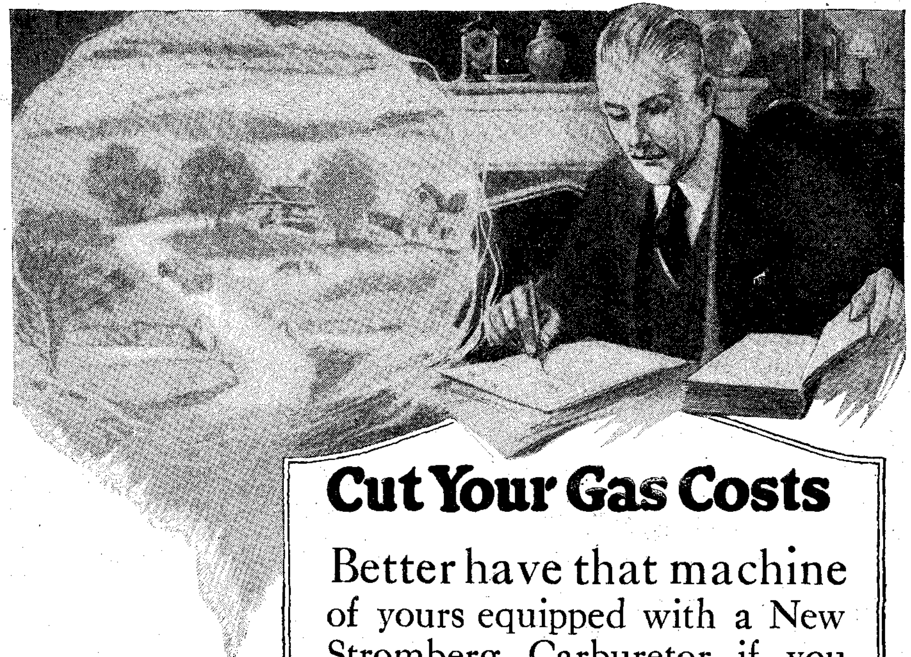
The shaman had answered her questions to the best of his ability. He regretted that a certain young woman had been very careless in sewing caribou-skin soon after the killing of white whales, and various other things of this sort the shaman was compelled reluctantly to tell, for he was a truthful man and must speak out, altho he was ashamed of his fellow countrymen and would gladly have been able to conceal the facts from the moon people.

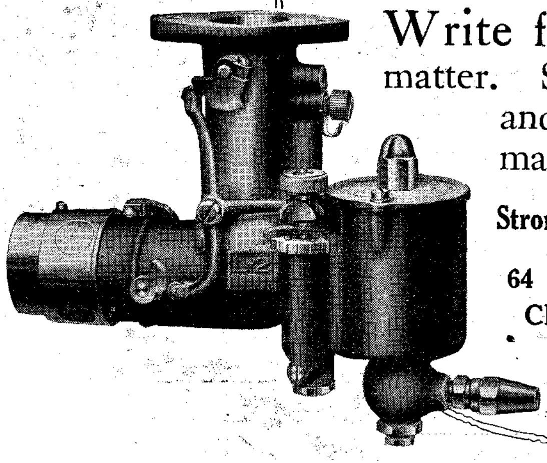
Time is not measured the same way in the moon as upon earth, the shaman tells, and really he had been in the moon a long time, altho on earth it seemed but a short while that he was away. He had lingered, feasted, and talked, but finally his visit was at an end, and he started off, promising the man in the moon to visit him again next year.

When the shaman's narrative is over a general discussion takes place, in which both men and women join, and finally when the crowd gets tired and sleepy they disperse to their own homes.

Spirit flights are the most common of Eskimo miracles, for practically everybody has been among those present when such marvels have taken place. There are other wonders, however, occasionally performed, such as raising the dead or walking on water. Persons who have beheld these miracles with their own eyes are rather scarce, however, Mr. Stefansson says. Nevertheless, the faith of the Eskimos in all these things is powerful and not to be shaken. An illustration of the strength of their faith in the representations of their men of magic is given as follows:

> One day when I was explaining to my Eskimos that there were mountains on the moon and going into details of the moon's physical characteristics, the account I gave did not coincide with the opinion held by my Eskimo listeners, and they asked me how I knew these things were so.
>
> I explained that we had telescopes as long as the masts of ships and that through





Cut Your Gas Costs

Better have that machine of yours equipped with a New Stromberg Carburetor if you are figuring on taking a vacation trip in it this summer. You'll get a lot more enjoyment out of your journey and you'll save a lot of money on fuel bills.

On *any* car—the New Stromberg gives greater power—greater speed—better acceleration. On *any* car it reduces mileage costs.

Insures perfect gas mixture at all times. Eliminates all temper-ruining and time-wasting engine disturbances that come from faulty carburetion. Makes a better car of *any* car. Puts a finer edge of pleasure in motor trips—*and* cuts travel costs.

Write for descriptive matter. State name, year and model of your machine.

Stromberg Motor Devices Co.
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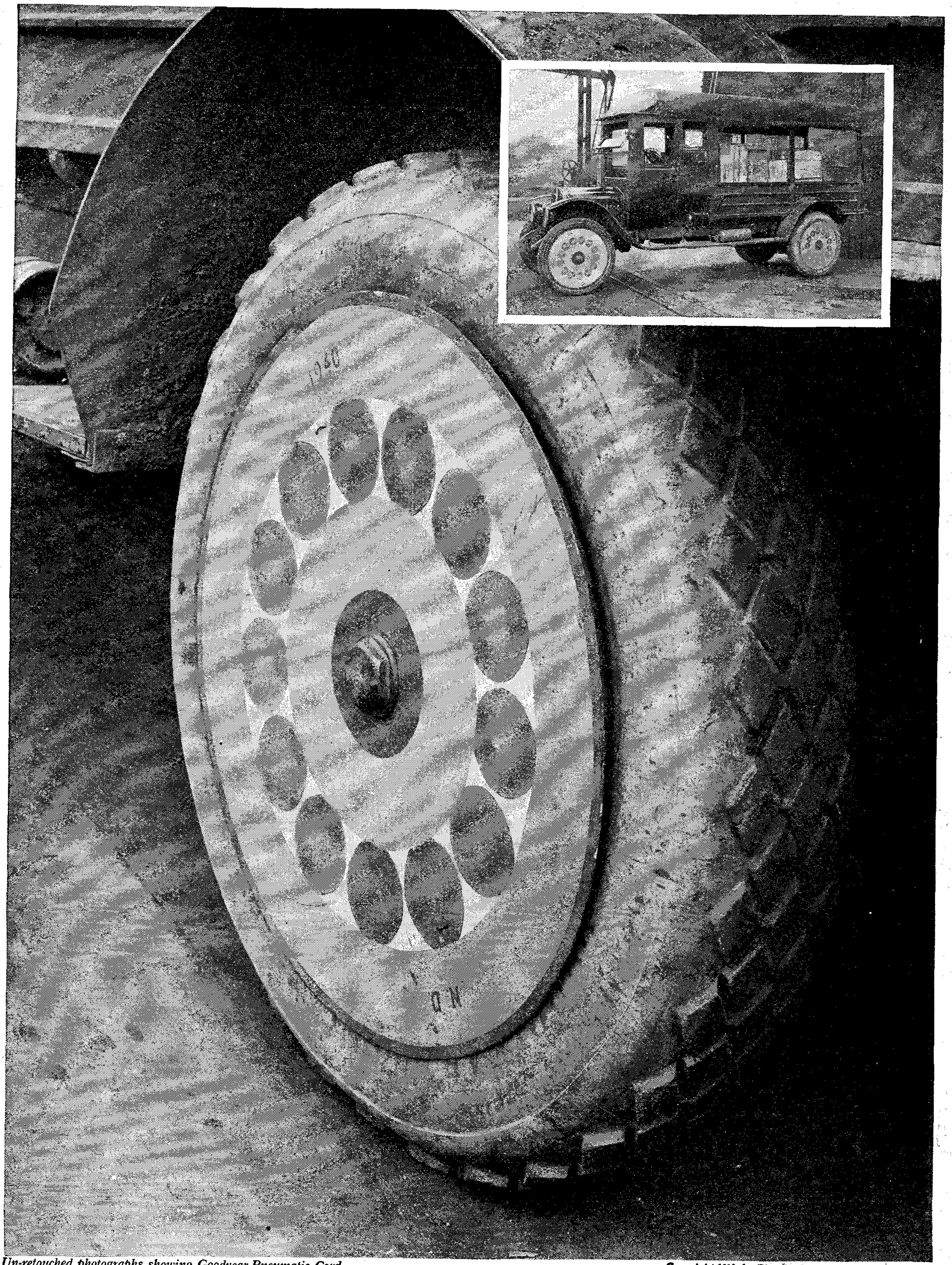
Chicago, Illinois

New STROMBERG Does it!
CARBURETOR



Un-retouched photographs showing Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires in service on a motor truck owned by The New Departure Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn. Division

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

Load Damage: Zero

"WE use Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires and regard this as a correct type of tire for many trucking conditions. Its cushioning minimizes vibration and jarring, means a better satisfied and efficient driver, means least repairing, slowest depreciation and real safety for loads. While increasing radius of truck action, the toughness of the Goodyear Cord is well demonstrated in our service."—Chas. M. Gearing, Division Manager, The New Departure Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

THE men who build automotive bearings are devoted to the science of *smoothing* transportation.

These men know the importance of reducing vibration and strain in motor cars and trucks.

Therefore it was natural that The New Departure Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Conn., should apply the same principle to their selection of truck tires.

This concern was among the first to use Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, and today points to a highly successful experience with them.

For several years a motor truck on these tires has effected prompt transfers of materials, often fragile, between the Hartford and Bristol plants.

One-half of the 18-mile route runs over punishing roads, but officials state the big Goodyear Cords have thoroughly protected carrier and loads.

They have made truck repairs a negligible item, while counteracting conditions that severely wrack solid-tired trucks.

They have cushioned the easily breakable consignments so that no damage to these has ever occurred.

They have enabled the truck to average 50 miles daily year after year, for practically its entire service life.

They have equipped it to do this while negotiating such going as often injures, stalls or ties up solid-tired trucks—stretches of chuck holes, bad grades and heavy snow.

And with their traction, cushioning and wider radius of action, they have combined a downright toughness.

Hard service has not prevented sets of the rugged tires from averaging 10,000 to 12,000 miles, and doing so consistently.

This whole record, however, is by no means unusual when compared with the many other instances in which the pioneer Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have fulfilled similar hauling requirements.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

them we could see the things on the moon's surface. "But had any white man ever been to the moon?" I was asked; and when I replied that no one ever had, they said that while they did not have any telescopes as long as ship's masts, yet they did have men, and truthful men too, that had been to the moon, walked about there and seen everything, and they had come back and told them about it. With all deference to the ingenuity of white men, they thought that under the circumstances the Eskimo ought to be better informed than the white men as to the facts regarding the moon.

It may seem to you that these notions that we have described are extraordinary and untenable views, and that it ought to be an easy thing to undeceive the men who hold them, but if you have ever tried to change the religious views of one of your own countrymen so as to make them coincide with yours, you will know that the knowledge that comes through faith is not an easy thing to shake.

If you want to appreciate such an attitude of mind as that of the Eskimo and can not find an analogy among your own neighbors, I would recommend the reading of Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." It is one of the remarkable things about Mark Twain that he understood the minds of the intellectually primitive as few others have done—even of those who have made a study of such things. Mark Twain's Englishmen of King Arthur's time think such thoughts as I have found the Eskimos thinking in our own generation and justify them in the manner in which the Eskimos justify theirs.

If you were to try to displace from the minds of the Eskimo such beliefs as we have described you would find (as I have found upon occasion) that you would succeed no better than did Mark Twain's Yankee in his crusade against Merlin. But if you concern yourself not with the unteaching of old beliefs, but with the teaching of new ones, you will find an easy path before you. The Eskimos already believe many mutually contradictory things, and they will continue believing them while they gladly accept and devoutly believe everything you teach them. They will—as the Christianized arctic Eskimos are, in fact, doing—continue believing all they used to believe and will believe all the new things on top of that.

The belief in the spirit flight is as strong as ever at Point Barrow after more than ten years of Christianity, as the belief in witchcraft was in England after more than ten centuries of Christianity.

At one time I made a short stay at Point Atkinson, where a village of Christianized Eskimo had gathered around the wintering place of a whaler, the *North Star*. The ship's master, Captain Matthew Anderson, and I talked much with a young Eskimo who had lived long in the house of the Church of England missionary, Mr. Fry, and who was considered by the rest of the Eskimos to be an authority on the doctrines of the Church.

I asked him whether he believed his countrymen were able to fly to the moon, or from one village to another, magically. He said, and there were half a dozen other people in the house at the time who agreed with him, that the fact of many people being able to fly to the moon was a matter of common knowledge, just as their ability to walk on snowshoes or to snare ptarmigan was a matter of common knowledge. We asked the boy to specify some of the people who could do this, and he named among others Alualuk, at whose house I would sleep on my way west the first day after leaving Captain Anderson's place. He also specified a young man whom I knew well, named Kublualuk, who had long been in the employ of the mounted police at Herschel Island.

Alualuk, he said, had unfortunately embraced Christianity and had since then ceased to fly, but Kublualuk, he thought, had not yet been converted and would still have his old powers. There were others who could do it, too, some of them right in the village beside us; but he thought that perhaps none of them would fly even if I asked them to, because they now understood that to employ familiar spirits is wicked and that a man can not employ them without endangering his prospects of salvation.

WHY ROB THE TARANTULA OF ITS STING AND THE GILA MONSTER OF ITS VENOM

A LOUD wail goes up from the Santa Fé *New Mexican* because, as it sadly suggests, all the things that once made the great Southwest fearsome and thrilling are disappearing one by one, and soon the place will be no more wild and woolly than Fifth Avenue, New York. The immediate cause of the lament is the announcement by the University of Arizona, after long and painful research, that there has never been an authentic case of death resulting from the bite of the Gila monster. What a shame! We know just how the *New Mexican* man feels. Ever since our early youth when we read and were horribly fascinated by accounts of the deadly venom and ferocious ways of this reptile we had cherished the hope that some day we might have the pleasure of observing—from a safe distance—the creature pulling off a few stunts in its native haunts, particularly that interesting little one of expelling its poisonous breath with a vicious hiss and thereby causing the instant death and destruction of all plant and animal life within a wide circumference. But that's all over now. Trust a scientific shark to take the thrill out of what has always been mysterious and awe-inspiring until science got to fooling with it. But there are other things, also, it appears—many others—which once helped to add to the wildness and woolliness of the West, but which now, alas, are no more. The *New Mexican* man goes on to speak of them lugubriously as follows:

> A short time ago they found out, or purported to find out, that the hydrophobia skunk's bite is no more dangerous than that of the common house or Thomas cat. The axalotl, ajalote, wajalote, or guajalote, whose deadliness we once fondly cherished as one of our most popular and well-known Southwestern dangers, was eaten up in large numbers by the fish when they put trout in Stewart's lake up in the Pecos country. Whereas we once proudly told the effete that the tarantula in this man's picturesque country could jump fifty feet and bite while he was still jumping, throwing the victim at once into fatal spasms, we are assured now that he can only crawl at a snail's pace and all you get from his nippers is a severe headache. We knew a foreman in an Albuquerque print-shop only three years ago who had a six-inch centipede ramble all around his anatomy for half a day, to be safely removed without difficulty when the victim found that the occasional itching inside his trouser leg was due to something more than a skeeter-bite. The horny toad's peaceful and affectionate disposition and lack of offensive potentialities have become so well known that we can lie about him no more; the scorpion is becoming a harmless joke, and just the other day we saw a youngster hitching that shudderingly horrible, striped insect known as the child-of-the-earth, reputed to cause sudden death and as fatal as an adder, up to a paper wagon and hauling it docilely around.
>
> We still have our old friend the rattler, theme of a thousand hair-raising narratives, whose murderous rattle still makes both Westerner and Easterner jump sideways and volplane out of the way when he rears his ugly head; but who knows? The Moki handle him with impunity and make a necklace out of him, and one of these days some killjoy scientist will step out and prove that the diamond-back, when you get right down to facts, is as harmless as a fishworm and that his reputation for frightfulness is founded on nothing more substantial than the pink-elephant dreams of a chronic souse.
>
> It is an iconoclastic age in the Southwest. And we hate to be forced to the puerile alternative of spinning yarns about the side-hill hodag, the mazazza, the ornery-thorny-cuss, the catawampus and the polymolyrincus. But there is practically nothing else left to brag about.

THE EDITOR OF "STARS AND STRIPES" A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR TO A COMMISSION

HE was only a private receiving thirty-three dollars a month, but his influence was greater than that of most of the generals. For he was the managing editor of *Stars and Stripes*, the A. E. F. newspaper, one of the most widely read journals in the world. His name is Harold W. Ross, he is twenty-seven years old, and before he landed in the Army he was a restless newspaper reporter who had worked at his calling in many cities in his native land. He didn't have a college education, but as editor it was not only a part of his duty to dash off editorials, but also to consign to the waste-basket hundreds of manuscripts painfully composed by colonels and other persons of high rank and brilliance. When the subject of a commission was broached to him he suggested that, knowing what the boys were going through out on the fighting-line, the idea of an elevation in rank for himself did not appeal to him. As a matter of fact, right after he reached France he was sent to an officers' training school, but, according to Sergeant Alexander Woollcott, who writes a brief sketch of Ross in the New York *Tribune*—

> He escaped from there wildly, and, smelling printers' ink from afar, showed

Ditto

THE QUICKEST WAY TO DUPLICATE

TRADE MARK

The **Ditto** *Mark*

How Ditto Saved $1,300 on One Job Alone

The directors of a metropolitan street railway called for an inventory.

They set 30 days as the dead line.

Twenty-one days were consumed in making and tabulating the inventory.

Twenty-five copies of the statement were required.

Each copy totaled 4,000 pages.

The task seemed hopeless under the carbon manifolding process.

A **Ditto** machine was installed and put to work.

On the date set the inventory was neatly copied, ready for the directors' meeting.

The estimated saving effected was $1300 over and above the cost of the machine.

Ditto is a business short cut.

Ditto will help keep down your overhead costs.

Ditto used to be called the Commercial Duplicator.

Ditto service and its application to your problems are clearly stated in the Ditto Book.

Write for it on your business letterhead.

Duplicator Manufacturing Co. ·· *Chicago*
Offices in All Principal Cities

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ROCKINCHAIR
Athletic Underwear *for* Men & Boys

Feels as though you had no underwear on at all!

The free play that it allows the body—to bend, stretch, swing a bat, wield a midiron, swat a tennis ball—*spells summer comfort.*

The wonderfully cool comfort of Rockinchair is all in the design and an exclusive method of sizing that means proper fit regardless of figure.

Note the three features. Imagine yourself in one of these suits. Feel yourself bend over, the action taking up the slack in the blouse—no binding anywhere. Think of the comfort of that smooth, closed seat and crotch—no split to open or flaps to bunch up.

Be sure to get the *original* garment of this construction. Its simplicity of *action* is only to be found in underwear bearing the name Rockinchair in the neck.

It is both low priced and high priced—according to the materials you select.

HENDERSON & ERVIN
NORWALK, - - - CONN.
Branch Offices and Stock Rooms:
New York Chicago
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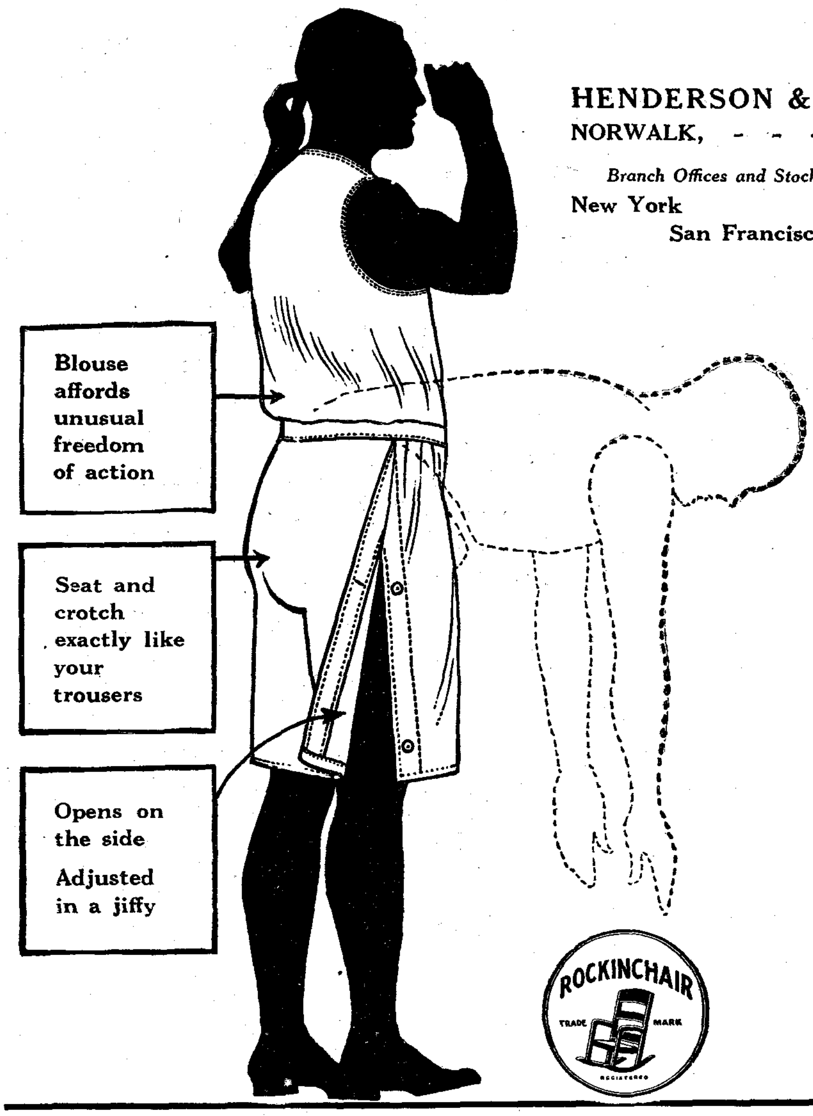
Blouse affords unusual freedom of action
Seat and crotch exactly like your trousers
Opens on the side
Adjusted in a jiffy

ROCKINCHAIR TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Year 'Round Comfort: ROCKINCHAIR Underwear in Summer
Duofold Health Underwear in Winter

up at the office of the then hatching A. E. F. newspaper, which was destined within a year to reach a circulation of half a million.

Later, when he was asked if he could do his work more advantageously with a commission, he replied that, personally, even a corporal's chevrons would embarrass him painfully, and as for prinking up in a Sam Browne belt, he believed that, while the dough-boys were plowing ahead through muck and wire and gas and hell generally, no decent man could feel comfortable who drew a desk job and a commission at the same time, a tactless reply which, by the way, rather disconcerted some of those present. Ross later became exceedingly thorny when he unearthed a plot to pin a decoration on him.

I remember encountering him one morning, sitting tired, dusty, and disconsolate on the side of the road along which the wounded men of the 2d Division were being carried out from Belleau Woods. I thought it was cooties troubling him, but found that it was conscience. My inquiries on the subject provoked a flood of expert profanity.

"——," he groaned, "at home I was always a non-producer, and here on a battle-field I'm a non-combatant."

Ross is occasionally embarrassed by being referred to as the father of *The Stars and Stripes* war-orphans. His innocent connection with that bouncing young family of more than three thousand French kids, was, however, only that of founder, director, and propagandist of the fund, to which all ranks of the A. E. F. contributed, within less than a year, more than 2,000,000 francs, a sum which tided many a French family over a bitter period. Companies took them for mascots, regiments adopted them by the dozen. General Pershing fathered two, and there was many a dough-boy that shelled out all his wad, depositing it with the company clerk to forward just before he shouldered his gun to go forward and over the top.

It seems certain that no one man in the A. E. F. had a greater influence on its thought and spirit, and that is why certain biographical data are worth recording for future historians.

Harold Wallace Ross, then, worked on newspapers all the way from Hoboken to San Francisco, including such way-stations as Atlanta, New Orleans, Paris, and Salt Lake City. It is not true, as alleged, that he worked on seventy-eight different American journals, but it is true that, before the war, he was one of those itinerant reporters—a type that is passing—who, if he stayed with one city editor more than three months at a time, felt that he was getting into a rut.

He was born in Aspen, Col.

Not even an O. D. issue uniform could prevent his looking like a Bolshevik.

He pronounces "annihilated" as if it were annie-a-lay ted.

His French was by all odds the worst in the American Expeditionary Forces. After eighteen months in France, it is true, he had acquired a vocabulary of seven distinct French words, but, unfortunately, only four of these were easily recognized by the natives when he spoke them.

He never went to college and vaguely distrusts all who did.

He regards as illiterate all people who are not familiar with every line ever written by Herbert Spencer.

The men who worked with him on *The Stars and Stripes* considered him the salt of the earth.

He wears No. 11 shoes.

CALIFORNIA SEA-LIONS TRAINED TO HUNT GERMAN "U"-BOATS

HOW could the Huns expect to win the war when even the animals of the deep could be trained to make war on them? While nothing thereof has been known by the world at large up to this time, it appears now, from information that the British Government has just permitted to get out, that the Britons trained sea-lions to locate German submarines. Among the many methods developed for fighting the *U*-boats this would seem to take the prize for novelty. Incidentally, in connection with their training, many interesting facts regarding the ways, and particularly the high order of intelligence, of these animals have come to light. It seems strange that a creature living a considerable part of its life in the water, and being to all intents and purposes a sea-animal, should be possest of brain-development surpassing that of every other animal, except the dog and the elephant. However, such appears to be the case. An account of how sea-lions were trained to take part in the submarine warfare is contained in the Chicago *Herald and Examiner*, which says, among other things:

> Two sea-lions were trained first as an experiment. The plan proposed was to teach them to swim after a submarine, trailing a long line with a red float attached, which would serve as a signal to the British sailors engaged in submarine hunting, so that they could hasten to the spot and drop a depth bomb where it could wipe the German undersea pirate out of existence.
>
> First of all, the sea-lions learned to locate a noise made with a buzzer resembling the sound of a submarine's propellers. The sea-lions were kept on the deck of a British submarine and the buzzer was sounded under water at various places. The animals, out of curiosity, sometimes swam after the sound, and when they did so they received a liberal feed of fish as a reward. Thus the intelligent beasts soon learned that it was a wise thing to swim after any buzzing noise under water.
>
> As a more advanced step they were taught to swim after a noise made by a buzzer and propeller combined. Next they were taught to carry the float, an incumbrance that would make almost any other wild animal fight very angrily. A collar was put on each sea-lion's neck, with a long, light line of gut attached to it. At the end of the line was a light, cigar-shaped float, painted red. In this manner the animal's whereabouts could be ascertained as he towed it along with him on the top of the water.
>
> These stages of the sea-lions' education were carried out in Portsmouth Harbor. The animals were then taken out to sea for more serious work. They were now fitted with wire muzzles, so that they might not be tempted to go off on fishing expeditions of their own instead of chasing submarines.
>
> In the muzzle was a little trap-door, which could be lifted up easily, so that the sea-lion could be fed at any time without removing the entire contrivance.
>
> Out at sea the sea-lions first learned to follow a submarine on the surface. Then came the very important and critical step

Speed up Returns
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with
STRATHMORE
Quality Papers

1-Concentrate
your mail advertising where it does most good

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THEY make the selected list successful

8

The Strathmore Paper Co., of Mittineague, Mass., will be glad to send a helpful booklet, "Selective Mailings," upon your request. Write for it.

> of teaching them to follow a diving submarine. One danger here was that the sea-lion would get tangled up in the propellers of the British submarine that was training him and wreck the boat.
>
> The sea-lion could easily outswim the submarine. To avert this danger of an accident, a man on the patrol-boat signaled to the captain of the submarine, who was watching through his periscope, when the seal was near. The submarine commander then stopt his craft and came to the surface.
>
> When the captain stept out of his conning-tower he always found a sea-lion on deck, lifting up a flipper and barking loudly for a fish dinner.

British press reports of the training of sea-lions for hunting submarines state, in effect, that while the training of the animals was successful as far as it went, it had not been developed to a point where practical results had been obtained up to the end of the war. The sea-lion's intelligence and the readiness with which it responds to education leave little doubt, however, that eventually it would have proved a valuable aid in ridding the sea of the pirate *U*-boat. Further discussing this creature's intelligence and the methods commonly employed for training it, the article in *The Herald and Examiner* quotes Frank E. Huling, the trainer of the performing sea-lions in the Ringling and Barnum and Bailey circus, who probably knows more about these animals than any other man in the world. Says Mr. Huling:

> The sea-lion can be taught more things than any other animal, not excepting the dog or the elephant. From my own experience I can at once understand how the British officers were able to train sea-lions to follow submarines with unerring efficiency. In fact, there is scarcely any work these beasts can not be trained to do. When you realize that they can do juggling tricks impossible for men, you can form an idea how many other things they can do.
>
> The California sea-lion is the most adaptable for training purposes and more intelligent than the fur-seal of the arctic regions. The large sea-lions from South America are too dangerous to be handled easily.
>
> When two or three years of age the California sea-lions are at their best for training. Taken out of the water before that time, they are not sufficiently grown to understand what is required of them.
>
> The first obstacle to be overcome is the unwillingness of the newly captured sea-lion to take food. Like most animals of his type, he secretes a great layer of fat, called blubber, on his body, upon which he feeds when not able to obtain other food. I have had sea-lions that refused food for nearly two months before allowing themselves to be approached. Fish was offered them regularly, but the animals refused it. One of the ways of tempting their appetites is to toss them a fish with a string tied to its tail. A slight pull on the string gives the fish the appearance of life, and the sea-lion, after some hesitation, will eventually take it.
>
> Once he has begun to take food regularly he is at the stage where training can be started. When first taken out of his cage he is likely to snap at the trainer, particularly if the latter lays hands on him. But we guard against this by wearing a long, heavy pair of gauntlets which the sea-lion can not pierce with his teeth.
>
> From this stage on he is taken from his cage three or four times daily for short periods. He is started in his training with a large ball. It is tossed at him a great many times, at first hitting him on the nose and then rolling away. After a while the wonderful flexibility of his neck asserts itself, and he makes an effort to hold the ball on his nose.
>
> His attention can not be held very long on any one trick. A total training period of twenty minutes at a time is as much as he will take. After that his attention begins to lag, and any further work is tiresome and injurious to his general training. The repeated use of words in connection with his instructions eventually fastens them in his mind, and in climbing the ladder, for instance, he readily goes "up" or "down" at the sound of these words once they are imprest on him. All my animals have names, and answer to them just as a dog will.
>
> The hope of reward for his performance is the foremost thing in his mind. Accomplishing a trick fairly well obtains him a few fish, but a thorough performance brings a larger feed. He is actuated only by the thoughts of the fish, and after once having learned a trick to the satisfaction of the trainer he can be counted on to do his best every time he is asked if the necessary reward is forthcoming.
>
> The sea-lion is very strong in his likes and dislikes. His opinions are quickly formed, and his dislikes of a trainer at times will be more apparent to the outsider than to the trainer himself.

Mr. Huling tells of a number of tricks he has succeeded in teaching his sea-lions, from which it is apparent, in view of what he has already said, that he is not niggardly in feeding them or they wouldn't perform so well:

> Among the tricks I have been able to teach my performing sea-lions that of balancing and tossing a ball with their noses is the first. After that they learn to juggle one ball on their heads for a short period, toss it in the air, and prepare to catch another ball that I toss.
>
> In another trick I have been able, by using food as a bait, to teach the sea-lion to climb a ladder while juggling on the end of his nose a billiard-cue, on which is balanced a small ball. Upon reaching the top of the ladder, with a flip of his head he throws the billiard-cue aside and catches the ball as it comes down and balances it on his nose. Still holding it in place he makes his way down the ladder to the floor, where he tosses the ball to me.
>
> Of somewhat the same type is the trick in which one of my sea-lions balances a lamp with a long stand on the end of his nose, while steadily going forward on a small barrel which he revolves with his flippers. In another trick he rolls over and over on the floor while steadily balancing a large ball.
>
> Then there is the performance of the five animals that constitute what I call my orchestra. Three blow horns, a fourth plays cymbals attached to the flippers, while the fifth makes the bass-drum resound through the arena with reverberations which no human player would dare to provoke. I believe the sound of the drum produced through his own efforts appeals to him, and he seems to take a great pleasure in it.
>
> In a class by itself, however, in the world of performing animals is the bell solo performed by my star sea-lion musician. A series of buttons rigged up to bells present somewhat the appearance of the manual of a piano. In this number he actually picks out the notes of a musical piece, nodding his head when he presses the right one and growling softly to himself if he by any chance plays the wrong note. He really seems pleased at his capability, and instinctively knows when he is not giving the proper performance.
>
> As to the speed of the sea-lion under water, I am of the opinion that for short distances he can swim almost as fast as a porpoise. He uses much the same style, traveling a short distance under the water, and then coming up for air, to descend again immediately. Considering the average speed of a submarine under water to be about twelve to fourteen miles an hour, it appears to me that the full-grown sea-lion can easily catch and pass a submarine if within reasonable distance of the vessel at the start. I do not believe that he can maintain this rate of speed over a stretch of hours, but for short distances his speed is fully equal to this rate.

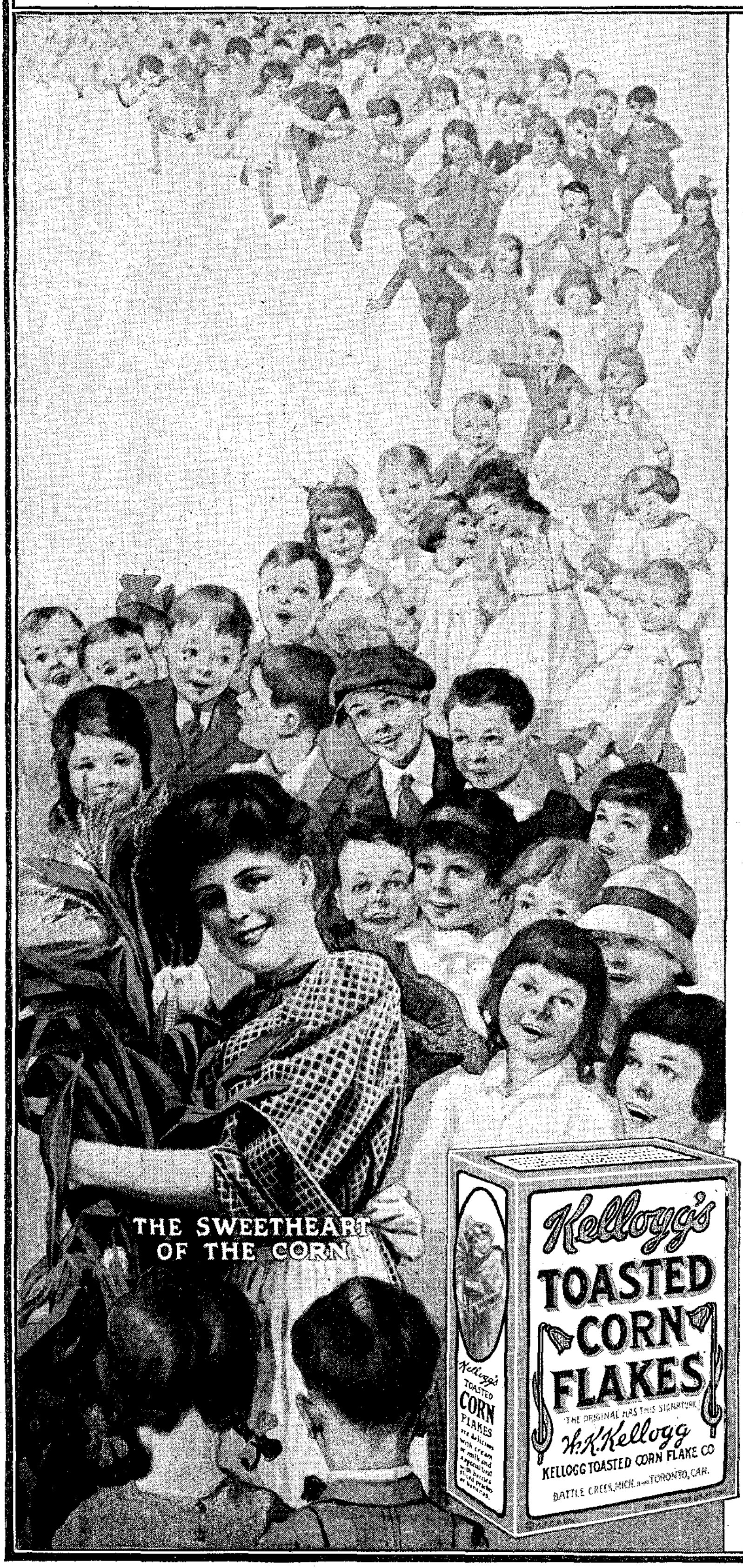
HOW THE WILY HUN MEETS THE YANK'S DEMAND FOR SOUVENIRS

THE boys who return from France not only bring back innumerable tales of what happened to them in the big war, but also car-loads of souvenirs. An American officer is credited with the remark that there are more German helmets in the United States than in Germany, an assertion said by those who know to have more than a grain of truth in it. The battlefields have already been swept clean of everything that can be carried off as mementoes, and, according to an account in the New York *Sun*, which quotes *The Stars and Stripes*, the A. E. F. newspaper, the Germans, ever with an eye to the main chance, have gone into the business of manufacturing souvenirs and selling them to the Yanks. As we read:

> It is known there are several plants turning out little things such as rings with miniature iron crosses on them, buttons, ash-trays, etc. One of these is at Essen, while others are scattered about in the vicinity. Frankfort, also, is believed to have a factory making a specialty of war-mementoes.
>
> The plant at Essen is said to be going strong on rings made out of gun-metal and brightly burnished to look like gold. Indeed, many Yank purchasers are of the impression that these rings are of gold—but the only gold in Germany, if German authorities and newspapers are to be believed, if it is not in the toe of some stocking or in the pot under the fire-place, is in German banks or on its way to pay for damages.
>
> When the war began Wilhelm der Zweite had millions upon millions of belts and belt-buckles, tons upon tons of iron crosses and wound medals, buttons, epaulets, and all sorts of other ordnance supplies. Much of this was left over when the war was ended, and even the iron crosses, tho, as every Yank knows, they were distributed as a sort of regular ration. These left-overs are now being sold.
>
> If the traffic keeps up, it won't need an edict of Allied and Associated Powers to

Kellogg's

the original toasted corn flake
"won its favor through its flavor"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FLAKES
THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE
W. K. Kellogg
KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO
BATTLE CREEK, MICH. AND TORONTO, CAN.

Your children deserve Kellogg's. So that you may be sure you are buying the original toasted corn flakes and not an imitation my signature is on each package.

W. K. Kellogg

YEARS ago the boys and girls of America began answering the call of "the sweetheart of the corn." These girls and boys are grown up now—and still loyal to Kellogg's.

And hundreds of thousands of the girls and boys of today are following their example.

Kellogg's — the original toasted corn flakes—was created on the principle that healthy appetites want not only nourishment but flavor. So Kellogg's studied nature's way — found how nature stored up her flavor-materials, and brought out all that added goodness.

Thus, Kellogg's became the famous flakes — toasted, crisp, full-flavored, golden brown bits of purity which are brought to you oven-fresh in the Kellogg wax-tite package which must bear the signature shown above.

KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan

Copyright 1919 by Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company

and Washington cabled Paris .. ....“AC”

AT Cleveland, Ohio, in official test before an Allied commission, the first Liberty Motor ran fifty hours without a change of spark plugs.

That motor was AC-equipped.

Not one of the French, English or Italian engineers who witnessed this performance had before seen a high-powered airplane engine operate fifty hours with a single set of spark plugs.

Eighty to ninety of the best European spark plugs were commonly required for a fifty hour test.

When the United States began her gigantic aircraft program, Washington cabled Paris for advice on spark plugs.

Paris answered: “It requires eighty to ninety of the best airplane plugs we can produce to run an aviation engine fifty hours. What have you?”

Then came the battleplane test, mentioned above, where all spark plugs were given the opportunity to qualify, and Washington cabled Paris “The best is AC.”

So it was that AC Spark Plugs were selected for standard equipment on all Liberty and Hispano-Suiza airplane motors.

For these spark plugs, of the same basic design as the plugs for automobiles which we have been building and selling for years, were eighty to ninety times as efficient as the best aviation spark plugs all Europe could produce.

During the war, aircraft plugs for the government had first call in our factories. At the time of the signing of the armistice 40,000 AC Airplane Plugs was our daily output.

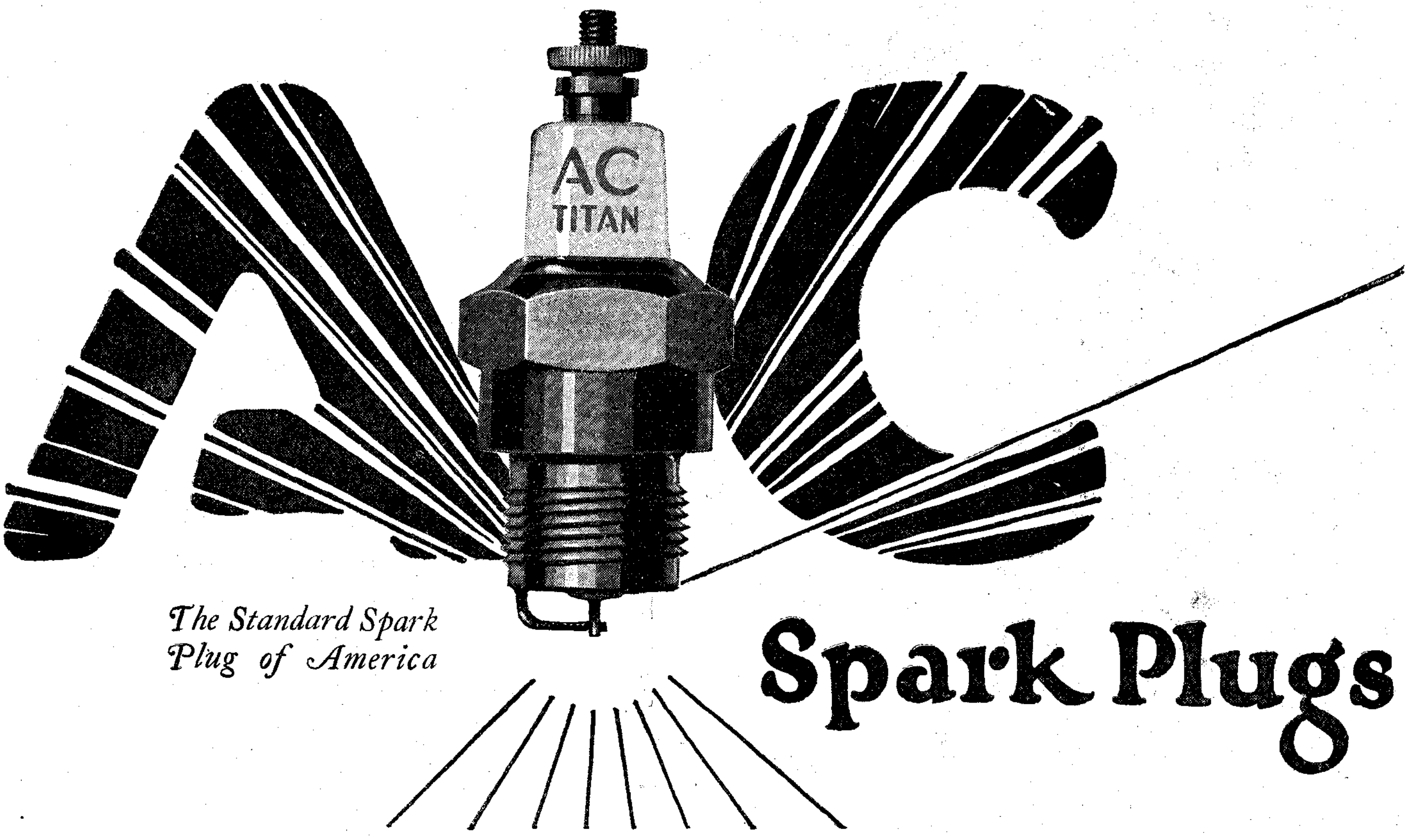
AC Spark Plugs have always been first to meet the big engineering emergency, just as they met the airplane crisis.

You realize now why most manufacturers of fine cars use AC Spark Plugs for standard factory equipment.

You can also understand why AC Plugs are the safest spark plugs *you* can buy.

Champion Ignition Company
FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915. U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, February 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending


AC
TITAN
The Standard Spark Plug of America
Spark Plugs

prevent the Germans from having an army. The cloth is being made over into clothes for children—the Germans are inherently opposed to race suicide—while the rest of the stuff is being sold over the counters. A German army without iron crosses and other pretty and glossy baubles certainly can't be expected to fight, not by resolution of radical republics, at least.

There are no iron crosses for sale in Coblenz—that is, not officially. There was a great Teuton hue and cry over this traffic in one of the foundation-stones of *Kultur*, and the shopkeepers withdrew them from their windows, and they're rather hard to get.

The big German warehouses at Metternich, across the Moselle, about whose contents fabulous tales leaked even unto the hinterland of the S. O. S. and which proved such a Mekka for officers seeking, one and all, at least one shiny helmet of the type sent to America to be used as prizes in the Victory Loan drive—the contents of those warehouses, be it repeated, are merely ragged shadows of their former selves. The helmets are *kaput.* And if you so much as whisper the word "souvenir" in a sort of wistful, hungry way at Metternich you are apt to be massacred in ice-cold blood, or, if the interrogee is feeling particularly jovial, you will be referred to an American soldier's helmet on a nail behind the commanding officer's desk, and beneath which are printed the words, "This is the only kind of helmet we have for souvenirs." And even that sign may have to be taken down pretty soon.

As a matter of fact, much of this ordnance material is already in the S. O. S. or on its way to America in fulfilment of a G. H. Q. order to the effect that the Government had taken a hand in the souvenir game, and that it wants everything it can get, for historical, photographical, and experimental purposes.

Three classifications were made of the stuff in the warehouses. Part of it goes to the salvage department at Tours for photographic purposes. Twenty specimens of every article found were collected for the engineering collection at Is-sur-Tille, whence they go to the States. And then there is the historical collection, which was shipped first to Gievres and then to America.

There were many Lugers and Mauser pistols, but these somehow disappeared mysteriously after the first dough-boy marched into Germany. And the Germans took away all the leather they could carry—so that all that was left, in addition to a lot of ancient firearms, which were carefully collected and cataloged, were the following:

Blankets, haversacks, infantry packs, some of doeskin, some of calfskin, some of dogskin, some of goatskin; tank guns (no one seems to want these unwieldy weapons), sausage-grinders, boot-guards, spurs, helmet-covers, some for the field, some for dress occasions and maneuvers; snuff- and dubbing-boxes, tent cloth, tent poles, and pins (very good material, too), harness of all kinds, and all made of paper, including the tugs; spiral puttees, also of paper; mess-kit forks and spoons, glass and metal canteens, prayer-books with blue covers and Testaments with black covers, wound medals (black for one and two wounds, silver for three or four, and gold for five or more—there are no more silver or gold medals). Saber knots, German Red-Cross arm-bands, prisoner-of-war bands (yellow with red lettering), various insignia, such as the crossed flags of the Signal Corps.

And then there are the coffee-roasters. The German "coffee-beans" used to be issued raw and had to be roasted in the field. And all this is in charge of the 303d Advanced Ordnance Depot, members of which eat, sleep, are entertained, and do their guarding all within the precincts of the warehouse enclosure.

FLATS IN THAT DEAR PARIS ARE DEARER THAN EVER

ALL of the attractions that caused small riots lately in various American cities are enjoyed by Paris flat-dwellers, it appears, together with some special features apparently imported from the Infernal Regions. The furnished flat *à la* Paris is especially interesting because you have to do most of your own furnishing; and furnishing a flat in Paris, with prices at their present level, is worse than a combination of the income tax, a Liberty Loan drive, and a dozen war-charity campaigns. Ordinary bed-sheets, for instance, are quoted at $11 per in that dear Paris, which was never so dear as to-day. It would appear, too, that the Parisian houseowner not only is familiar with all the wiles that have been practised since men quit living in caves, but has also invented numerous new and iniquitous methods of his own in dealing with unsuspecting tenants. "A Paris lease is a sort of a self-signed death-warrant," says Guy C. Hickok, in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "in which you give all your worldly goods to the executioner, let him set the date for the demise, give him a mortgage on your family in perpetuity, and during the remainder of your life become his slave." Continuing his recital of the trials and tribulations connected with an effort to find a place to live in, which fortunately, by a happy fluke, does not quite succeed, Mr. Hickok proceeds:

You find the apartment through the aid of a kind real-estate agent. The *concierge* shows you through grudgingly. She tells you that you are wasting her time, that five other people have looked in the last two hours, and that one gentleman has promised to take it. He is, in fact, to return in an hour to sign the "engagement."

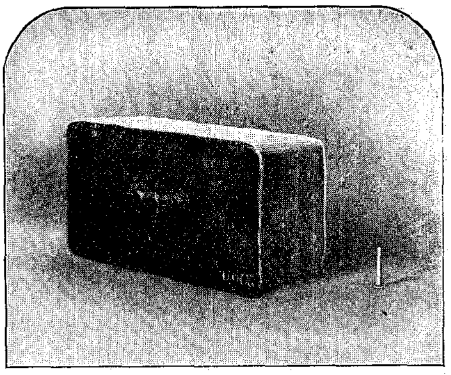
The engagement, you learn, is a preliminary contract which you have to sign in which you promise to take the apartment tho the owner does not promise to give it to you.

It is a bully little nook—never sublet before. The owner went to the country during the war and is going to stay there. The rooms are full of copper and brass—lovely stuff that you would like to have in your home.

The little kitchen has whole rows of polished copper cooking-utensils, such as you have seen in still-life paintings. The furniture makes you hate Grand Rapids.

To be sure, there are no steam-heat, no furnace-heat, no hot water. There is running water in one end of the place, a two-by-four sink, and in the bedroom is a one-burner gas arrangement in which *monsieur* the former occupant used to heat his shaving water in a coffee-pot. There is no bathtub.

You have stopped looking for conveniences by this time, however. There is an



Gold bar, size of building brick, worth $18,268. Tube of Radium, thickness of a match, worth $18,000. Photographed at the mint, at Denver, Colorado, by courtesy of the U. S. Government.

Radium
for every day use

You would not think of buying a watch or a clock that would only ***run*** during the day, would you? Then why have one that can only be ***seen*** in the light?

Marvelite

When treated with Marvelite (made with Radium from our mines in Colorado), any instrument can be seen as clearly in darkness as in daylight, and will stay luminous for years. The ***finest*** instruments and timepieces are now being Marvelited.

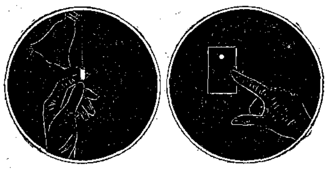
How can you get it? Simply tell your dealer that you ***must*** have your watch or instrument Marvelited. If he needs information on the subject, we will gladly cooperate with him.

Some Uses for Self-Luminous MARVELITE

Wrist Watches
Ordinary Watches
Traveling Clocks
Mantel Clocks
Compasses, Gauges

Aircraft Instruments
Automobile Instruments
Marine Instruments
Danger Signs } They cannot go out
Exit Signs }

Send for Booklet D, containing valuable information about all kinds of luminous materials.



Marvelite Spotters
MADE WITH RADIUM

For locating things in the dark

"Their Radium Glow Shows Where to Go"

Put a Marvelite Spotter on every electric light switch and pull-socket chain in your house. Pendants for pull-chains and gas fixtures, Buttons for switch plates, and Thumb-Tacks for everything. Easy to attach. No wires or batteries. Approved by Committee of New York Architects.

25 CENTS each at drug, electrical and hardware stores; or send us 25 cents each for as many as you need.

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50 East Union Sq. New York

IN CIGARRITOS TWEEN
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IN-B-TWEEN
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MILD
Actual Size

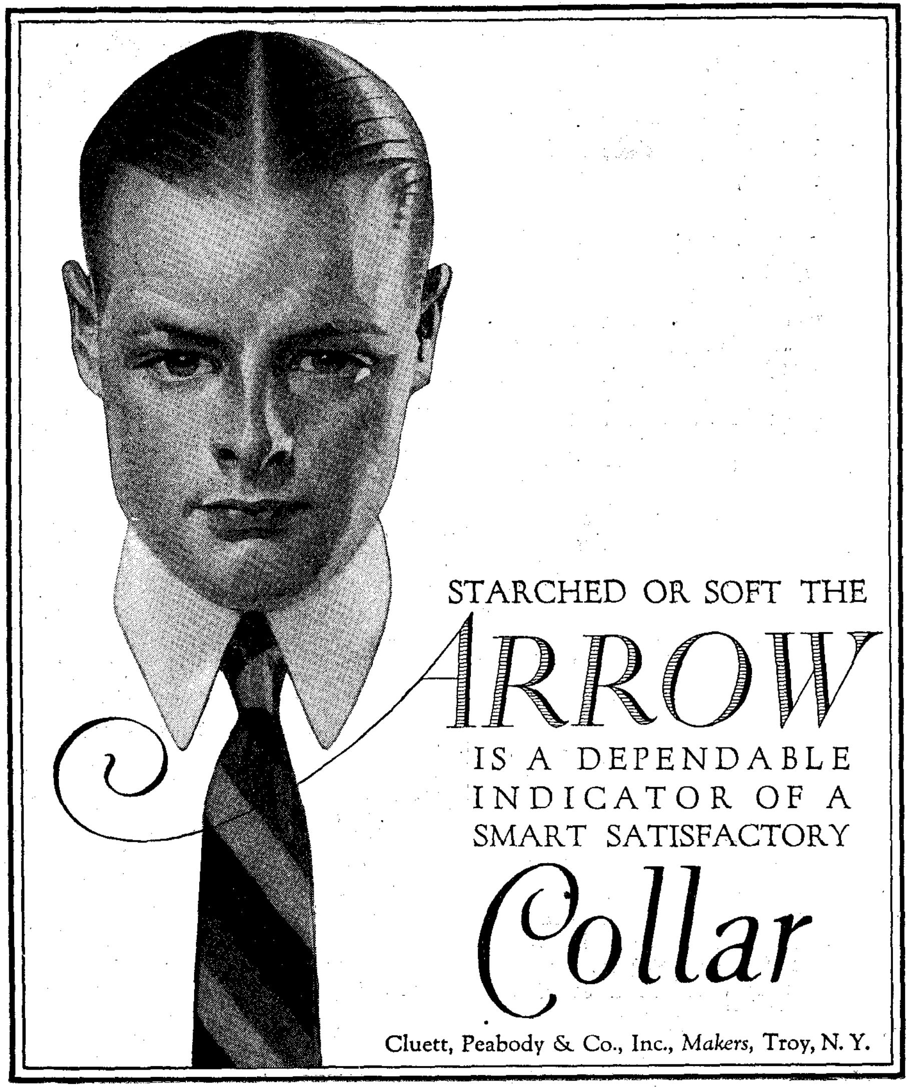
Four Inches of a 25¢ Cigar

NOT a big cigar, not a little cigar, but *"In-B-Tween"!* The size you've always time to smoke right to the end—and the quality you always *want* to smoke right to the end. Just four inches of delightful goodness. Just four inches of the best tobacco in the world. Just "Four Inches of a 25c Cigar." That's In-B-Tween.

5 in tin foil, 30c Box of 10, 60c Box of 25, $1.50 Box of 50, $3.00

If not at your dealer's, send us 60c for tin of ten, mentioning dealer's name.

KRAUS & CO., INC., Dept. D
BALTIMORE, MD.


STARCHED OR SOFT THE ARROW IS A DEPENDABLE INDICATOR OF A SMART SATISFACTORY Collar

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., *Makers*, Troy, N. Y.

excellent public bath factory around the corner, which you are informed all the best people of the neighborhood patronize.

The flat looks so much more homelike than anything you have seen since you left home that you simply must have it.

You cross the *concierge's* palm with silver, a whole lot of it, whereupon she declares that she will inform the gentleman who is to come in an hour that the apartment has been let without her knowledge by the real-estate man.

You hasten back to the agent and sign the engagement with ink that almost smokes with your eagerness.

Then you inform your friends.

Your friends are not so cheerful. They make long faces.

"Your wife will spend all of her time in lines buying food," says one.

"Unless you buy the food yourselves, you will be robbed," says another.

"If you trust the purchasing to a servant you will pay twice the price of everything," says a third.

Twice the price of anything is enough to appal you. You blink and hope.

The agent has written to the country for the owner to come to town and meet you. You wait impatiently, just hungering for the day when you can get into that little place and call it your own. It is agreed (between you and the agent) that the lease is to be for six months.

On an appointed day you meet the proprietor. The latter has been in town all day—and is making the apartment ready. This is a disturbing process. It consists in packing an enormous lot of things into boxes preparatory to taking them away. The little home does not look quite the same. But in the hurry of the moment you put that down to the confusion of packing.

You are disturbed again. The owner wants the lease to be for three months, renewable with the consent of both of you at the end of that time. You argue in the best French you can command that you want it for six months flat. But your French is so limited that it is a foregone conclusion that you lose the argument.

You go away discontented.

The next day you come back armed with a vocabulary learned in the interim and argue the question again. The owner stands firm. This time there is a perfectly apparent change in the apartment. The floor-covering does not look the same. The hangings at the windows are thinner and less gay. There isn't as much copper and bronze about as you thought there was. And a woman is packing the bedding into a huge trunk. You ask about the latter.

"Oh, it is the custom to furnish your own linen," you learn.

That's funny. But perhaps it would be a good idea to have some bed linen of your own, you think. You decide that you will look into that.

"Then there is the inventory," the owner reminds you. "Yes, you have to sign an inventory, you know, and must leave when you go, everything that is in the inventory."

The owner shows you several closely written pages of inventory that he has already prepared. There is still much to be done. But you take a look at it. It doesn't seem possible that there is so much in the house.

Hardly any of the words mean anything to you. You see that you are going to sign a receipt for heaven knows what, and that there may be a three-ringed circus included for all you know.

At this stage of the game, the victim

feeling that he is getting into deep water, makes a protest to the agent. He is informed, however, that matters are proceeding according to precedent laid down in the time of Julius Cæsar, as unchangeable as the well-known law of the Medes and Persians and that from this time-honored and iron rule there is no escape. In fear and trembling, then, he awaits developments—

Finally comes the day when the lease is to be signed. You are to be there. The owner is to be there. The owner's wife is to be there. The agent is to be there. And a notary, or what corresponds to one, is to be there, all at the same time.

In the meantime you have learned other distressing things. You have priced the sheets, $11 per sheet, shock number one.

The owner is going to take the silverware with him, shock number two.

The brass and copper has all been stored away in what corresponds to the attic, shock number three.

You find you won't be able to get any coal for the fireplace. Of course, you can get wood, at sixty cents for four sticks, shock number four.

And all that was said about standing in line for food was true and more, shock number five.

There you are. You have learned that the apartment isn't at all as you thought it was going to be. You can not have it for the length of time you wanted it. Life in it will not be a bit as you thought it was going to be, *but*—

You have signed that engagement, and are on your way to sign the lease and the inventory which contains you know not what.

You advance to the signing with all the feverish anticipation a condemned man must feel on approaching the scaffold.

When you enter the apartment this impression deepens. There they are. The lord high executioner, the recorder, the witnesses, the keeper of the seal (the seal is on the table). Enter the victim, you.

It certainly does look bad. They all gather round you. You take refuge in your poor French to prolong life even for a moment. You stalk through the apartment pretending to want a last look before signing. In reality you are looking for an open window from which to jump.

Cleaned out, silver gone, brass gone, hangings gone, kitchen utensils gone, linen, both table and bed, gone, you wonder whatever can be in that inventory to make it so long.

There is no open window. You sigh and return to your fate. The agent is at the table awaiting you with pen moistened.

A gleam of hope. There beside him is the engagement with your signature on it. Now if that paper would only cease to exist you would be free. A desperate plan suggests itself.

You sidle closer and lean over the notary. You mumble something unintelligible and close your hand over that bit of paper. It slips in your pocket.

You move toward the outer door. They all look at you as if you were a madman. With your back against the door you make a speech. It is no oratorical gem. From the blank look on the faces of your listeners it apparently means absolutely nothing to them. To you it is wonderful. It is your declaration of freedom. You are saying, or think you are saying, something about wanting to rent a home, not a

The Science of Being Right

Business judgments involving millions must be founded on facts.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York gathers the facts of business from original sources which are not always open to smaller banks or to individuals.

Exact information on subjects related to intelligent, conservative and courageous business policy is at the disposal of our friends.

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IN NEW YORK
CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS
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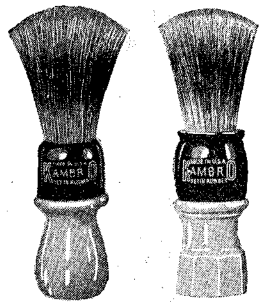


The Star will guide

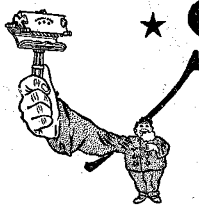
your shaving ship into the harbor of complete satisfaction, and it's easy sailing all the way, never rough, never choppy. And if your shaving ship is a slow, old tug boat, the Star will turn it into a smooth and rapid cutter.

The Star has been erasing beards since 1875. You can get one today like Oliver Wendell Holmes used over thirty years ago. Star No. 1 with heavy, hand-forged blade, $2, and the Star No. 4 as illustrated above with Cru-Steel Blades $1.

No. 567, $1 No. 668, $1.25
Other styles, 25c to $5

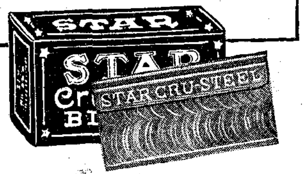
KAMBRO Guaranteed SHAVING BRUSHES
will help accomplish your star shave to perfection. Bristles cemented in rubber.

Star Cru-Steel Blades, 6 for 35c.
can be used with most standard Safety Razors

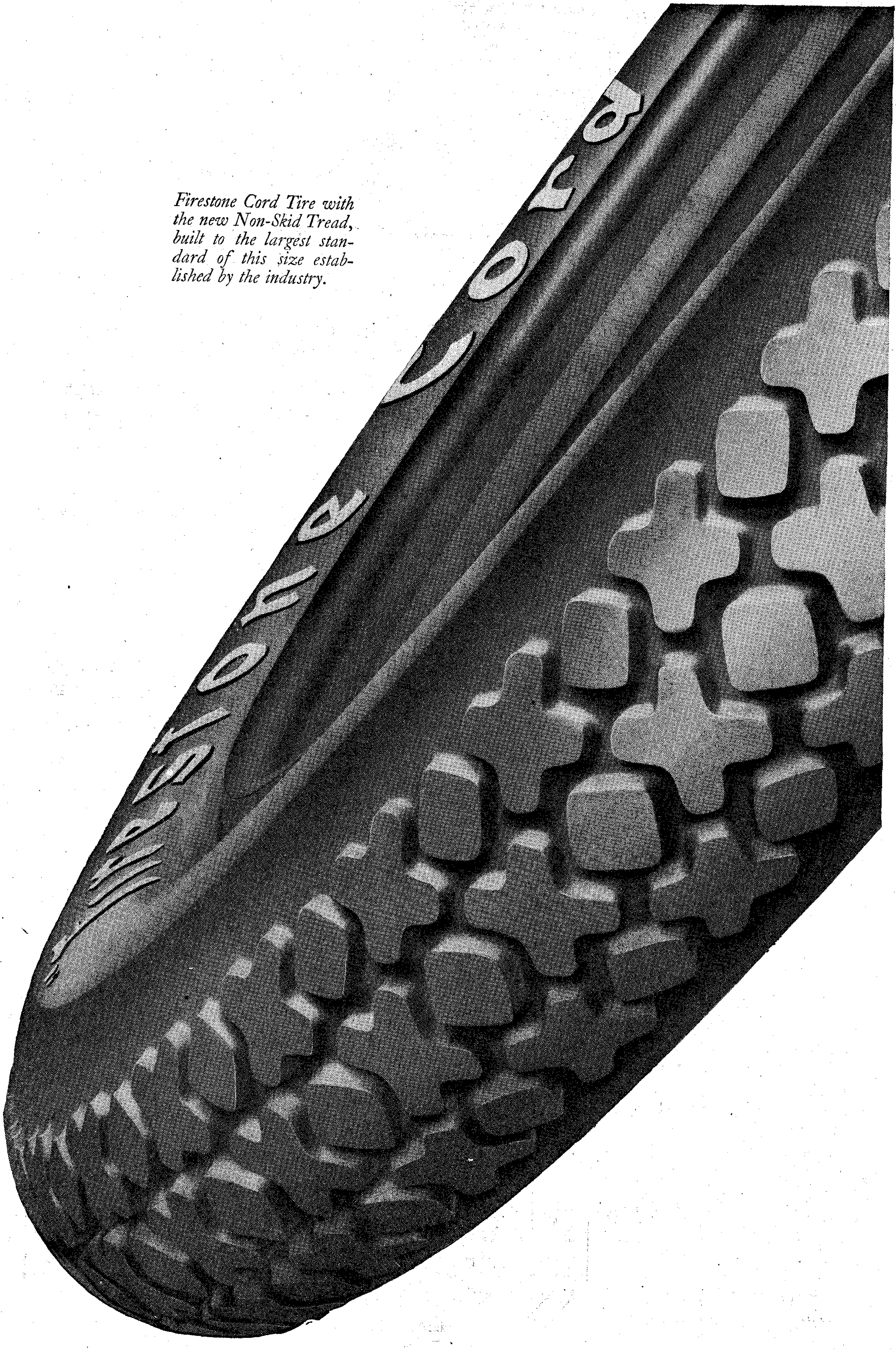


★ STAR SAFETY RAZOR

If your dealer does not sell Star Razors, and Blades or Kambro Shaving Brushes, write us and we will have you supplied.



KAMPFE BROS., Inc.
Since 1875
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Service Store: 8 Reade Street, N. Y.
MONTREAL: 140 McGill Street
LONDON: 8 City Road
PARIS: 107 Avenue Parmentier



Firestone Cord Tire with the new Non-Skid Tread, built to the largest standard of this size established by the industry.

Firestone
Cord Tire

New Standard
Over-Size

Extra Heavy
Non-Skid

NOW that the tire manufacturers have realized that larger sized standards are correct, the cord tire of greater diameter is rightfully taking first place with car owners.

The present Firestone Cord offers not only the limit of air capacity established, but a new non-skid tread of greater road grip and power economy.

The efficiency of this bigger, better Cord Tire is beyond anything heretofore delivered in tire service.

But the public, knowing the Firestone creed, most miles per dollar, is surprised at nothing which that creed may deliver in results.

It is the right inspiration in the first place, and America is educated to what an Idea can do when rightly carried out.

And the Firestone Organization does it—with the added force which comes because 90% of the workers own stock in the business. They are personally interested in seeing the Idea work out to your advantage.

Your dealer feels the same way; see him.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
FIRESTONE PARK AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Most Miles per Dollar

Firestone

skeleton of a home, that this is not the apartment you agreed to take, etc., etc.

You reach the end, not of your speech, but of your French vocabulary. A flash from *Cyrano de Bergerac* flits through your mind.

With a noble gesture you sweep the threshold of that place with your hat-brim, bow deeply, and say:

"*Messieurs et mesdames, au revoir.*" Once on the other side of the door you walk very swiftly to the Seine and from the middle of the bridge you throw that bit of paper bearing your John Hancock just as far as you can throw it. Much to your relief it sinks.

For you, you have escaped having a "home," and are the happiest person alive.

FOR SALE—SURPLUS WAR-MATERIAL —APPLY TO UNCLE SAM

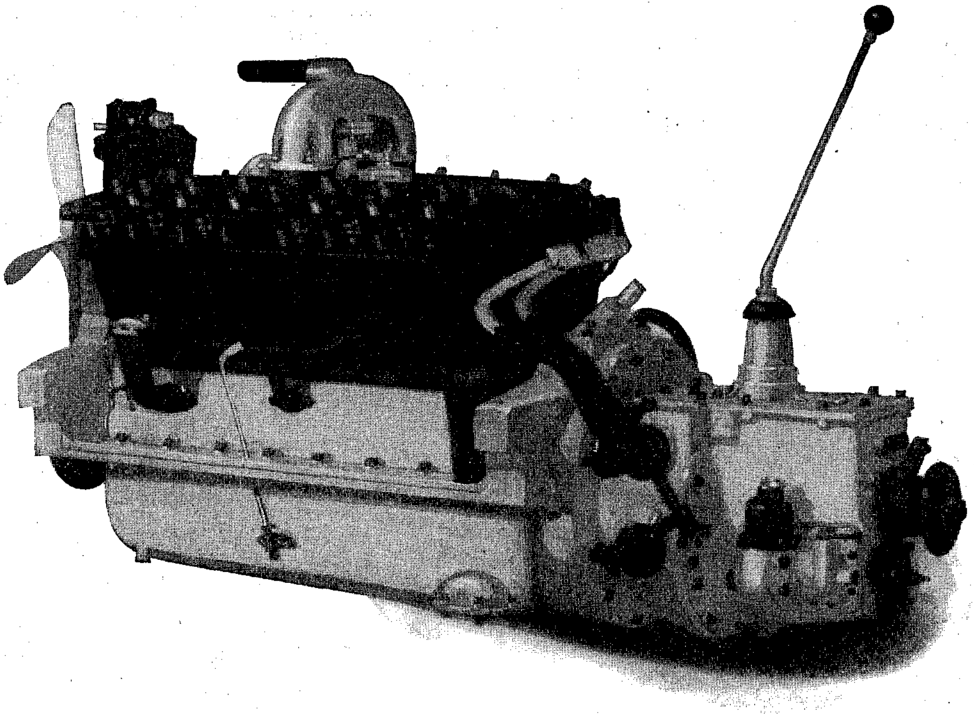
WHEN the fighting in Europe came to an abrupt end last November your Uncle Samuel found himself with a miscellaneous job lot of stuff on his hands, valued at $1,500,000,000, for which he had no particular use. It was a fine collection, and bewildering in its variety. For instance, there were 30,000 army field desks; a bunch of horses, not to mention army mules; hundreds of thousands of hand-grenades, each well fitted to "do" for a Hun, but presenting a problem in the matter of being put to other uses; 105,000,000 pounds of copper; 30,000 motor-trucks; car-loads of disabled typewriters; vast quantities of castor-oil and castor-beans; millions of dollars' worth of buildings in cantonments and other millions invested in machinery and railroad equipment in France; thousands of pounds of sugar and butter; and, as the country editor would say in assisting a farmer to make up a bill of his goods to be sold at public auction, "other things too numerous to mention." Of course, the only thing to do with all this material was to dispose of it, and this the Government proceeded to do. That task, however, called for the exercise of a lot of fine judgment, for the sale could not be made in the manner of a man disposing of a yearling calf and two dozen cabbages. It would never do to glut the market by unloading all this stuff at once, and there were various other problems presented by the situation which demanded much care and intelligence for their proper solution. To one C. Willing Hare was given the job to act as sales-agent of the Government in disposing of all this surplus material. Mr. G. Gould Lincoln gives in the Washington *Star* a brief outline of the magnitude of the task devolving upon Mr. Hare, from which we quote the following:

> As he looks at it, the Government is not intended by Congress or the people to conduct a retail department-store for the sale of "everything from a shoe-string to an airplane." The reasonable way, therefore, to dispose of these enormous surplus supplies which the War Department has is to let them go back to the various trades to which they belong, and to let the general public absorb them through these regular trade channels.
>
> For instance, the Government—in the War Department—had on hand 105,000,000 pounds of copper when the armistice was signed. If this copper had been thrown on the market by the Government indiscriminately and sold to the highest bidder the copper market would have gone crazy and copper-mines would have had to shut down, throwing thousands of persons out of employment. So the representatives of the copper trade were called in and a plan was worked out under which the trade itself undertook to take the copper off the Government's hands at a fair figure and to dispose of it gradually to the public.
>
> In the same way other commodities have been handled. Mr. Hare has obtained the services of a score of experts in the industries and in salesmanship to aid him in bringing about this scientific disposal of surplus material.
>
> Here are some of the important contracts already closed by the director of sales: With the lumber industry, 180,000,000 feet, approximate value, $4,000,000; with the sulfur industry, 100,000 tons of sulfur, approximate value $2,000,000; with the nitrate importers, 106,000 tons of sodium nitrate, approximate value, $8,500,000; with the mahogany producers, 5,000,000 feet, approximate value, $700,000.
>
> It is true that there are many sales of materials of various kinds in comparatively small quantities, where it is to the interest of the Government to dispose of these materials as quickly as possible and where their sale can not make a great deal of difference to the industries. These are sold in many places throughout the country to the highest bidders. The War Department had thousands of pounds of butter and sugar on hand which it no longer required, and other foodstuffs. These have been disposed of in part as rapidly as possible.
>
> When the war was cut off short in November the War Department immediately started retrenching. It had contracts, however, which had been signed and under which factories of all kinds were turning out materials at a tremendous rate. It would not have been fair to the men who were producing these articles to say, "We'll take no more of your products." The consequence was that for several months the Government continued to receive large quantities of materials for which it was inconceivable it would have any further use. These materials had to be added as a surplus to materials already on hand.
>
> The Government, in addition to having surplus materials on its hands, has vast factories which must be salvaged. It constructed these plants for the persons who were to operate them, frequently on land not owned by the Government. Millions of dollars were expended for them. It will be the duty now of the director of sales to dispose of these plants, when the contracts have been finally adjusted, either to the persons now operating them or to others. In many cases the plants are so huge that no one single concern would be interested in purchasing them from the Government. The Government probably will have to arrange to subdivide such plants so that several concerns may take over parts of the same plant, perhaps using the various parts in the manufacture of entirely different kinds of production.
>
> It has been the duty, too, of the director of sales to dispose of many of the large army camps and cantonments. In some cases it has been to the advantage of the Government to purchase the ground on which the cantonments were constructed, the cost of the ground being very small compared to the millions which were expended in erecting the cantonments.
>
> When the war came to an abrupt end the War Department had on hand some 30,000 surplus motor-trucks. Congress, before it adjourned, authorized the War Department to turn these trucks over to the Department of Agriculture to be used by it and the States in the construction of good roads, under the Federal Good Roads Act. Some of them also were destined for the use of the Post-office Department. In this way the director of sales has been able to dispose of the motor-trucks. The Post-office Department also was to receive some of the airplanes and equipment for use in the airplane mail service.

Another question that pestered the sales-agent was, How much of the material should be retained for the use of the prospective permanent Army? At first the General Staff figured on 1,500,000 men. Then that dwindled to 500,000, and by this time it is thought Congress will make provision for not more than 300,000. Then there was the matter of deterioration to consider, and new inventions and improved processes and one thing and another. For, of course, the Government material would always all have to be of the best and of the latest type. In the working out of these problems the Government has fortunately selected practical business men who have had experience in the handling of similar problems, if on a smaller scale, and these men have furnished many ingenious solutions. For instance:

> The War Department had hundreds of thousands of hand-grenades on hand or under order when the war ended. Outside of blowing a *Boche* to atoms, there is very little conceivable use for a hand-grenade. But one of Mr. Hare's assistants conceived the idea of removing the dangerous parts of the grenade, cutting a slit in them, and putting them on the market as banks for children. Already sales of thousands of these little banks have been arranged for. If the hand-grenades had been scrapped and sold only for the material in them, they would have brought on an average of one cent each. But under the plan devised they bring about twenty-four or twenty-five cents each.
>
> In seeking an outlet for its surplus materials the Government has an eye on export trade, particularly with South America. It expects to do business with the foreign countries, however, through private export and import concerns rather than to have the Government go into the export business. In the case of the European countries which were engaged in the war, their governments have too large quantities of war-munitions of all kinds on hand, which must be disposed of to their citizens if possible, so that channel is blocked in many instances.
>
> On the other hand, the Germans have wrecked and stript factories in Belgium of machinery and tools. The Government of the United States has very large quantities of such tools on hand, and it may sell many of them to the Belgians, tho, if it does so, the sales and credits probably will be arranged through private bankers in this country with the Belgian concerns, for

For sound, practical reasons and the best use of your money, why not make an attempt to verify the facts before deciding whether you will spend two or three thousand dollars for an ordinary automobile, or invest in a Twin Six Packard with all that a Packard can give you.



Transportation facts are established

A LEADING transportation expert has said that most automobiles are built on theory and bought on personal opinion.

Transportation is now a science. It is a science that applies to your own car whether it carries you across the Continent or merely from your home to your office or serves your family or friends in their daily activities.

It would astonish the average car owner to see a scientific test of his car in its relation to the whole question of transportation.

We say the *whole question* because advantages are claimed and economies cited for certain parts of a car or special phases of the question.

It is only by treating the problem *as a whole* that we get the facts.

For example a man may have his eye filled by economy of gasoline and tires, and he may throw away more on engine tinkering than he saves on both these items.

He may get speed at the cost of vibration that racks and wrecks his car.

He may get lightness at the expense of safety or dragging weight at a heavy upkeep charge.

If he gets power when he wants it he may have to pay for it when he doesn't use it.

While passenger cars were bought as luxuries alone, it was difficult to get consideration for the facts.

Just as today the average automobile for family use is a compromise, an amateur job from the standpoint of scientific transportation; its advantage in one direction off-set by loss in another.

When corporations buy Packard cars for the transport of their executives, there is something for the average car buyer to think about.

That is the result of expert analysis of all the factors. It is a matter of business.

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Ask the Man Who Owns One

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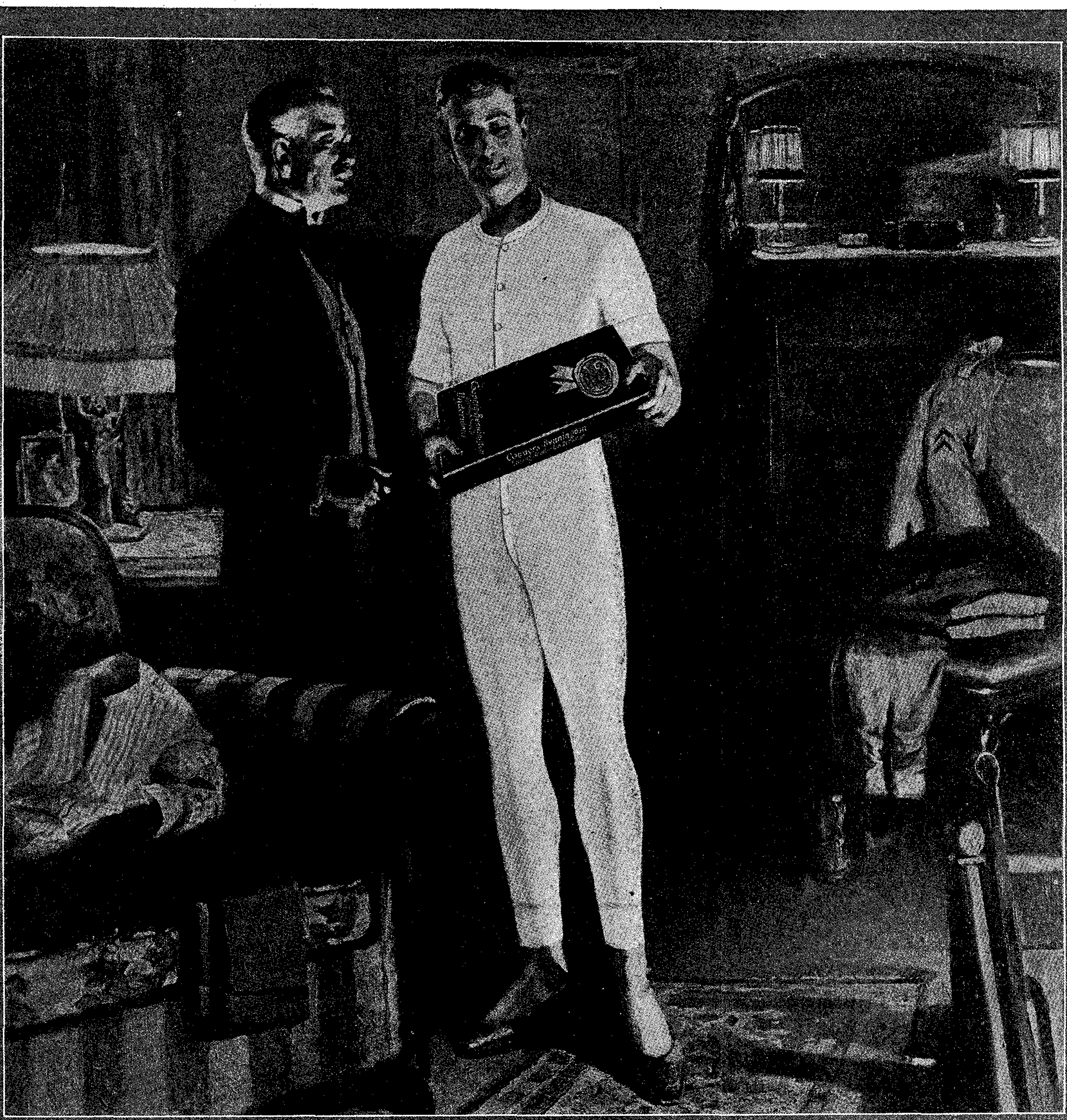

Thousands of men are today getting back into Cooper's-Bennington—the union suit underwear that combines comfort with durability—the garment that is spring-needle knit *throughout* and not just at cuffs and ankles.

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the sum set aside by Congress to establish credits for the Allied nations is practically exhausted.

While the vast bulk of surplus materials now held by the Government was purchased by the War Department, the Navy Department also has millions of dollars' worth of materials to dispose of, and the sales director in the War Department is cooperating with the officials of the Navy Department in arranging for the disposal of various kinds of munitions. Another department of the Government which has control of surplus goods and structures which must eventually be disposed of is the United States Housing Bureau, which erected housing projects at many places in various parts of the country to house the workers in munition, shipbuilding, and other plants. These do not come under the jurisdiction of the director of sales in the War Department, but are being handled by the Housing Bureau.

Among the stores which the War Department had on hand were thousands of horses and mules, and Mr. Hare has been selling these animals as rapidly as possible at the various remount depots and army camps through the camp quartermaster. They are sold at auction. Large quantities of castor-beans and castor-oil, property of the aircraft division, have been sold, too.

The director of sales has plans for disposing of about 20,000 army field desks, which were intended for the use of army officers serving in France. These desks, of course, are very convenient for men who are constantly on the move. Contractors, builders, and road-makers, whose offices travel with them, will find these army field desks a great comfort, it is believed. These desks are constructed of wood, reenforced on the outside with heavy fiber, and are thirty inches long, twenty-six inches high, and fourteen inches wide.

Thousands of disabled typewriters were on the hands of the War Department. The director of sales devised a plan whereby they could be used to teach wounded and convalescent soldiers to become typewriter-repairers. This is being done and the men are apt pupils. The typewriters that are repaired are turned over to the Government. Incidentally, the men learn a lucrative trade.

The director of sales receives many requests from citizens to be allowed to purchase this, that, and the other thing from the War Department. Recently he had a letter from the father of an American dough-boy who had given his life to his country on the fields of France, asking that the bugle that had been his son's be sold to him.

Many persons appear to be waiting anxiously to purchase automobiles from the War Department when it begins to unload its surplus cars. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hare is authority for the statement that the Army will have very few to sell, and practically none that is new.

Mr. Hare is dealing only with the surplus materials in this country. The United States owns vast stores, buildings, and railroads and docks, which it constructed in France, that must be salvaged. There is a commission abroad now endeavoring to dispose of these materials advantageously. It is said that the surplus stores abroad, exclusive of the railroads and buildings, are valued at about $200,000,000.

While the director of sales has been able to get about ninety per cent. of their original cost on the articles sold up to the present, it is inconceivable that it will be possible to maintain such a high average throughout the sales. The materials and manufactured articles were obtained during war-times and at war-time prices for material and labor. It is probable that in many cases, perhaps the majority, the Government will be lucky if it obtains fifty per cent. on the original cost.

HE'S NO PIRATE, SAYS CAPT. ROSE, AND MURPHY CAN PROVE IT

CAPT. HANS ROSE, of the *U-53*, the first man to bring a German submarine to America, says he is not a pirate, never was a pirate, and if there is a man in America by the name of Murphy, Mr. Murphy can prove it. The doughty captain, whose exploits when commander of the *U-53* would have been more appreciated in this country if he had been fighting in a better cause, is now occupying a little office in Potsdamerstrasse, Berlin, wearing civilian clothes and looking after the needs of the sick and wounded men of the German Navy. Despite his civilian clothes, cables Richard Henry Little, in a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, he looks like a sailor, and just the daring, reckless kind you would imagine a submarine commander to be. It was Captain Rose whose unexpected appearance at Newport, followed by his destruction of five British merchant ships off Nantucket, created such a stir in this country some months before we got into the war. His submarine, the *U-53*, was just an ordinary *U*-boat, of the kind that prowled in and out of bases along the Flemish and German coast, made to strike and run. It was not of the cruiser type of submarine that visited America after Captain Rose led the way, and that was capable of staying away from its base for five months. "When Captain Rose in the *U-53* left Helgoland, on September 17, 1916, for America, the odds were five to one that he would never come back," says the *Tribune's* correspondent, and continues with passing mention of the real reason why the Captain paid us that visit:

> Some *U*-boat had to go to America to convoy the *Bremen*, the sister ship of the merchant submarine *Deutschland*, into port and keep away or sink any British war-craft that would try to prevent the *Bremen* from returning to Germany.
>
> The little *U-53* plowed steadily across the ocean and arrived off Newport in eleven days. Captain Rose waited as long as he could for the *Bremen*, but the boat was never heard of after it sailed for America. The *U-53* went into Newport and remained for two hours, but Captain Rose said he did not ask for fuel or provisions, for, altho under international law he was entitled to them, American naval officers while very pleasant to him made him feel that if he demanded supplies it would place them in a most embarrassing position.
>
> After Captain Rose left Newport he was intent on getting home before his fast diminishing stock of oil and food was gone, but he tarried long enough to take a little whirl at British shipping. I asked

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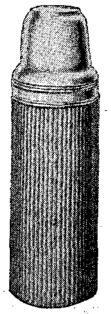
Keep contents hot or cold the longest. Are most sanitary in construction and a patented spring steel shock absorber reduces the possibility of breakage to a minimum. Made in plain or corrugated nickel or enamel finish. Prices from $2.25 upward.



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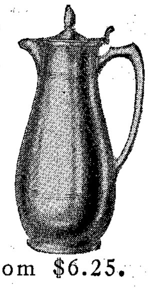

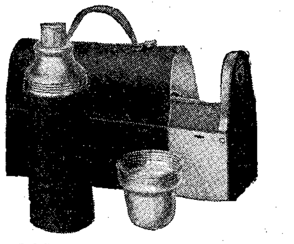

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him how many ships he had sent down on this voyage.

"Only five," the captain said with quite a pathetic air. "But," he added quickly, "put down, please, that I didn't harm a single hair on the head of man, woman, or child, on a single one of these boats I destroyed, nor did I let them come to harm. In one instance the *U-53* towed a long line of life-boats full of survivors to Nantucket Light, and at other times we towed life-boats to steamer-lanes where people could be picked up."

I told Captain Rose the Allied Commission had decided to try the Kaiser, Crown Prince, Ludendorff, Hindenburg, von Tirpitz, and all submarine commanders.

"Why place submarine commanders on trial?" the captain asked. "Why not try pirates?"

I told him that was the idea.

"No, I don't mean the same as the Allies mean by pirates," said the captain. "I mean captains of merchant vessels carrying guns. Those are real pirates. If England had not insisted upon putting guns on merchant ships and changing them into war-ships we would never have sunk a single boat without a warning and giving plenty of time to help the passengers and crew leave the ship, giving them tow where possible. But England turned merchant ships into pirates."

Captain Rose said if he were tried by the Allies he knew of some Americans he was going to call for good character witnesses.

"Do you know," the captain asked me earnestly, "of a man in your country by the name of Murphy?"

I said I knew about 30,000 of them.

"I do not want all the Murphys," said the captain, "just the one who was with a man named De Mellow. These two were sailors on the American destroyer *Jacob Jones* which I sank in December in the Atlantic near the Scilly Islands. When the American ship was sinking I saw two men struggling in the water. I ran to them and picked them up. They were Murphy and De Mellow. Almost frozen, we took them aboard and gave them dry clothes and something to eat.

"I could not take on any more people from the water, as my little boat was too crowded, so I ran to a wireless station at Land's End, and signaled them an American destroyer was sinking and needed help and gave the latitude and longitude of the wreck. I had to keep Murphy and De Mellow on board two weeks. When I landed them at Helgoland they both came up with wettings in their eyes—what you say—yes, tears—to thank me and my crew for saving them. Yes, if they try me I shall send for Mr. Murphy and De Mellow for what you call witnesses of grand character."

Another American ship sent down by Captain Rose, also in the neighborhood of the Scilly Islands, which was one of his favorite haunts, was the *Housatonic* in February, 1917.

"The captain signaled after the small boats were in the water," said Captain Rose, "that his men were not trained to handle oars and were rowing wildly in circles and would I stand by to help. I had all the boats tied together in a long string and gave them tow until we came in sight of an English patrol-boat, when I cut loose and submerged."

I asked Captain Rose if he was not the submarine captain reported in sensational stories in New York papers to have come ashore from a submarine, to have put on civilian clothes, and to have attended a theater. He said his name had been coupled with this exploit and he would have been court-martialed only the Admiralty knew he was not on the American side at the time. The captain said he knew intimately other submarine commanders who had visited American waters and had talked with all of them after they had returned, and none of them had left his ship to do such a schoolboy trick.

"The responsibility of a *U*-boat captain and all officers is far too great to permit them leaving a ship when in enemy waters or anywhere on a cruise for a single minute. It was a very fine story. I do not like to be what you say a killjoy, but such a thing never happened."

Captain Rose said he differed from Captain Bartenbach, who told me submarine commanders dreaded anchored mines more than depth bombs.

"I feared most the depth bomb. When you are down on the bottom with the water churning like mad all around from explosions of depth bombs, it is"—the captain thought earnestly for English words to express the full horror of such a situation, then said finally, "It is not pleasant."

ALL RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK LEADERS HAVE BEEN IN JAIL

IT'S no use trying to run for office or aspire to leadership in Bolshevik Russia unless you have a jail-record. This is easily understood when it is recalled that for decades previous to the overthrow of the Czar, Russia had been a land of endless persecution of persons charged with no greater crime than that of holding political beliefs at variance with those of the ruling powers. Imprisonment, exile, and other penalties were imposed right and left for such things as merely expressing an opinion regarding the shortcomings of the Government, a form of verbal gyration which in America is looked upon as the sacred right of everybody who has opinions, and indulged by many who have none. But now things are different in Russia. The fellow who formerly dared not call his soul his own is on top and, when it comes to the selection of officials, preference is invariably shown the man who has enjoyed a long term of imprisonment or Siberian exile under the former rulers, his record of punishment not being considered a disgrace, but an indication of martyrdom. So it comes to pass that one of the most noticeable things about the men at present in power in Russia is that they have all had more or less prison experience, and an account of almost any of them is made up largely of a recital of the number of times he has been in jail or dodging the minions of the Czar. Another feature in such accounts is the fact that most of the leaders have a number of names or *aliases*. This is common in Russia, especially among writers, who often employ several *noms de plume*. The following sketches of men who are now in the Russian limelight are taken from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and most of them exhibit the peculiarities above referred to. The first deals with one Zinovieff, who is said to exert more influence over Premier Lenine and the

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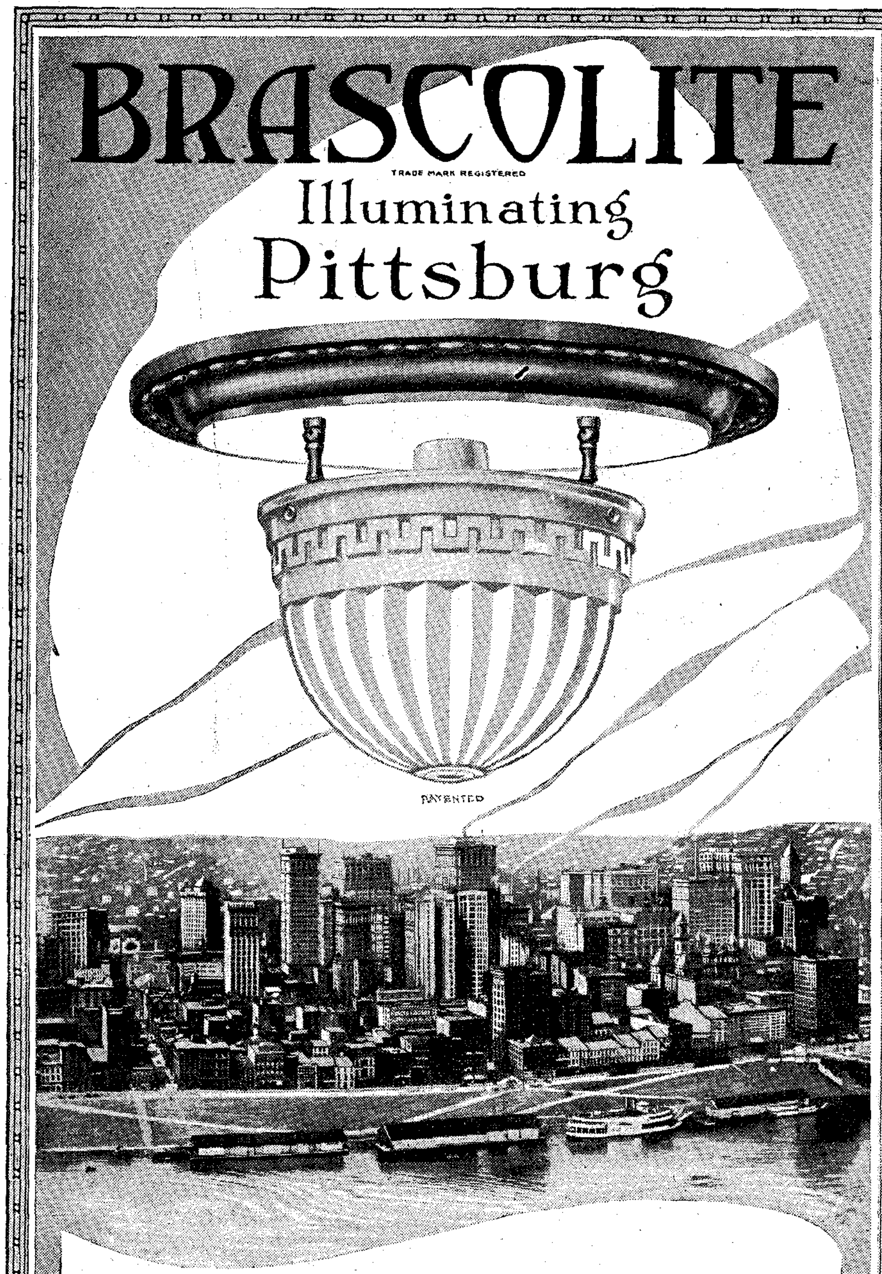

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management of Russian affairs than any other person in Russia. We quote:

> Ovsei Gershon Apfelbaum, *alias* Zinovieff, Radomyslsky, Shatsky, Grigorieff, was born in the Ukraine in 1883. In his early youth he came under Lenine's influence and has remained under it ever since. Like nearly all the genuine Bolshevik leaders, he suffered imprisonment during the days of the old régime, and after his release was forced to flee abroad. During the ten years immediately preceding the war he was one of the most active members of the Bolshevik Central Committee, and for some years was secretary of the party. At the beginning of the war he was with Lenine in Galicia, and took a firm stand beside his chief in his wholesale denunciation of militarism and of the war-aims of both sets of belligerents. From 1914 until the March revolution he edited, with Lenine, *The Social Democrat*, a paper published in Switzerland and devoted mainly to a sweeping condemnation of those Socialists who supported the war or who made no active resistance to it. With Lenine, too, he represented Russia at the Zimmerwald, Bern, and Quintal conferences.
>
> When in March of last year the Bolshevik Government withdrew to Moscow, Zinovieff remained in Petrograd as president of the Northern Commune.
>
> Zinovieff is a short, broad-shouldered man with a firm mouth, cold, incisive eyes, a high forehead, and an abnormally large head. His is a cruel face, but one feels immediately that it is the face of a man of meditative, logical calculation rather than one of passion and haste. A fine orator, he has some of the dialectical ability of Lenine, but is credited, however, with very few original ideas. He is an implacable enemy of the English, and has been attempting to instil in the minds of Russians lately a bitter hatred for England, "the country which can never be reconciled to Russia."

The list continues with brief descriptions that give mere tantalizing glimpses of the men who now have Russia on the rack. As we read:

> Of the same bitter type is Sverdloff, the president of the All-Russian Executive Committee whose death was recently reported. Born in 1885 at Nizhni Novgorod, and, like Trotzky, the son of a chemist and a Jew, Sverdloff, after the usual gymnasium education, began his own career in a chemist's shop. When only seventeen, however, he was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for taking part in a demonstration at a student's funeral, and for the next ten years his life was one long round of imprisonment and collisions with the police.
>
> With sharp eyebrows, jet-black hair, black mustache, and pointed beard, he is a striking figure. Not lacking in courage, he makes an efficient chairman at the various meetings of the Central Executive Committee on the All-Russian Congress of *Soviets*. While Lenine is President of the Council of People's Commissaries, or Prime Minister, Sverdloff's position corresponds more or less to that of President of the Republic. He it was who received Count Mirbach when the German representative came to present his credentials to the Moscow Government. He was greeted by Sverdloff "as the representative of the nation with whom we signed the Treaty of Brest."
>
> Krilenko can not be included in the

same category with Sverdloff or Zinovieff. He affords a vivid example of the depths to which a mind can sink, being soured by constant years of misery and oppression.

Krilenko, the ex-commander-in-chief, the author of the notorious fraternizing order which finally destroyed both the Russian and the eastern German armies, the inspirer of the murder of Dukhonin, has become to-day the Bolshevik public prosecutor. It is said that it would compliment him to compare Marat with him, so relentless is he. He received at one time a university education and practised as a lawyer. Famous since his student days as a demagogic orator, Krilenko to-day employs all his talents in exciting and inflaming the blood-lust of the mob. The rumors which appeared in the English press regarding his capture and death at the hands of the Cossacks appear now to be untrue. The latest news from Russia states that he is still alive and still exercising his nefarious powers as public prosecutor.

Bucharin, the son of a court official, is a man of good education, who has maintained an independent position inside the Bolshevik party without taking any responsible office. He was the first Bolshevik opponent of the Brest Treaty, and has written several good pamphlets, one of them being the notorious program of the Communists, which reveals nakedly the aims and aspirations of this party.

Still under forty, of small stature, but of great personal courage, he is theoretically more extreme and more doctrinaire in his ideas than Lenine. He is, moreover, the one Bolshevik who is not afraid to criticize Lenine or to cross swords with him in a dialectical duel.

As far as pure intellect is concerned Kameneff must rank after Lenine as one of the chief intellectual forces of the movement. Only thirty-six years old, with his black mustache and beard, Kameneff looks very much older than his age. Like the majority of his colleagues, he is a Jew, his real name being Rosenfeldt. He was born of rich parents, and under the old régime was a "hereditary honorary burgher." A graduate of Moscow University, he acquired his Socialistic tendencies during his student days, and, like many Russian students, came into collision with the police before his twentieth year. He was a member of the first Brest delegation, and has written a book on this much-discust treaty. After the Brest peace he was appointed Bolshevik ambassador to Vienna, but was unable to proceed to his post owing to his arrest by the Finns, who kept him in prison until last July. To-day he fills an important rôle as president of the Moscow *Soviet*. He is a man of theories rather than a man of blood, and is more moderate in his views than the majority of his colleagues.

Lunacharsky stands by himself. A man of a good Russian family, the son of a State Councillor, tall, with shoulders beginning to droop, silky beard and mustache, of mild appearance, speech, and manner. He dabbles in Bolshevism as he dabbles in art and fairly exudes softness and ease. This perhaps is why he is at the head of the Department of Education and has been responsible for a number of the most enlightened decrees that have come out of Russia providing for the free education of the whole people. While they have been very admirable on paper, it is a question whether or not practise will show them to be as effective as they seem. By issuing them, Lunacharsky has alienated the sympathy of the hitherto most

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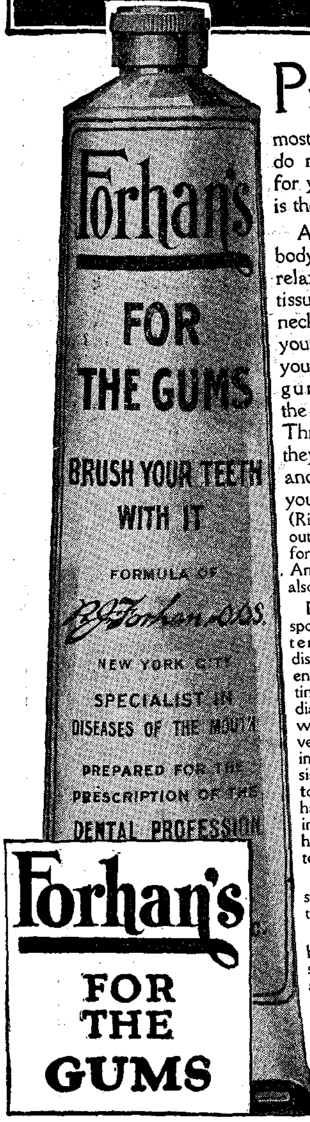
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It will also explain the exclusive features of construction that make Aerolux Porch Shades superior in usefulness and wear to any other shades.

We will send it to you free upon request.

The Aeroshade Co.
919 Oakland Ave.
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MORE HOME TO THE HOUSE

revolutionary body, the Union of Russian Teachers.

Lunacharsky, however, has been instrumental in bringing back Gorki, if not as a Bolshevik sheep, at least into the Bolshevik fold. Gorki now directs a Bureau of Literature in Petrograd, where talented but starving members of the aristocracy and the *intelligentsia* are engaged in translating William Morris and Ruskin for the edification of the proletariat.

Lunacharsky, too, has been useful to the Bolsheviki in another respect. When it was found that the Bolshevik persecution of the Church was creating a bad impression among the workmen and the peasants, Lunacharsky, as an original adherent to the Orthodox faith, was called upon to pour oil upon the troubled waters and to start a "Bolshevizing" movement inside the Church itself. In the autumn of last year he engaged, therefore, in a number of public "disputes" with the more liberal priests of the Orthodox Church, at which each side was allowed to state its own case. It was on one of these occasions that Lunacharsky made his famous speech in which he compared Lenine's persecution of the capitalists with Christ's expulsion of the money-lenders from the temple, finishing with the startling peroration that "if Christ had been alive to-day he would have been a Bolshevik."

SOME GLIMPSES OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN CITY OF FIUME

FIUME, the bone of rather ardent contention at the Peace Conference, is little known to Americans. A city of about 53,000, situated on the Gulf of Quarnero, up in the northeast corner of the Adriatic, it is out of the beaten path of tourists. Now that it has become for the time being a place of importance in world politics, information of various kinds regarding the town is being furnished the American press by enterprising correspondents. From these it is learned, among other things, that Fiume is an old city with an interesting history. It was built by the ancient Romans, according to Z. Kostelski, writing in the Pittsburg *Post.* First of all, the "Barbarians," as the Romans called everybody not subject to Rome, built the Castle of Trsat on the Gulf of Quarnero, to defend themselves against invaders from the sea. Beside this castle flows a short river, the mouth of which formed a harbor for the masters of the castle. Eventually, however, the Romans conquered the "Barbarians" and built a castle and harbor of their own near the sea, on the right bank of the river, which they named Oppidum ad Flumen (the Castle at the River), from which the city derives its name of Fiume. After a time the city that grew up about the castle fell into the hands of the Franks and later the Slavs gained control of it as a part of the kingdom of Croatia. Eventually the city with Croatia joined the union between Hungary and Austria, and in 1779, Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, made Fiume a free city under Austrian military rule. It was at this time that the Italians started to migrate to Fiume.

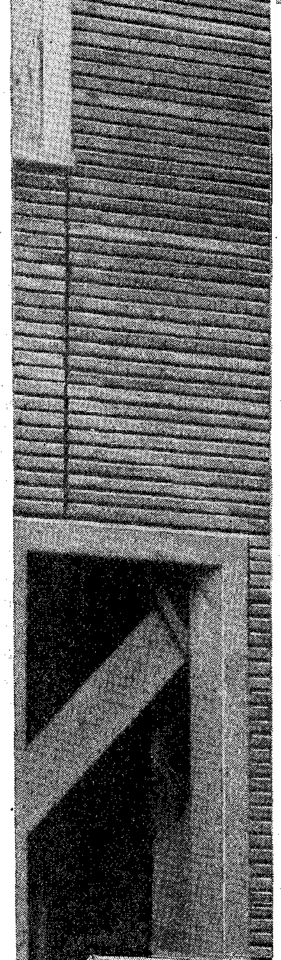
At the time of the breaking out of the war, Fiume was one of the last of the royal free cities of Europe, making its own laws, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior alone. Fiume is desirable as a possession to both the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs, mainly on account of its harbor facilities. And, rather curiously, before the outbreak of the war at least, the principal advantage to Fiume of having a harbor was that by virtue thereof it had become the principal center in that part of Europe of emigration to America. Slavs, Magyars, and Teutons going to America all started from Fiume, and when those in America came back to visit the old home, their tickets all read Fiume. One could best gain an understanding of the extent of the prewar emigration business in Fiume, says Felix J. Koch, writing in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, by a visit to the office of Uncle Sam's consul in charge of the work there. To quote Mr. Koch:

> You would have found the consul, chances are, busy preparing the manifest for some great transatlantic liner, due to leave on the morrow for New York with three hundred emigrants aboard, a small shipment that; but circumstances, at that moment, were inauspicious. It was midsummer and intending emigrants were waiting to complete the harvest before quitting for overseas. Just next the man's office was his bedroom, for such the press of work which this immigration out of Fiume at times entailed that it became almost essential that the consul have his rest-room near.
>
> Properly introduced, he would accompany you, then, to see the great liners, the big connecting link between Fiume and all the United States. You walked together down a broad, clean, asphalt street—for Fiume is notable for its clean highways. Already strange sights and scenes caught your notice. Just for one, an entire butcher shop, set out on an open wagon, was prominent at the curb near a great crossing here. Splendid stores, a credit to any city, flanked the way; the post-office caught your eye for its size; you marked the time on a clock tower near, and then you were at the docks.
>
> The emigrant vessels are, of course, the features of this place; the ships are built with especial eye to that trade. There is one extraordinarily wide lower, or emigrant, deck, with two smaller decks for cabin passengers above. Crafty emigrant urgers, long-bearded chaps, clad in white, who are understood to receive so much per emigrant they can induce to go from certain transportation concerns involved, are always loitering round, eager to smuggle any charges on ship whom the consul and his aids may reject, that they may get the passenger-profit in end. Emigrants, too, are certain to be present, just so soon as the ship comes into dock, and the barefooted women, in the dark blue skirts and the darker blue aprons, the white cloths round the head throwing the brilliant green waists in relief, seem hardly the class of good folk or bad we of this side should admit or desire. However, they are coming, three hundred of them that trip: many already scattered among the three great masts at each end of their deck. Off on shore we can see the eleven in all whom the consul has disqualified.

Mr. Koch describes the city, its people,

BISHOPRIC SHEATHING

60 employees' residences, F. C. Mesa (Munitions), Irvington, N. J. Bishopric Sheathing used. Strombach & Mertens, Engineers and Architects



This Modern Sheathing Board Saves Home Builders 30%

An important Engineering and Architectural firm in New Jersey recognizes the value of Bishopric Sheathing in the following letter:

"Having specified and used your Stucco Board on 40 or more houses built in the Weequahic Park section of Newark and elsewhere and having always obtained the best of results with our Stucco work, we did not hesitate to use Bishopric Sheathing when asked to do so. As you know, we ordered two carloads, enough for 50 houses, for the Mesa Housing Proposition now nearing completion at Irvington, N. J.

We are using it under shingles, wide and narrow clapboards, etc. Though somewhat skeptical at first about placing shingles over your Sheathing, thinking it would be springy, we are no longer. We find Bishopric Sheathing everything ordinary sheathing could be and more. Being easy to handle the Carpenters liked putting it up.

Seeing the possibilities in it and its economy, we will not hesitate to bring it to the attention of any of our clients who expect to build. We heartily recommend it."

Yours truly,
STROMBACH & MERTENS,
Irvington, N. J.

INTRODUCED during the war and used by nearly 100 Corporations for industrial housing projects, Bishopric Sheathing is now offered to the prospective home owner at a time when economy is a paramount consideration.

Bishopric Sheathing is based on the same principles and materials that have made Bishopric Stucco and Plaster Board nationally desirable as a stucco and plaster background.

Economy is the big inducement to use this modern Sheathing. It costs $4 to $7 per 1,000 feet *less* to apply than ordinary wood sheathing. On the average 8-room frame residence this means a saving of approximately $100. *But economy has nothing to do with its decided advantages as Sheathing.*

Bishopric Sheathing makes more solid and substantial walls than lumber—walls with great wind strength and free from knot-holes and gaping joints. It insulates the home splendidly, making it warmer in winter and cooler in summer. It keeps out moisture.

Bishopric Sheathing is a combination of water-proofed fibre-board, Asphalt Mastic and heavy wood strips. The wood strips are imbedded in the Mastic. Nailed firmly to the building you get as much weather protection as though you covered your walls with solid board.

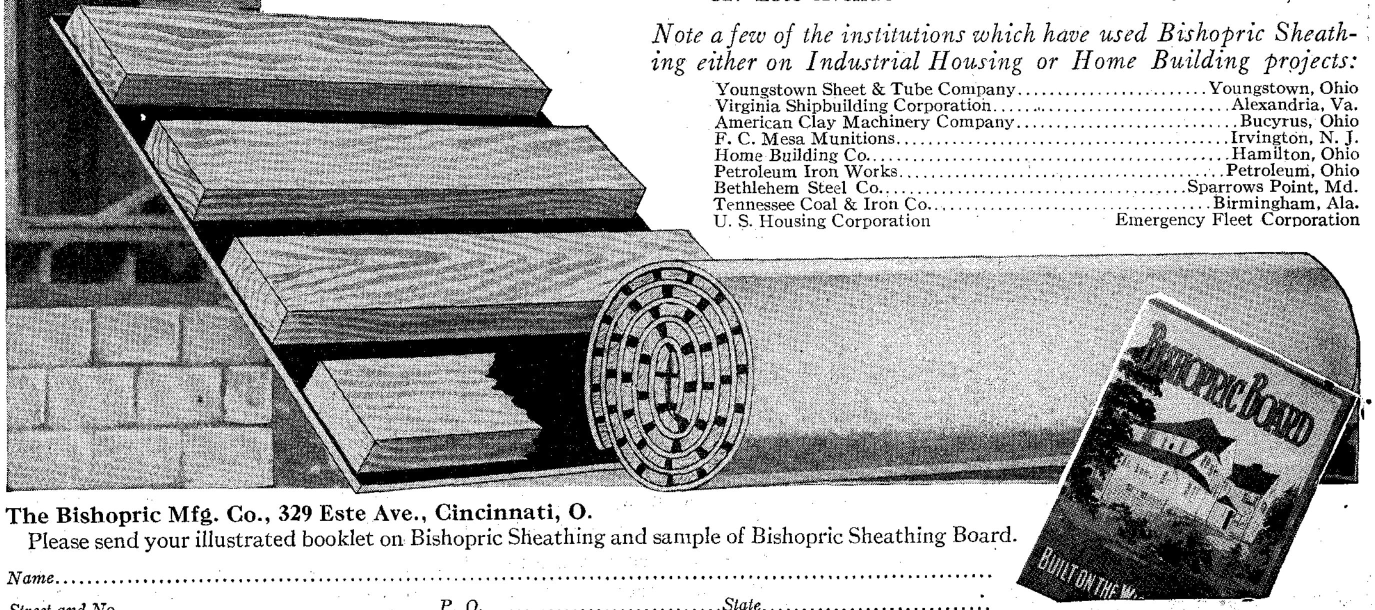
Bishopric Sheathing comes in rolls 25 feet long and 4 feet wide. It is so easily applied that Carpenters prefer it to wood sheathing.

Ask your Architect or Builder to specify this Sheathing.
Send for sample now and booklet telling you all about it.

THE BISHOPRIC MFG. COMPANY
Also Manufacturers of Bishopric Stucco and Plaster Board
329 Este Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio

Note a few of the institutions which have used Bishopric Sheathing either on Industrial Housing or Home Building projects:

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	Youngstown, Ohio
Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation	Alexandria, Va.
American Clay Machinery Company	Bucyrus, Ohio
F. C. Mesa Munitions	Irvington, N. J.
Home Building Co.	Hamilton, Ohio
Petroleum Iron Works	Petroleum, Ohio
Bethlehem Steel Co.	Sparrows Point, Md.
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	Birmingham, Ala.
U. S. Housing Corporation	Emergency Fleet Corporation



The Bishopric Mfg. Co., 329 Este Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Please send your illustrated booklet on Bishopric Sheathing and sample of Bishopric Sheathing Board.

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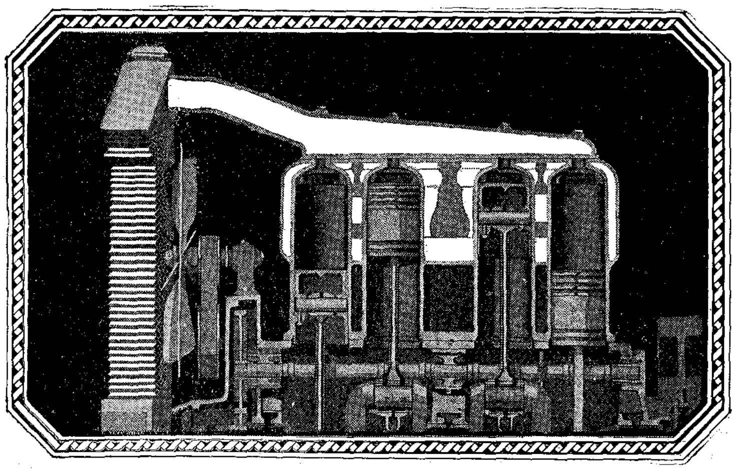

White areas show water circulating spaces.

24,000 Joints That May Leak: 16,000 Square Inches of Cooling Surface to Keep Clean

How "X" LIQUID repairs ALL LEAKS—and prevents new leaks. ELIMINATES RUST and SCALE from cooling surface. Reduces upkeep costs.

WOULDN'T you think that so complicated and delicate a part of the motor car as the water cooling system would get more attention from the owner?

To be sure, it is as perfect as modern science can make it. Yet it is a fact that much trouble can and does breed in the cooling system.

For greatest cooling efficiency, radiator walls are made as thin as this sheet of paper. The water passages between these walls are very narrow —*not over 1/16th of an inch*—with 24,000 corners that may leak!

Nearly 3,000,000 car owners know that the most scientific way to repair one leak—or thousands of them—is with the use of "X" LIQUID. This is the first practical method of permanently repairing leaks *without injury to any part of the cooling system.*

"X" is a pure *Liquid.* It is poured into the radiator. It combines chemically with the water and circulates freely until it finds the leak or crack—whether in the radiator, pump, motor-head gaskets, hose connections, etc. "X" has even repaired the inner wall of a cracked cylinder—making a repair that stands 2,000 pounds explosive pressure!

THE particles of Rust that come out with the water from the radiator show that the metal walls of the cooling system are being eaten away. And Scale keeps the heat in the engine, breaks down the lubricating film—causes scored cylinders, seized pistons, pitted valves and hundreds of dollars of expense!

With an average of 16,000 square inches of surface in the cooling system—it is a serious problem to keep it all clean.

The chemical composition of "X" *loosens* all Rust and Scale. "X" absorbs all free oxygen—preventing *new* Rust from forming. It does not allow the lime and magnesia in the water to deposit new Scale.

In this way the narrow water passages are *kept clean,* oil is *saved,* and *the motor performs better.*

Use "X"—Before You Have Trouble

Tests have proved that "X" Liquid keeps water cooling system *99.2%* perfect! Thousands of cans of "X" Liquid are sold to owners of new cars who keep "X" constantly in the water to *prevent trouble.* Always carry "X" in the tool kit. You'll find it useful in emergencies.

Not a Radiator Cement!

"X" Liquid is *not* flaxseed meal, glue, shellac or radiator cement. It is a combination of chemicals. It does its work *scientifically!* Be Safe. Ask for the original "X" Liquid.

Standard Size - - - - - - - $1.50
Will do $25 in Repair Work!
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Get "X" LIQUID at your dealer's, or mailed direct on receipt of price and dealer's name.

"X" LABORATORIES
644 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

"X" TRADE MARK Liquid

makes all water cooling systems
LEAKPROOF • RUSTPROOF • SCALEPROOF

its stores, its public buildings, its homes, and the various sights and sounds of an out-of-the-way foreign city which make it a source of endless interest to the American traveler. After referring to a giant three-story stone plant where the famous Whitehead torpedoes are made and an equally mammoth establishment devoted to the making of starch from rice, the account proceeds:

Splendid stores stretched out to these manufacturing plants; then there followed the homes, in their clumps of tall, shady sycamores.

Rounding here, at the outskirts, you turned toward the sea once more—for all of Fiume, remember, centers its life at the sea. There were the Molo Grande, the great quay, and the Porto Baross, with their monster ships and their equally huge warehouses. Soldiers were scattered everywhere—for so important a place as this must have a garrison near—and their barracks and drill-grounds were other features of the town. By and by you had come to the Petroleum Harbor—Russian oil was used hereabouts—then (for the shipping and the wharves did come to take on certain sameness) you swung in once more toward the Piazza, or very center of life for Fiume.

Here, there, the otherwheres the richness of trade, the business brought by ships, was manifest with the crowds. Broad sidewalk cafés, neatly enhedged, were the rule, and all of them enjoyed splendid trade. Life and bustle marked the stores; animation the street—traffic everywhere. Follow the café frequenters down the broad, cement pavements, and not far from the Imperial Naval Academy —empty just then, since vacation was on —the crowds surged to the theater, the big theater of the city here.

By that time, well, by that time Fiume was dining—dining in those luring outdoor boulevard-cafés; and you, too, felt the call of hunger. Consul and you found your way, at his guiding, to a charming little summer garden next the sea, and there you had a real Fiume supper.

What to eat? Obviously, first of all *guylas,* chicken *guylas,* the fowl prepared in a highly spiced tomato sauce, which your real Fiuman washes down with a great stein of beer. Along with this there go always dumplings, and then bread, for which you pay extra, even as you order extra, here. As dessert there are pancakes rolled about native jelly; this comprises the menu of the favorite café meal. And it costs, with tips, for the two of you, eighty cents—entire!

By and by, night advancing, you must quit this lovely place, at last. A wee little horse-car carries you down the shore and to where the electric-lines meet it. In these then, you speed back to the heart of town itself.

There, the outdoor cafés are still busy and your host would have you try their famous lemonade—lemons from Italy, just down the Adriatic, remember. There, too, you invest in a wee confection typically Fiuman, toothpicks on the end of which is stuck a fresh-picked green grape, stoned, and then dipt in a sugar *glacé.* If you prefer, you may get plums, apricots, any other such fruit, *glacéd* over and served in such wise. You, grown man or woman, nibble these on the highways as you seek your hotel; every one does this here.

Next morning you sally forth, refreshed, to see more of inviting Fiume.

The people, you mark, speak mostly Italian here; tho signs in German and in Hungarian are frequent. Souvenir post-card shops are met on every hand, and the stranger does well to frequent them. The pictures, if nothing more, give a clew to sights and scenes to be sought in the city. By their advice you find the wide, asphalt main street and mark the splendid business structures, three to five stories high, along it. The stores themselves, you note, while of highest grade, are really rather small.

Pass the Clock-tower—the city heart, that—and the American Consulate once more, and you tarry at a little market, Melons—watermelons, but the size of our canteloupes—red onions, in limitless quantities, seem the principal items of sale here. Tempting side streets range away, hedged with tall, old structures; at one point an ancient Roman arch still spans what seems most like an alleyway, and you long to explore!

Time being short, however, you remain on the high street. The shops there, you remark at once, sell infinite quantities of an imitation mother-of-pearl, worked into trinkets and ornaments of all conceivable sorts. Unique watch-fobs, made of this shell, are especially to be found exposed at every turn.

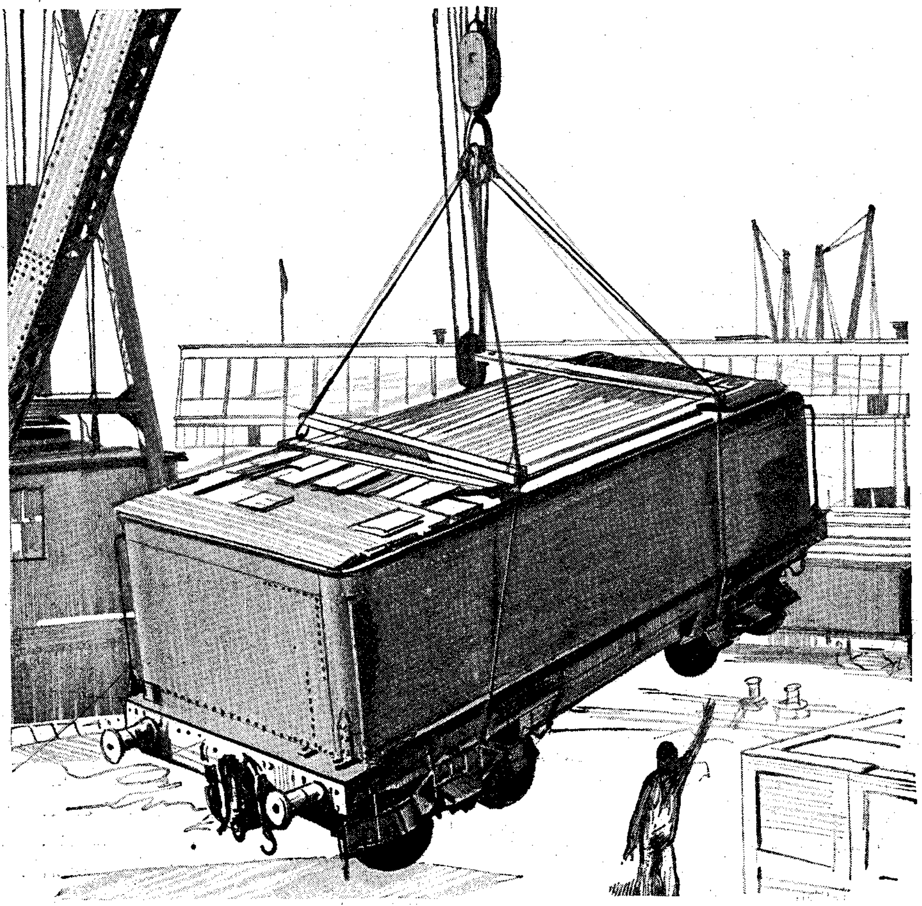
By and by you come again to the outskirts of the city, where the streets are flanked with booths where one may buy, in turn, vegetables, cheap toys, second-hand tinware; almost what the heart might desire. A canal empties into the sea out here, and once more ships lie about. Here, then, the city comes to an end, and here the old royal free city has a guard who examines the baskets and bundles of all who come in, to see that the *octroi*, the old city import tax on dutiables of endless kinds, is paid.

Above the town, on the heights, the finer homes rise—stucco-coated without—the most of these. An ancient castle, too, commands an eminence high over town. Between the houses ancient stairs ascend; over one such a church's arch is built, and a hill-of-pilgrimage slopes high to the heights. Wee oratories, or shrines, hedge this way; beggars, too, take a seat on it, asking alms of the pious ascending.

True to your guide-book, you, too, make this way of pilgrimage here—a long, long trip it is, at the edge of the hill, with garden-walls on the right to hide the lovely yards to the homes behind; a high, protecting wall on the left also. The path for ascent is really wide, there are four steps, then a flagstone landing; then four more steps, and so on, all the way to the summit. Beggars, as suggested, fairly beset you; meanwhile the eye is caught, again and again, by the wee stone shrines, each with its glass windowlet permitting of looking through at an image of the Virgin. Women, with baskets, sell rosaries and sacred pictures where you halt with the heat here. By and by you are at the top!

There, then, the famous Pilgrimage Church of St. Veit awaits to reward the pious. There, too, a broad promenade commands a view out over the city and harbor.

The eye follows the slopes of gardens—Italian-type gardens, all enwalled, and with houses rising out through dense shrubbery—and comes to the city itself. It marks the streets of stores, of outdoor cafés; the ear catches the softened hubbub of the city. Then, instinctively, well-nigh, the gaze continues on to the sea, and rests again on the endless shipping.



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Wire ropes haul and hoist. Wire lathing reinforces the walls of buildings. Workshops have wire partitions, gates and safety guards for machinery. Rustproof wire fences enclose the farmer's fields. Wire window screens, clothes lines, coat hooks and staples are in use in most homes.

Excelsior products, made by Wright Wire Company, cover practically every need of wire. They are products of recognized high quality. Their reputation for value is the result of thirty-six years' leadership in steel, iron, copper, brass and bronze wire manufacture.

Ask your dealer for Excelsior products. You will then be sure of soundness and genuine reliability of service. Wright Wire warehouses are located in the principal cities.

Dealers: We shall be glad to send you our catalog and prices.

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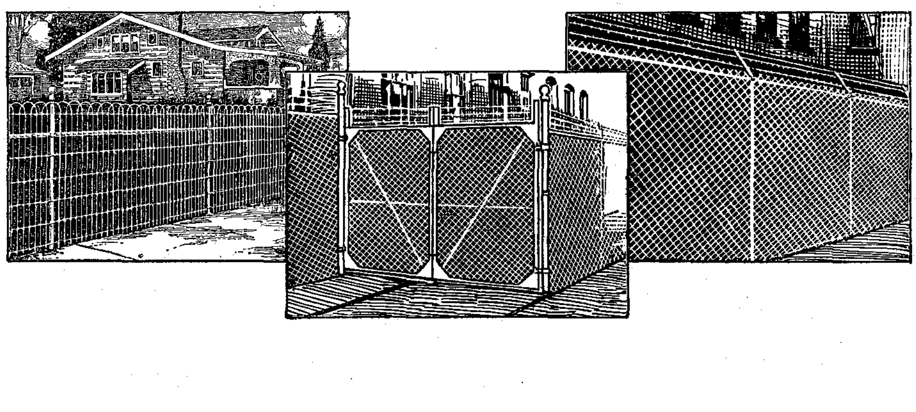
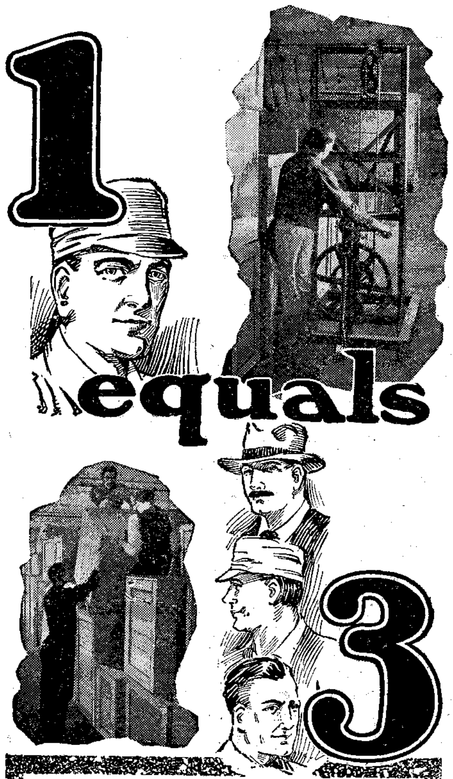
WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY WIRE WORCESTER, MASS.

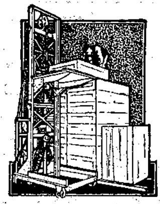




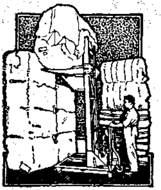
How
Economy Storage Engineers
Increase Labor Efficiency

Sheer muscle power is not enough. In the average warehouse, more than mere number of men is needed. For, though giant of stature, they cannot reach the high points. And so space is wasted.

Economy Storage Engineers, however, have devised a truly economical system that overcomes this fault. It enables *one man* to do work that would tax the strength of three or more. With this system *one man* can reach points too high for an entire crew. He can lift as much as two thousand pounds to the very ceiling and then singlehanded push the package into place.



Seventeen years ago the idea was born. But limited facilities for the production of equipment kept many progressive concerns from enjoying the benefits of this, the Economy System of Storage Handling.



Today, however, with a modern plant of greater capacity, we are ready to serve all—ready to plan the most efficient application of the Economy System to your own individual needs—to make *your* warehousemen more efficient and *your* space less expensive.

Hundreds of successful concerns owe their storage efficiency to the Economy System. For specific details as to what it will save for *you* and how, write our Chicago office. Doing so does not imply your intent to purchase.

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The mark of SAFETY FIRST Quality and Safety

ECONOMY SYSTEM
of STORAGE HANDLING

THIS MAN HAS WAR SIZED UP AS JUST ONE THRILL AFTER ANOTHER

ONE W. L. STANTON, a returned fighting man, writes thrillingly of a soldier's thrills, in the Los Angeles *Times*. From what he says it appears that the life of a soldier is nothing but a long series of thrills, and that the average fighting man gets so used to it he will keep on thrilling even long after he is out of the Army and has resumed his former mode of life. It would seem to a rank outsider that the thrillingest thing among a soldier's experiences would be that of facing the possibility of getting all mussed up by the various death-dealing agencies of the enemy. Mr. Stanton starts his list of thrills, however, by saying there is a thrill in pulling down $30 per month, $15 of which is allotment, $6.70 war-risk insurance, $5 payment on a Liberty bond, and the remainder, $2.30, to be used in any way the dough-boy sees fit. The real thrill, it is said, lies in that $2.30; and as it is mentioned first, it is only fair to presume that it is to be considered among the most pronounced thrills of all. Continuing his thrilling discussion, Mr. Stanton says:

> The first uniform that a soldier dons costs him nothing—but a thrill. His shoes are two sizes too large and his blouse is two sizes too small. He is a misfit all over and looks like a mistake generally. That is the way the Army has of making a man feel insignificant. It promotes discipline. It makes a man feel that he can be missed, especially after he has been called down at inspection for being a flat failure as a soldier because of the way he wears his clothes.
>
> Every day in the Army is a thrill—yea, two of them; what does not happen and what does happen.
>
> A soldier thrills when he gets his first view of the great Atlantic from the deck of a transport—that costs him nothing. He thrills again when he looks down into its depth—that costs him his breakfast.
>
> His first view of France is like a page of colors in a picture-book; his last, like a —like the last page—blank except for one word "Finis." The first and last view cost him nothing; but, oh, the views between! There every view has its thrill; every thrill its price.
>
> He thrills at his first sight of Germans—prisoners. He had expected them to have horns, Satanic tails, and to spit liquid fire out of their mouths with every breath. With his dream shattered, he wonders what the war is all about, anyhow. That thrill has almost cost him an ideal.
>
> He thrills again when for every two minutes and a half all night by the clock he hears a shell starting in his direction, each one sounding as if the new town fire-whistle had broken loose from its moorings. And when it lands it—it busts, that is the only word that fits. In two words or more it sounds as if the Shredded Wheat Biscuit factory had gone over Niagara Falls.

Like the expression much used these days relating to things "getting on one's nerves," which is only a modified way of saying that one is giving way to peevishness and irritability, so this business of thrilling among the soldiers apparently has come to be used as a charitable covering for many sins. For instance, it is suggested in the following that an exhibition of a yellow streak is merely a matter of thrilling—nothing more:

> A man may hold his breath while a shell is in the air. There is no objection. Even officers refuse to bother one at that moment. In fact, I have known an officer, after a shell has landed in his vicinity, to have urgent business at division headquarters or somewhere else. One never can tell in the Army when he may be called away from the work at hand.
>
> But whatever a man does when a shell is headed his way, it is not because he is afraid. He may put a tree between himself and the shell; or, in the absence of a tree, he may use boxes of corn-willie; I have known him to use his best friend, side-stepping, as it were, the friend happening to be in the direction of the step. He is not afraid; he is simply thrilling; and when a man thrills he is irresponsible. He may bite off the end of his pipe in the tenseness of the moment—no sane man would do that.

It would seem, however, that after all, and notwithstanding the vast possibilities in thrill-production that are always supposed to attend any first-class war, the soldier's most sublime thrill is the one of starting for home, for we read:

> But, oh, boy, the thrill that one gets when he heads toward home! When he enters New York Harbor and sees the grand Old Lady standing there waiting for him just as he left her; not that I had a deep affection for her before I left, for I have crossed the Brooklyn Bridge a hundred times without even rolling an eye at her. Now she is appreciated. Her niche in the world was to make thrills, two million and two hundred thousand of them, and more if needed.
>
> After being discharged and reaching home, I thought the thrilling was over. I hoped so; for there is such a thing as getting thrilled out, even tho one is patriotic and perfectly respectable.
>
> All those $2.30 per month which I ruthlessly spent would now come in handy. The civilian clothes, which my wife had tenderly laid away to remember me by, split across both knees the first time I got down to say my prayers. What did I do? I took the only $40 I owned in the world and which I had borrowed from a friend on the boat who had been lucky in a poker game the night before—I took that $40, which I had planned might be needed by the grocer and butcher, and put it in a new suit of clothes. That thrill knocked all the romance out of war. Now I'll take the first job that is offered me.
>
> I am glad for everything, thrills and all; glad I went, glad of mud, glad I came back, glad I walk; glad business is good and that somebody could make money out of the war; glad of regular army colonels, even if some of them were irregular in temperament; glad of the Army, gladder to get out of it; glad I am glad, for it has cost too much to be sorry.

Chronic Trouble.—"Is your husband still worrying about his automobile?"

"Constantly," replied Mrs. Chuggins. "I never knew a man to suffer so with flivver complaint."—*Washington Star.*

The Republic Truck Record
in NEW ORLEANS

Some New Orleans Users of Republic Trucks

New Orleans Furniture Mfg. Company
H. T. Cottam & Co., Ltd.
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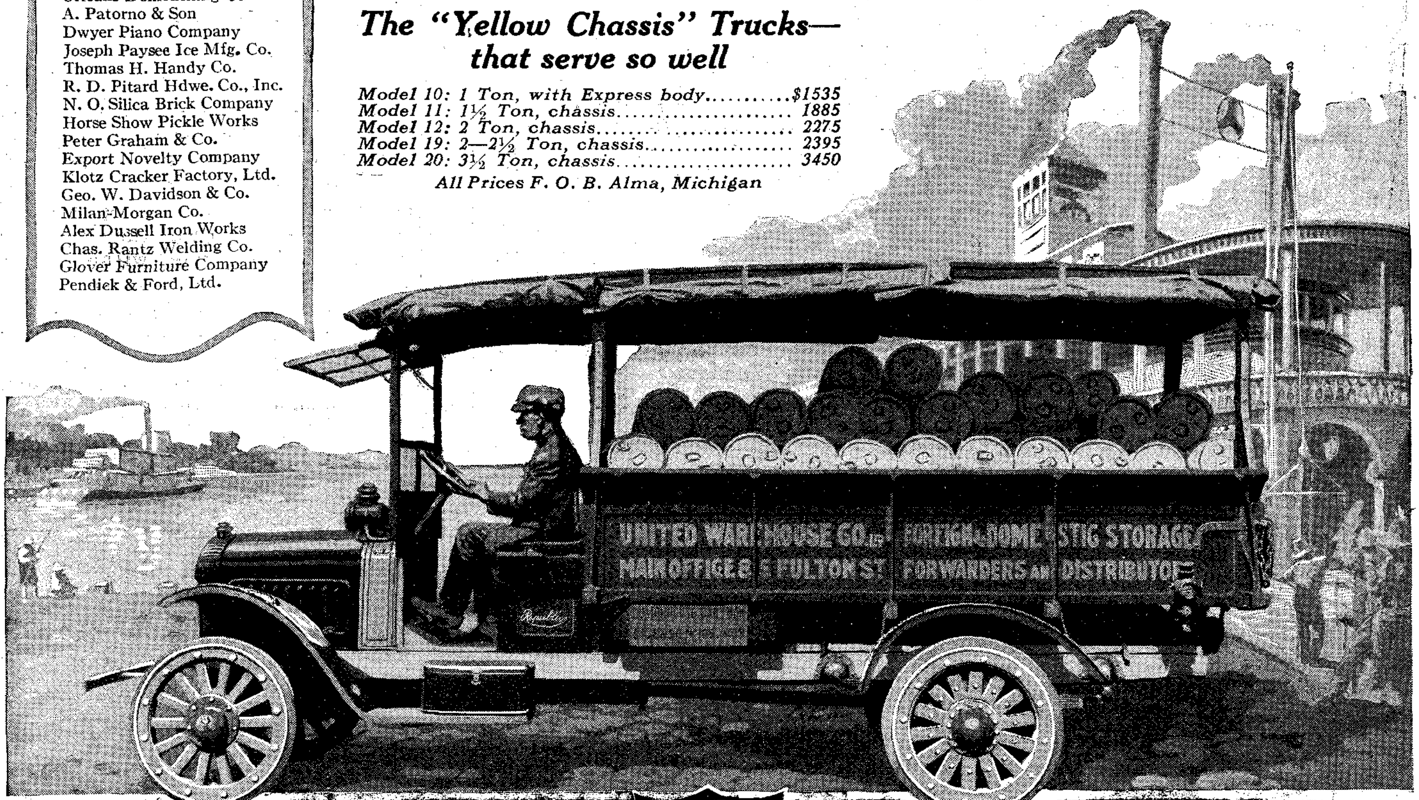
All Prices F. O. B. Alma, Michigan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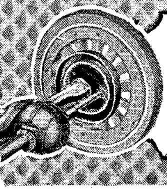

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SUNLIGHT AND TOWN-PLANNING

WHOEVER plans to lay out and build a city should know something of astronomy. Houses, offices, and factories should be so placed and grouped as to receive a maximum of sunlight, and the sun is an elusive body, especially in northern latitudes. Dwellers in the north temperate zone are fond of squaring their buildings with the points of the compass, which means that one side will never get the sun—year in and year out. A "north light" is desirable for studios, but other rooms require an occasional peep of sunlight. H. L. Seymour, town-planning adviser to the Dominion Housing Commission, in a paper printed in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, May 7), notes that on the shortest day in the year the Equitable Building, in New York, casts a shadow that covers nearly eight acres, with the result that many façades of adjacent tall buildings are completely shaded all day. He says:

"As the condition at the winter solstice is evidently the most unfavorable for sunlight-planning, and because, as shown, such condition obtains to a great extent from about the middle of October to late in February, this condition should be the one to receive the greatest study. If ample sunlight can be provided for this period of four months, our problems, with few exceptions, are solved.

"How should a detached building be constructed and oriented so that not only the exterior wall surfaces, but also the surface of the ground around them shall have the direct rays of the sun for as long a time as possible on December 21?

"For our investigations let us first take the case of a cube with sides of, say, twenty-five feet, this being fairly typical of a small dwelling-house, and consider its condition as to sunlight at noon, December 21, if it be located in latitude 42 degrees north. As we build our house further north, the conditions, of course, become more unfavorable.

"By orienting our cube, or building, with sides northeast, southwest, etc., every side receives sunlight; there is no area of perpetual shadow—and shadow curves indicate that more sunlight is received in the vicinity of the building. It would appear that for a detached building the latter position is preferable.

"By adding extensions to our cube or square building, we get another typical building, the 'L.' The axes of the building should still be at an angle of 45 degrees with the cardinal points, and the interior angle formed by the extension should face the south.

"Having established the best orientation for an isolated detached building, the next matter is to determine what effect the grouping of buildings has on the question.

"Until the shadows cast by adjoining buildings are such that all sunlight is cut off from some surface of the building under consideration, or until there results a ground area or areas of perpetual shadow, there would appear to be no advantage in

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

changing the orientation of buildings considered favorable for isolated conditions.

"Buildings on a north-south street must be much further apart than on northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest streets, if minimum standards of two hours or less of completely lighted walls are enforced for southern exposures.

"It would appear, then, that streets in an open rural or residential development, and where no important factor dictates otherwise, should preferably be placed so that buildings thereon and with faces parallel thereto, have their sides at an angle of 45 degrees with the cardinal points.

"This means that streets in such a development should run northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast, and not north-south and east-west as is the general custom.

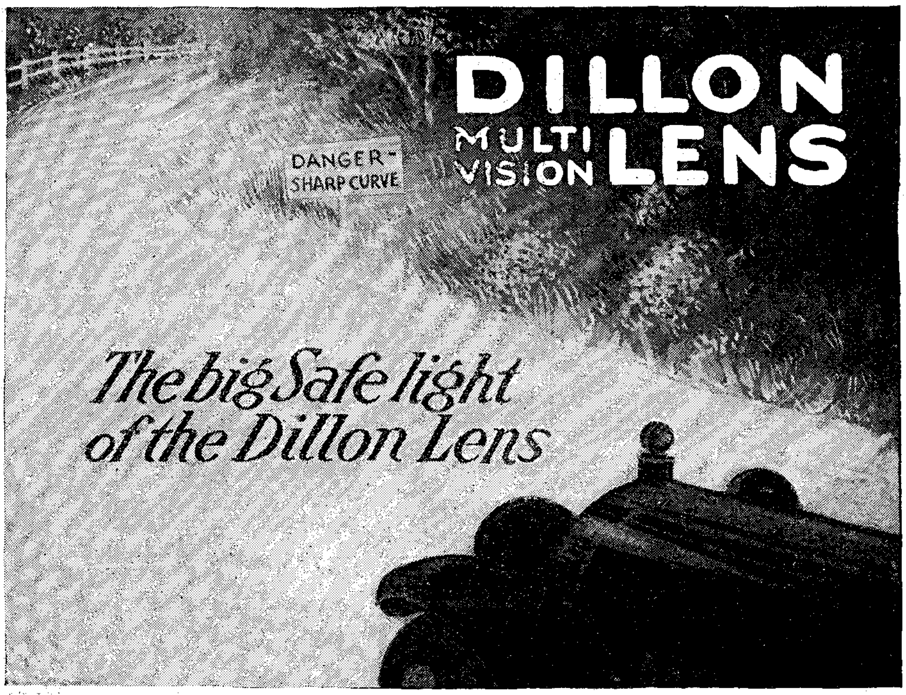
"The plan of the town site of Kipawa, P. Q., shows an actual case in course of development. The development is so open that each house and even every building in the business section can be treated as a separate unit, so far as sunlight and shadow are concerned.

"The streets are not square with the cardinal points, but run in directions that permit a desirable orientation of buildings. . . . It is only fair to add that . . . frequently there may be other factors that make it desirable to face buildings in other directions. In such cases, having provided for sufficient open spaces between buildings to avoid objectionable shadows, the important thing is to design the disposition of rooms to suit the particular orientation. But I think that it will be admitted that a building with its sides angling somewhat with the cardinal points will receive sunlight, as a rule, on all its faces, and if square with the cardinal points is sure to have one unlighted wall, a condition to be avoided where possible."

LOSSES IN THE MEAT BUSINESS

If a million sheep are slaughtered, put on ice, and sent to market, the number will be about 100,000 short, estimated by weight when the meat reaches the retailer; and yet every sheep, in all its parts, will be there. The reduction seems chiefly due to evaporation, and hence should not worry the consumer; but it bothers the producer a good deal. A New-Zealander who has been studying the methods of the packers in Australia, South America, and the United States, has come to the conclusion that his country is likely to lose her place among meat-producers, which hitherto has been a very high one, unless she improves her methods of handling the product. He figures out that of the equivalent of 100,000 sheep lost as stated above, about 2,500 disappear between pasture and packer, 5,850 in cold storage, and 1,833 during transportation. Says the writer, Mr. G. L. D. James, in *The New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology:*

"It is a surprizing fact that our frozen-meat industry has been allowed to continue for so many years without a thorough scientific and practical investigation, and



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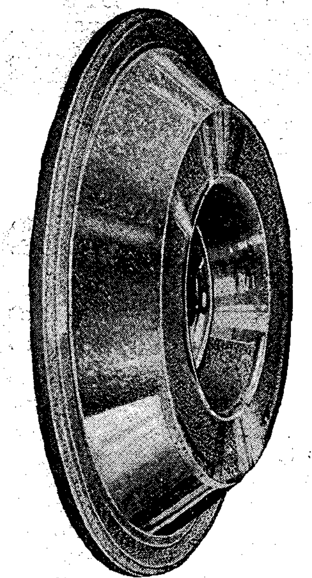

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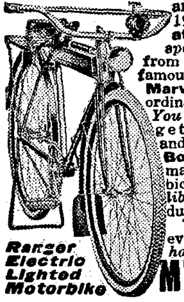

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

now that outside attention has been partially drawn to the subject it is to be hoped that the industry will itself see that the investigation be developed into a general one, covering the trade from the live stock to the retail butcher's block in England. The operations of a board or of individuals can be of but little value unless their work extends to the producing countries. . . . . . .

"New Zealand has been the envy of other stock-producing countries, but these have been steadily establishing their meat-works and improving their stocks with the idea of wresting our markets from us. It is possible now that these years of war will complete their preparation, and that when normal times again resume we may feel their weight. . . . I have visited meat-works in Australia, the United States, and South America, and believe that each of these countries can teach us something, but yet that it would not be practicable to combine the best features of each in a works for New Zealand, as there are local conditions regarding class of stock, climate, and labor which have to be considered as peculiar to this country."

Mr. James gives some interesting particulars regarding loss of weight and deterioration of quality due to transportation of the living animal. He says:

"The droving or railing of stock any appreciable distance occasions loss, which I think can be safely taken at 5 per cent., and is due to fretting, sweating, bruising, dog-bite, bone-taint, and, when stock is on the lower margin of a grade, to loss of grade. In addition, there is stock which would be fit to slaughter at a local works, but which is not fit to travel, and so has to be carried over until the following season. Lambs are particularly sensitive to travel.

"The greatest percentage of bone-taint may be ascribed to the slaughtering of cattle before the excitement of travel has worn off. To reduce this excitement, holding-paddocks are necessary. . . . . . .

"These considerations indicate the fact that the greatest proportion of dead- to live-weight is obtained when a works is placed in the area of production."

That the cold-storage loss is one of quality as well as of mere weight appears from the following:

"About 70 per cent. of the moisture in meat is water. Now, water is at its greatest density at 39.1° F., and freezing increases its volume one-seventh. The fabric or tissue, however, is subject to the general law of reduction of volume upon reduction of temperature. We have, therefore, two natural forces working in opposition to one another, the tissue shrinking around the swelling ice, and the result is the straining of the tissue beyond its elastic limit, causing a permanent lengthening, so that when the meat is thawed out and the moisture again shrinks to its original volume the tissue becomes flabby; moreover, the blood-veins are burst, and the blood permeates the meat and causes discoloration."

Mr. James places the loss in New Zealand's annual mutton product alone at 704,717 sheep, averaging sixty pounds each. Of this he says, in conclusion:

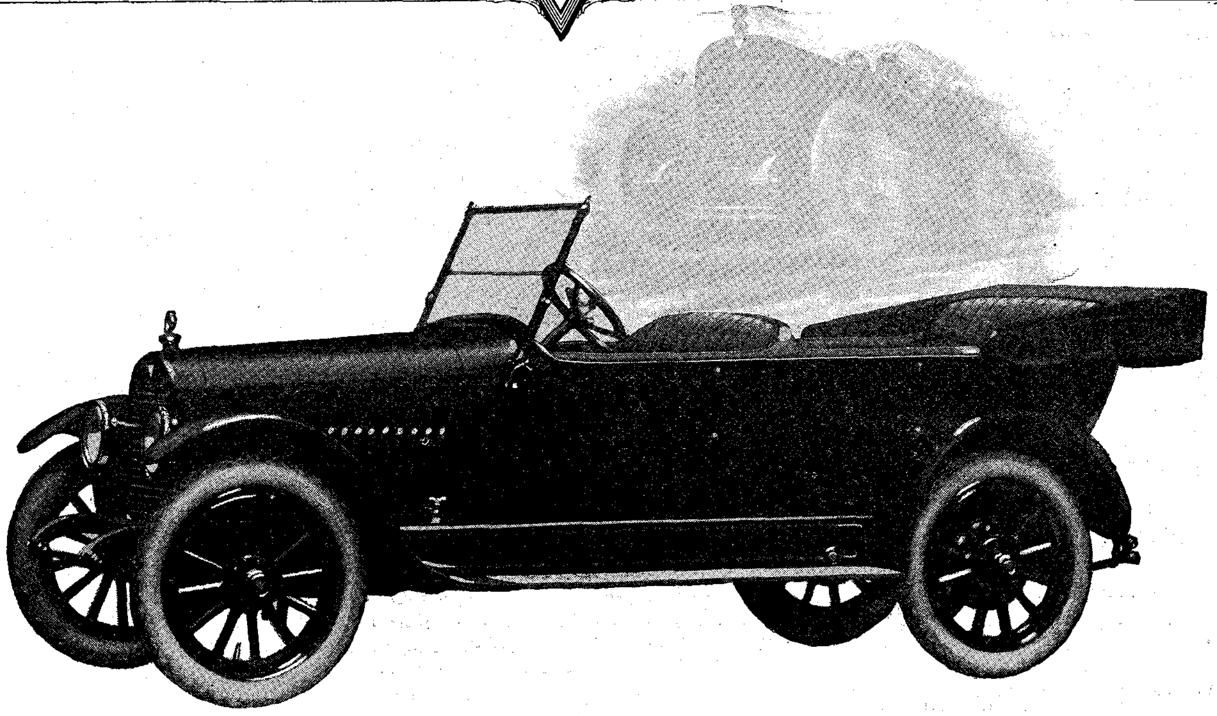
"Let us assume that by experimenting the loss can be reduced by one-seventh, and a saving of, roughly, 100,000 carcasses, equaling 6,000,000 pounds weight, can be made. It is difficult to estimate the value of this quantity, for it must be taken into account that handling, slaughtering, bagging, and shipping costs would not be additional to what are already paid; therefore, it should be safe to assume that it would net two cents per pound profit, which would make $120,000. The British Army ration being seven pounds of meat per man per week, our loss would ration 850,000 soldiers for over a week."

THE COST OF STOPPING A TRAIN

WHAT does it cost to stop a railroad train? It depends on the size of the train and on its speed. Estimates run from about thirty cents for a light train up to as high as $1.75 for a heavy freight, and they do not, of course, always agree. The subject interests railroad men at the present time, we are told by C. C. Anthony, former assistant signal engineer of the Pennsylvania, because the necessity of stopping at certain points is obviated by the use of signals, and it is desirable to know the exact saving. Writing in *The Railway Age* (New York, May 2), Mr. Anthony tells us that at railway-crossings, in the absence of interlocking signals, the stoppage of trains is now generally required by law. The same requirement may be made by usage, or by the regulations of State railway commissions, at other points, such as drawbridges and junctions. It may be seen that when we count the cost of stopping many trains daily at a considerable number of points, the annual bill may foot up to an amount that is quite worth taking into consideration. Says the writer:

"It is likely that many railroad officers view with gentle suspicion the estimates that have been prepared to show the operating economies effected by the installation of signals or interlocking, because of the favorable showing made, and, besides, there may be little hope that the predicted benefits can be detected after the work is done. Nevertheless, in many cases the benefits are real, however difficult it may be to show beyond question their money value. . . . . . .

"Impossible as it may be to determine the cost of stops with certainty, and difficult as it may be to see in the operating results the saving effected by eliminating certain stops, nevertheless this saving is real money. In addition to such direct financial saving there is the elimination of damage in starting heavy freight-trains, and the general improvement in train-movement due to cutting out the stopping of all trains at a certain point. The cost of the damage to trains may be included in the cost of the stops, but, even if it is, the indirect and sometimes quite far-reaching effects in the way of accumulating delay, both to the damaged and to other trains, may mean a considerable loss in the course of a year. So, too, with the general improvement in train-movement. It is not merely a matter of saving so many minutes per train, lost in the stops. The few minutes lost by a freight-train in stopping at a crossing may mean a bad combination in meets and passes on all the



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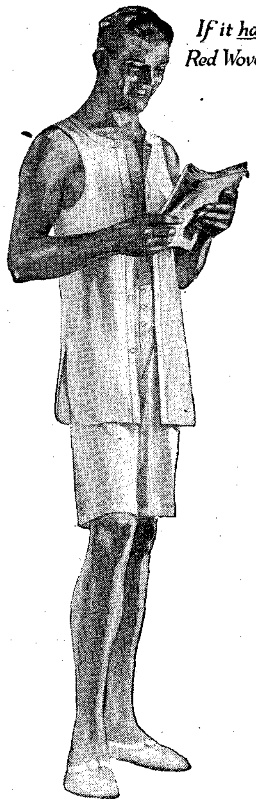
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

rest of the run, resulting in many times the original delay before the terminal is reached; and other trains may suffer at the same time. If it is not always, or often, possible to show the money loss from such derangements of the movement, the elimination of one cause of them means, as every one knows, real benefit thrown in for good measure above more definite money savings.

"Altho there is no quick and easy way of showing beyond dispute just what saving will result from eliminating stops of trains by installing interlocking in a given case, the result can, with proper conservatism, be estimated convincingly. As interlocking costs and the cost of stopping trains have both risen, tho probably not in just the same proportion, it is safe to say that the relation, as estimated years ago, is not now very far wrong, or at any rate is not too favorable to interlocking for general purposes."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILROADS

A COMPARISON of English and American railroads by one who has had the unusual privilege of serving as a high railway official in both countries may be found in an interview, first printed in *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia), with Major-General Sir Henry Thornton, inspector-general of railroads in England. General Thornton is an American, and was general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad when he was appointed general manager of the Great Eastern Railway — the first American to be chosen to manage a railway system in the British Empire. After the outbreak of the war he was sent to France with the rank of colonel to assume charge of British transportation. In this capacity his work won high favor, and he was promoted first to brigadier- and later to major-general and raised to knighthood by King George. Our quotations are from an abstract of the interview published in *The Railway Review* (Chicago, May 10). Sir Henry, we are told, believes that general standards of railway maintenance in England are on a higher plane than those in operation in the United States. We read:

"Without wholly denouncing the system, he said that 'government ownership of railroads under a democratic rule tends toward inefficiency, because it does away with the competition which makes for the most satisfactory service.' Speaking of the co-ordination of the military and the railroads in Great Britain, he said: 'The method has been so successful as to merit careful consideration. Apart from occasional congestion and delay it has worked out satisfactorily.'

"General Thornton denied that he was responsible for the efficient transportation methods adopted by England during the war. The credit for the success, he declared, belongs to the railway executive committee, under whose advice he acted.

"England's railways neither were nor are in need of revolutionizing or the introduction of American efficiency methods, said General Thornton when questioned

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

regarding the comparative railway standards in the two countries and whether he was introducing American ideas into the British railroad administration.

"'To do such a thing,' he said, 'would be very much the same as attempting to introduce knives and forks into China. You might introduce an improved article in chop-sticks, but they would not have our cutlery. So it is with the railway system of all modern countries. Ideas may be profitably exchanged, but it would be out of the question to attempt to transplant details of a railroad administration in one country to another. The people would not want it because it would not meet with their requirements and the conditions under which they live.

"'I have made it my business to absorb the views of the English people, and in accordance with the needs of the people the English system of railways is altogether up to the standard.'

"Regarding government ownership of railroads in England Major-General Thornton made the following remarks:

"'On the outbreak of the war the control of the whole of the railways was intrusted to the railway executive committee when the Government announced its intention to take temporary possession under the powers conferred by the regulation of forces act of 1861, which authorized the Government to take possession of any railway in the event of emergency and use it for state purposes, compensation therefor being determined by mutual agreement or arbitration.

"'The question of compensation was settled by mutual agreement on the basis of the Government guaranteeing the financial status of the last full year (1913) before the war, with provision in reference to maintenance, expenditure, etc. The railways in return undertook to convey all military traffic free of charge and placed their staff and property (including a considerable fleet of steamships) almost unreservedly at the disposal of the Government. This avoided what might have been long and costly arbitrations and the necessity for keeping complicated accounts of men and material conveyed, enabling the railway officers to devote their energies to the task of handling the enormous government and other traffic, including the heavy coal and other traffic diverted from coasting vessels on account of the enemy's mines, submarines, etc.

"'In eliminating the financial necessity for seeking traffic, it also enabled the railways to revise their time-tables and avoid duplicate service, excursion-trains, unremunerative mileage, and what might be termed profit-seeking facilities generally. Furthermore, restrictions were placed on pleasure-party and race-meeting arrangements, which, by the way, mean a great deal more to the Englishman than the average American, affecting the public to such an extent as only to be possible when enforced upon patriotic grounds by an executive acting with full authority of the Government. I might mention that one of the most drastic measures brought into operation with the object of reducing railway travel was the universal raising of all ordinary fares by 50 per cent.

"'All these measures were accepted by the public in a reasonable spirit. They were not arbitrarily adopted, but were a necessity in order to enable the railroads

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And so, gentlemen, we suggest that you make the Girard Cigar your official ambassador extraordinary to the high court of your customer's smoke judgment.

The Girard is the most famous cigar in America. Its name is known to smokers everywhere. It is sold and smoked in every state in the Union.

Giving a Girard to many men is like handing your card to a prospect, seeing his face light up with a smile, and hearing him say: "Why sure I've heard of your firm—I should say so! Sit down, won't you?" Need we say more to you as a good salesman?

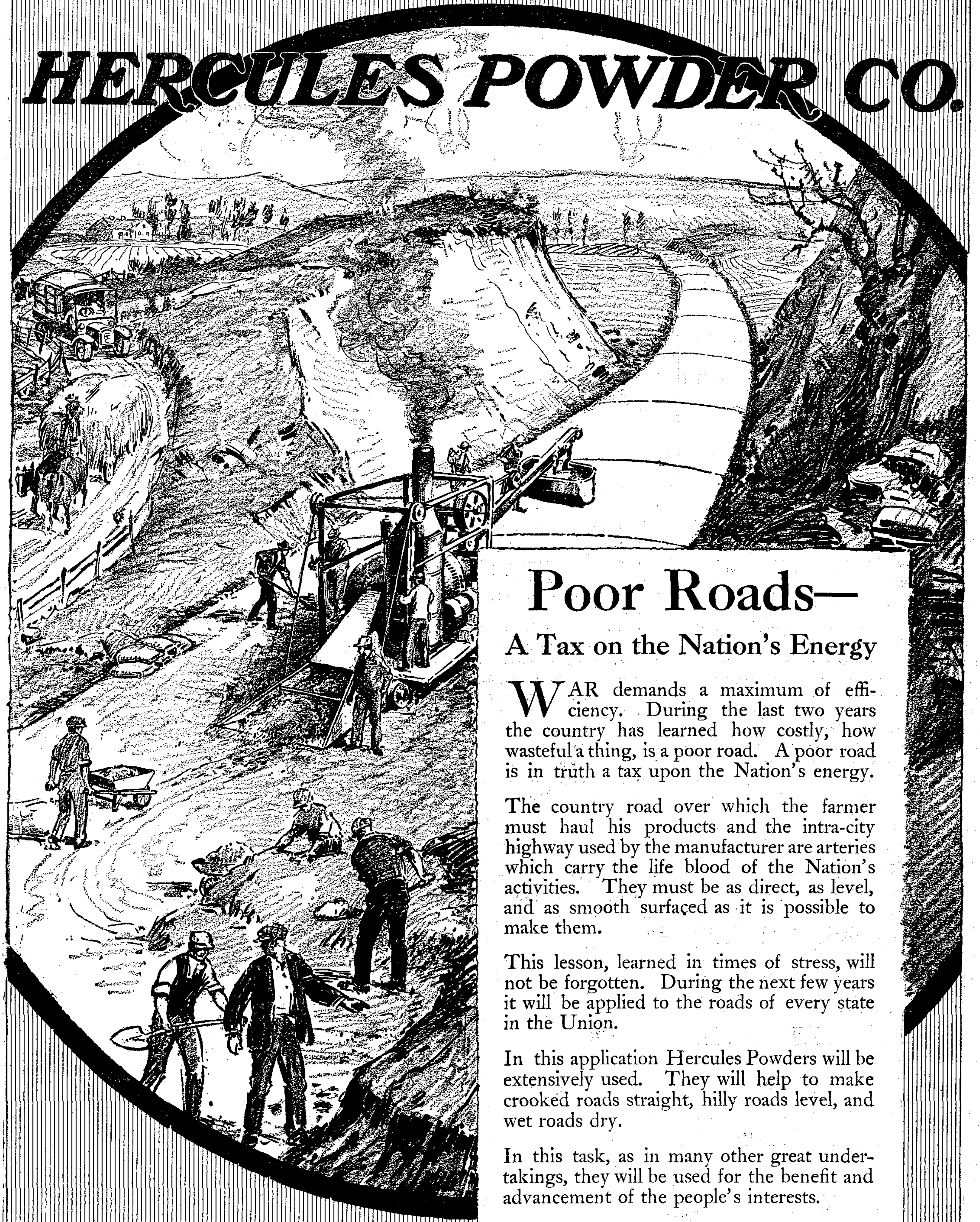
And now for one further word to you *as a smoker*. If it so happens that you've never tried the Girard yourself —do it now. It will tickle you clear down to your toes. Real Havana— brimming full of flavor—no back fire on your nerves.

The proof is in the puffing.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 48 years **Philadelphia**

GIRARD
Never gets on your nerves

HERCULES POWDER CO.



Poor Roads—

A Tax on the Nation's Energy

WAR demands a maximum of efficiency. During the last two years the country has learned how costly, how wasteful a thing, is a poor road. A poor road is in truth a tax upon the Nation's energy.

The country road over which the farmer must haul his products and the intra-city highway used by the manufacturer are arteries which carry the life blood of the Nation's activities. They must be as direct, as level, and as smooth surfaced as it is possible to make them.

This lesson, learned in times of stress, will not be forgotten. During the next few years it will be applied to the roads of every state in the Union.

In this application Hercules Powders will be extensively used. They will help to make crooked roads straight, hilly roads level, and wet roads dry.

In this task, as in many other great undertakings, they will be used for the benefit and advancement of the people's interests.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Chicago	St. Louis	New York
Pittsburg, Kan.	Denver	Hazleton, Pa.
San Francisco	Salt Lake City	Joplin
Chattanooga	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.

to deal with the immense traffic. The increasing of fares was not done for the purpose of securing additional revenue, but solely for discouraging unnecessary traffic.

"'A unity of control established without in any way interfering with the control of the staff of the respective companies by their own officers enabled the railways to be worked as one unit to the best advantage in the interest of the nation and without detriment to the individual companies.'"

HUNS AS MINE-WRECKERS

JUST what the Germans did to the French mines is explained in a report to Director Manning, of the United States Bureau of Mines, by Frank H. Probert, representing the special commission appointed to investigate damages done during the war to the coal- and iron-mines and the steel-plants of France and Belgium. Dr. Probert, who is Dean of the College of Mining of the University of California, says, as reported in *The Journal of Commerce* (New York), that it will require at least five years to rehabilitate some districts and twelve to fifteen years before they can be fully restored to normal prewar output. Dean Probert is reported as saying further:

"Early in the war the German hordes swept southward through the iron basins of French Alsace and Lorraine, and for nearly our years this renowned mining area was held and exploited by the invaders. Many of the employees were made captives and compelled to work in the mines under German direction. The international boundary between France and Germany was drawn in 1871, to give the victor of the Franco-Prussian War control of the iron-fields, but since that time scientific development, guided by a better understanding of he local geology, exposed for France a greater ore reserve at lower horizons than that of the Lorraine annex.

"During the German occupation the iron-mines were not intensively exploited because of the necessity of recruiting every ble-bodied man into the Teuton Army nd on account of the large accumulation of war-minerals in preparation for the war. The actual physical damage to the iron-mines is comparatively small when compared to the destruction of the coal-fields of northern France, which is as reprehensible as it is complete. The mines are not eriously crippled, but what of the steel plants in which the iron ores are smelted! n my opinion no such atrocity was ever perpetrated against the industrial life of ny country. Magnificent plants, comparing favorably with anything we have in the United States, are now but a tangled, wisted mass of structural steel and broken tone. The wilful demolition was scientifically planned and systematically carried out. The maliciousness and efficiency with which this crime against French industry was carried out are almost unbelievable.

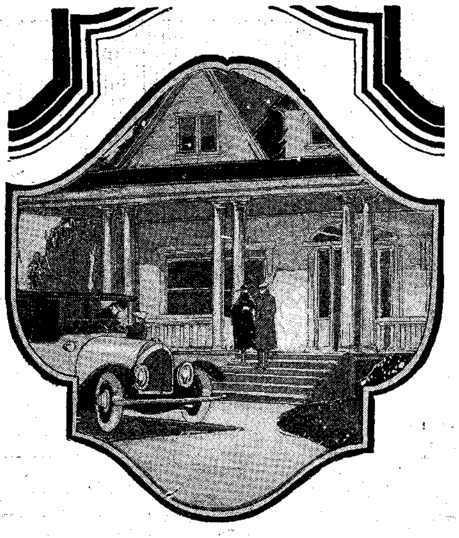
"In the coal districts of Pas-de-Calais nd the Nord, a sector fought over from he beginning to the end of the war, changing hands frequently, bombarded all the time, all surface structures, whether of town, village, or mining enterprise, have been razed. Perhaps this may be legitimate warfare, but it is horrible to look upon since the guns are silenced and the frenzy of combat is past. Arras, Douai, Bethune, Bapaume, Lens, Loos, Courrières, centers of coal-mining activity but a few years ago, and the mainsprings of French industrial life, are gone, but the indomitable spirit of France survives and already plans are laid for the future. Bruay, at the western edge of the known coal-field, was not in the fighting zone, and its output has been steadily maintained, but going eastward the frightfulness is more and more appalling. The coal-mines are overlain by water-bearing strata, necessitating special methods of shaft-sinking and support to keep the mines dry. The steel lining of the shafts was dynamited, letting in the quicksands and flooding the underground workings for miles around. In the entire Pas-de-Calais region it is estimated that 120,000,000 cubic meters of water must be pumped before mining operations are resumed. Having flooded the mines, the headframes and surface equipment were systematically dynamited, the twisted débris in many cases filling up the demolished shafts.

"The Sarre coal-fields were visited by Bureau of Mines officials. Here the coal industry is at its height. German workmen and German engineers are still employed, but under the direction and supervision of French officers. A spirit of unrest is apparent everywhere, the suspense of the peace negotiations, uncertainty as to indemnity to be exacted, and the lack of food are telling on the broken morale of the German workmen. Unfortunately the Sarre coal does not give a desirable metallurgical coke to France, and the blast-furnaces are now working inefficiently. Westphalian coal is much desired, and a special committee, of which George H. Rice, of the Bureau of Mines, a recognized authority throughout the world on coal-mining, is a member, has left for Cologne to investigate the possibilities of early shipment from the Westphalian field to France."

RADIUM AFTER THE WAR

THE after-war status of the radium industry is discust in *The Mining Journal* (London, January 18), by John S. MacArthur. The production of radium, Mr. MacArthur reminds us, is one of comparatively few industries that have been established under government auspices at the outset. The mines at Joachimsthal, which furnished the pitchblende for Madame Curie's experiments, were worked by the Austrian Government. At this time, of course, all the radium obtained was being used for experimental purposes, but shortly, as a result of this work, its importance as an article of commerce came to be realized, more especially in France and Germany, and its production acquired the status of an industry. A similar development had begun in Britain and in the United States when war broke out. Says Mr. MacArthur:

"The production of radium, like that of almost every other commodity, has been profoundly affected by the conditions that have prevailed during the last four years.



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ANYBODY can fry chicken, cream potatoes and bake a cherry pie; but only a select few know how to add that last bit of seasoning which spells perfection. Most of these desirable places are described and recommended in

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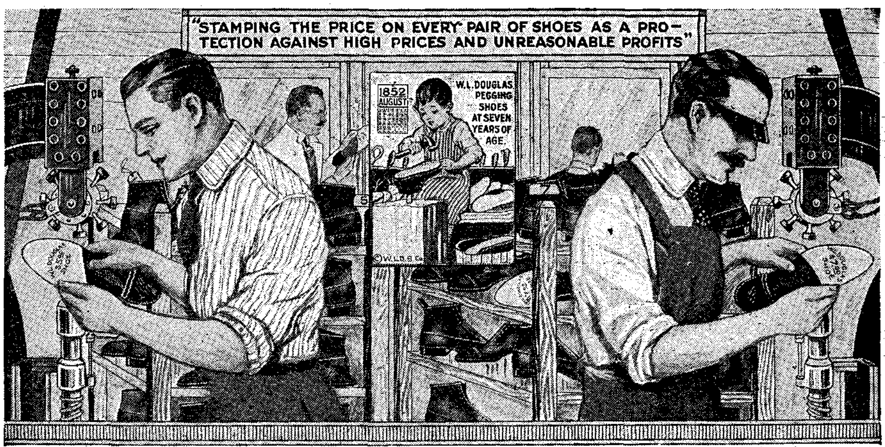
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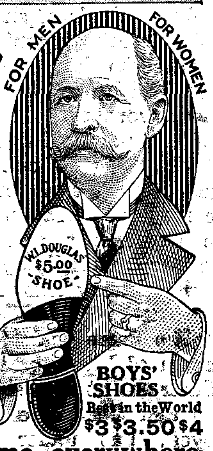

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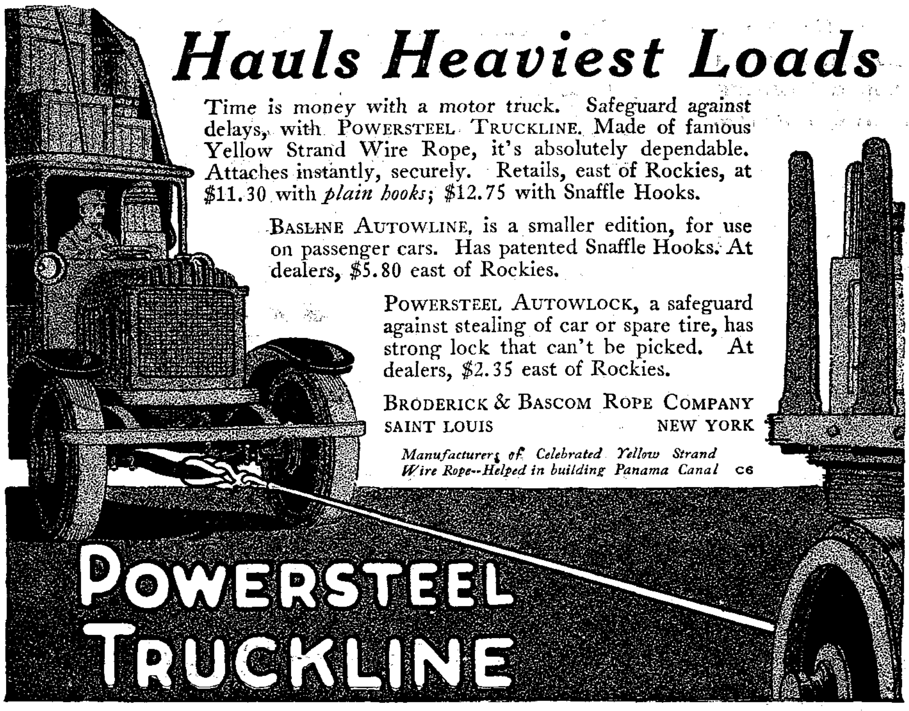
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POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

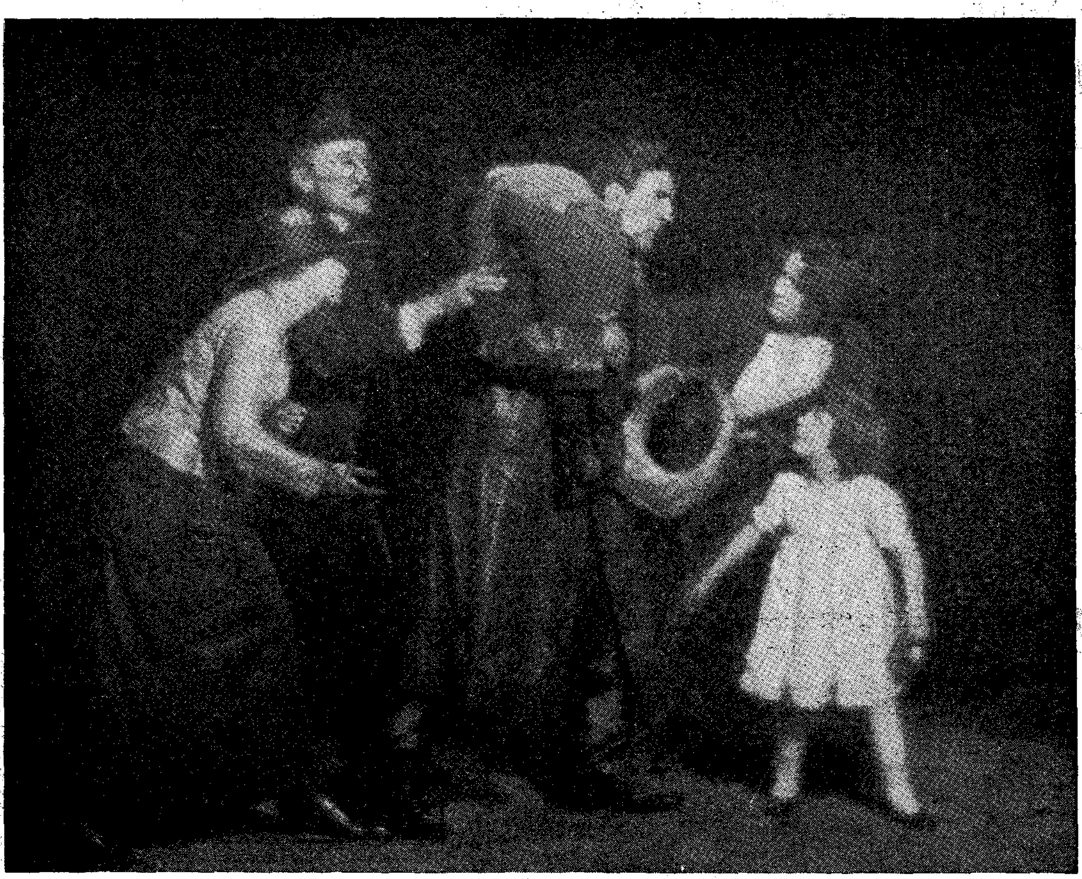
Continued

The Joachimsthal pitchblende, which had been the main European source of supply, ceased to be available. Ore had, therefore, to be obtained from overseas. The shipping problem was a dominant facto in the situation, and hence the importation of material from Australia and India wa practically barred. There remained the carnotite ores of Utah and Colorado, and these have furnished Britain and he allies with radium since 1914. These ore had previous to this time been interestin British manufacturers, and in consequenc of the Allied blockade of Germany supplie of ore and low-grade concentrates whic formerly went there found their way t Britain in the early days of the war. Be sides radium minerals for treatment i Britain, considerable quantities of highl concentrated radium compounds have bee imported from the United States. . . . . .

"For the last four years practicall all the radium produced in and importe into this country has been for governmen purposes, for altho radium was not actuall 'controlled' until August, 1918, yet th conditions for obtaining raw material and labor were such as to insure that th output went to the Government. What then, will be the effect on the radiu industry of the cessation of hostilities Unlike other industries it can not be sai to have an established prewar position t which it can return. In the writer's opinio it will have three main channels of devel opment: In the first place, there is radio therapy; secondly, there is the manufactur of luminous paint; thirdly, there is the us of low-grade radium residues as fertilizers

"Not long after the discovery of radium the similarity of its radiations to the x-ray suggested that it might be of use in medcine. Accordingly it was soon possibl to obtain radium-water, mud-, or vapo baths at various Continental spas, whic established '*emanatoria*.' The treatmen was used mainly for rheumatic subjec and neuropaths. It is hardly to be wo dered at that the multitude of adventitiou aids to bodily and mental well-being whic are to be found at such resorts tended t obscure the real nature of the curativ powers of radium; but in other quarte radiotherapy was being taken much mo seriously. It was discovered that radiu is effective in arresting some forms malignant disease, and much successf work was done in this connection, so tha a steady market had just been created f the radium-producer when war broke o in 1914. A natural consequence of th war was that the progress of radiother peutics was much delayed, through lack workers and shortage of material. Les therefore, has been done in the way defining the possibilities and limitations radium as a curative agent than migl reasonably have been expected five yea ago. In war-surgery, however, radium h proved useful for preventing adhesio after wounds, and for rendering the sca pliable; in the case of facial wounds th has the effect of greatly lessening the di figurement which they so often involve.

"In the near future there will be a larg demand on the part of the medical pr fession for radium, not only for the trea ment of diseases where it is known to be service, but also for doing experiment work, for here the time lost during t years of war must be made up. So in portant has this application of radiu



FIRE drills are good, but not infallible. In spite of the drill, when a real fire burst out, this little boy, stricken with senseless panic, hid in a dark cloakroom.

Who is supposed to guard the lives of school children anyway?

"NOW, Willie, be careful when you cross the tracks."

Mother stands in the doorway, watching her little boy running down the street.

And then, turning to father she says, "I always worry till I think he is safe inside the schoolhouse door."

But once safely inside that door, Willie is supposed to be out of danger for the next six hours at least. Unthinking parents never stop to consider the daily fire menace that exists in school buildings.

You have a hazy idea that school buildings are safe because somebody told you so. "Fire drills" and "fire escape" sound safe enough—fine—until the flames are leaping through the window. School fires start in mysterious out-of-the-way places, and smolder along unnoticed in a vacant room or closet. Then suddenly there comes a terrible roaring and in a few moments the whole building bursts into flame.

Take these Plain Facts

Some five billion dollars of business property has been protected from fire by automatic sprinklers.

State Industrial Commissions are guarding the lives of factory employees by requiring this same unfailing protection in business property.

The United States Government insisted on war industries being so protected.

Investigate conditions in your school yourself. Don't let anyone assure you that your school is safe enough till you understand what that safety means. Don't fool yourself because the doors open outward and the stairway is of iron.

You could provide a dozen, yes fifty minor "safeguards" and only find when the schoolhouse is burned up, that all these superficial methods of protection will never accomplish one-tenth what the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System will. The Automatic Sprinkler System equals a hundred firemen right there, always on the job.

As soon as a fire starts in any place in the building, these automatic firemen come into action and drown the fire before it becomes a menace.

Read—*"Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"*

Any individual, trustee or official will find in "Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy" the unvarnished truth and a path of imperative social service. Write for it today. Address General Fire Extinguisher Company, 274 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

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Light Four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with passenger cars or light trucks; 1,250 lbs.; ¾ ton and 1 ton.

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THE most profitable hauling equipment owned by the Kingman Mills of Kingman, Kas., is the Trailmobile which is hauled behind a truck in bringing wheat from the country to the mill.

It hauls as big a load as the truck—it cost less; no driver is required; it travels at the same speed; only 12½ per cent more fuel is required to move the load on the Trailmobile and truck as would be necessary to move the truck load alone; the mechanism is so simple there is practically no up-keep or repair expense.

The truck and Trailmobile enable the mill to increase its business by bringing in wheat from beyond the limits of the regular territory. The cost of hauling is very low. The mill is about to increase its equipment of trucks and Trailmobiles and predicts that all country mills will soon be using them.

The Trailmobile follows the truck accurately; and carries capacity loads at truck speeds over all kinds of roads.

Write for booklet, "Economy in Hauling"

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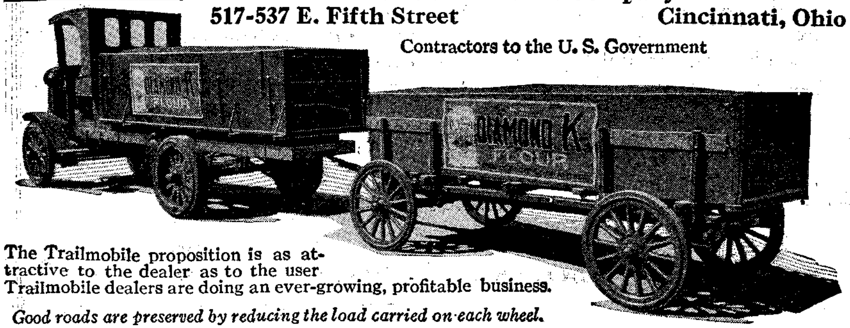

The Trailmobile proposition is as attractive to the dealer as to the user
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

seemed that medical men have advised the Government of the United States to see to it that the whole of the radium supply in that country is reserved for medical purposes alone. They regret that so much of the limited supply of radium should be dissipated in the manufacture of luminous paint for watches, electric-bell pushes, etc.

"This brings us to the second great field of activity for the radium-producer—namely, the manufacture of luminous paint. The substance is made by mixing a small quantity of radium salt with hexagonal zinc sulfid. The luminosity of such a preparation is not conditional on previous exposure to light, and the activity of the radium is not lessened by its being mixed with the zinc sulfid. The cost of the mixture is not prohibitive, as 0.4 milligram of radium bromid to 1 to 2 grams of zinc sulfid is sufficient to give good luminosity. The paint, however, is efficient for only about two years. By that time the zinc sulfid is worn out by the bombardment of the radium radiations. The latter is not exhausted, but may be recovered and used again with fresh zinc sulfid."

While it is desirable, we are told, that much radium should be available for the medical profession, and that it should not be wasted, the legitimacy of its use for illuminating ships' compass-cards is a different question. It has been suggested that mesothorium might take its place in the manufacture of luminous compounds. The radioactivity of this element is for practical purposes comparable with that of radium, but its life is measured by years, not centuries, and it could not with advantage be recovered more than once or twice. To quote further:

"There remains the use of low-grade radium residues as fertilizer. These residues, still containing a very small quantity of radium, have been found to exert a stimulating influence on plant growth. The precise nature of the stimulus is not yet absolutely known, and has been hotly disputed. Some have denied the beneficial influence of radium altogether, but the weight of experimental evidence appears to be against them, and it is found that there is a steady demand for radium residues on the part of agriculturists and horticulturists. Radium fertilizer must not be thought of as a food; it will not take the place of essentials such as phosphate or potassium, but will aid in their assimilation. It also seems to assist in the fixation of nitrogen. The production of radium fertilizer remains, of course, the same whether the concentrates are used for medical purposes or for preparing luminous paint.

"Whether or not the production of radium is a key industry is a question which the mere scientist may think it presumptuous to answer; but it certainly ought to receive the attention of those who are devoting themselves to the solution of the problems of reconstruction. The position with regard to ore may be summed up as follows: The Joachimsthal pitchblende supplies, which showed signs of failing before the war, are now pretty well exhausted, and the United States Government has placed an embargo on the export

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

of radioactive ores. The British manufacturer of radium must therefore seek his raw material elsewhere. Cornish supplies are extensive, but require redevelopment. Promising reports of radium minerals come from India, South Australia, and East Africa. It is of immediate importance that these supplies be developed to their fullest capacity.

"Anything like a full description of radium extraction would be far beyond the limits of this paper, especially as methods must vary according to the nature of the ore that is being treated. All methods take advantage of the fact that barium and radium are chemically homologous. If barium is not already present in the ore, it is added in an insoluble form. . . . If the ore is then treated for barium the radium will also be recovered. How far the power of barium to entrain radium is due to absorption has not yet been definitely ascertained.

"When the radium and barium have been recovered together in solution as chlorids, the whole is evaporated to saturation point. The crystals which settle out are found to be much richer in radium than the radium-barium chlorid left in solution. By repeated crystallizations an almost pure radium salt can be obtained."

SAVING MAN-POWER BY WATER

NOT as a drink, this time—altho there are doubtless also saving qualities in water from this point of view—but as a power-producer water is attracting increased attention. That in the long run the utilization of water-power means the saving of human energy for purposes to which power-driven machinery is not yet adapted is asserted editorially by *The Electrical World* (New York, May 3). The editor takes for his text an address on conservation with reference to its effect on human industry made by Dr. George O. Smith, at Springfield, Mass., which he says brings impressively to our consideration the importance of economizing natural resources, and, above all, of economizing labor. We read:

"The mere change from steam-power to water-power is not only significant of lowered costs in manufacturing and of the saving of the earth's stored fuel for its most important use, but it relieves the labor necessary in mining the coal and the still greater burden of transporting it. The miner's output is something less than one thousand tons a year, so that for every one thousand tons' diminution of the fuel requirement the equivalent of one man is set free for other activities. Every water-power harnessed and displacing steam-power implies, therefore, a great band of laborers in the mine and on the railroads freed from this particular necessity of toil for other and more useful labor. Now, at the end of the world-war, the time has come when we must look sharply to conservation in every line. The price of labor has risen beyond the wildest dreams of the wildest socialists of the last generation, and the labor cost in all manufactured articles almost staggers belief."

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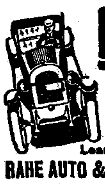

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

production that shall give us the remotest chance of success in the world's market, *thinks the editor, it must be through efforts* at cheap power-production and saving in human labor. Great power enterprises give opportunity not yet realized. He goes on:

"Whether the plan for superpower stations and the linkage of hydraulic output all along the Atlantic seaboard are carried out or not, we are still certain to demand much of power-transmission in the very near future. England has undertaken a carefully developed scheme for the general economical distribution of power, and in virtue of it will infallibly be put into a position to command the world's markets unless similar efforts are made elsewhere. Where the power is, there will manufactures be gathered. Only the other day we noted in an English journal an advertisement of cheap hydroelectric power to be had in quantity just south of the Pyrenees *on the Spanish border.* Such an advertisement tells a story that we must heed of the vital importance of cheap power to success in the world's market, and of the danger of wasting time in futile debate over the development of the great powers on the public domain, now unused, lest some man of vision and enterprise should win a decent return for bringing them to his country's markets."

HOT AND COLD EXPLORERS

WHY is it that adventurers into the frozen zones are universally hailed as heroes, whereas those who go into hot regions receive scant notice? The late Theodore de Booy, himself a tropical explorer, speaks for his tribe in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, May). The tropics, he thinks, have terrors and difficulties beyond any that the arctic explorer is likely to meet. The tropical explorer goes generally badly equipped, he has unheard-of obstacles to surmount, and if he succeeds in attaining his goal, no one cares. But whereas the arctic explorer's results are wholly in the line of geographical and meteorological knowledge, the tropical explorer contributes not only these, but also "new lands, new minerals, new drugs, and a wider outlook." Says Mr. de Booy:

"The arctic explorer travels on. One day's progress is not much different from another. Sometimes it snows and sometimes it is clear. Always he can see the road ahead. His provisions get low after a while, but he is still able to press on with comparatively little fatigue. At last the goal is fairly near. If it is reached and he returns in safety, a new discovery is hailed by press and public. If he fails, the return voyage provides him with ample leisure to explain, ingenuously, wherein the failure lay and how it was caused. The return of the arctic explorer is hailed with joy, and he has even less difficulty than before in obtaining funds for a new expedition. Should failure mean death, his widow is fêted, honored, and made to publish reminiscences of her husband As for the lonely corpse upon the ice-floe, it is generally discovered in later years. Death in the arctic means death from cold and starvation. I can not believe that such a death is hard.

"The tropical explorer travels on There is a startling variety in the experiences of each day. Sometimes he travels through the dense underbrush, combating with nature at every step, cutting down the very effective barriers of jungle which seem to defy his attempts at exploring the mysteries that lie beyond Again, the trail leads over forbidding mountains. On the summits of these a cold is experienced that eclipses any cold suffered in the arctic. The explorer lacks all means to protect himself against these climatic changes. After a while he strike a swampy region where the dreaded miasma covers the landscape with a mantle o death. Wild animals, wild Indians, an wilder insects conspire against the traveler' happiness and peace of mind. Provision get low. The tortured explorer, racke by fever, covered with insect bites an sores, enfeebled from lack of food, con tinues only because he knows that he i nearer to his goal than to his base. An if he reaches his goal? The few that hea of his success must needs consult a map t learn of his achievement. His friends re gard his claims to recognition with scan concern and are too much inclined t dwell upon the delights of the tropics t take the narrative of his hardships ser iously. The explorer is forgotten befor he was ever remembered. He is force to return to his tropics where nature a least does not belittle his attempts a solving the mysteries of the Beyond, bu appears to feel that the great obstacle she places in his way serve but to heighte his achievement. And if the explore fails to reach his goal? It would not b well to dwell upon the nature of his death Maybe some kindly Indian arrow made i short. Maybe he lingered long, deserte by his carriers, tortured by insects, wit fever visions that accentuated his agony, helpless to proceed, helpless even to d more than wish for a speedy ending. S have the tropics taken toll, year after yea century after century.

"And now for the results. The arcti is practically all explored, and we hav arrived at the realization that, while th scientific results of the expeditions ar beyond price, the practical results hav yet to be demonstrated. The tropic partially explored, and the world has bee enriched with new lands, new mineral new drugs, and a wider outlook. Th pioneer, the explorer, has been forgotten but the settled areas that resulted directl from his labors and his sufferings are monu ments more impressive than those an un grateful public failed to erect.

"It must not be thought that these line are in any way intended to slight the pre tensions of arctic explorers. The wor done by these intrepid travelers is beyon all praise. But so is the work that i carried out by the tropical explorer, an this fact appears to be so seldom recognize more is the pity! For the first, the medal the glamour, and the glory; for the secon the obscure position in the scheme of thing in general, or, at the best, the self-knowledg of a task well done. And at the worst the bleaching bones under the noonda sun, seen only by the jaguars and th parrots, a warning and, at the same tim an attraction to others who have the sam longing for the tropical mysteries."

Chemistry
and the Yellow Snow

FEW people have ever seen yellow snow. But the people of Wisconsin remember a yellow snowstorm, and they also recall how it puzzled them.

At least they were puzzled until Chemistry explained it. A chemist examined the flakes by microscope and found that they contained over thirty different minerals. Then he conferred with a mineralogist, who determined their source. All were indigenous to Texas. So it was proved that the yellow snow was due to a sandstorm in Texas arising into the upper atmosphere and then intermingling with snow in the more northerly latitudes of Wisconsin.

Now the chemist's work with the microscope was in accordance with one of chemistry's latest developments—Chemical Microscopy. It has so promising a future that we have equipped and manned a special laboratory for its practice.

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Meanwhile, we are holding for you a free copy of "Chemistry in Overalls." It will give you something to think about. May we mail it to you?

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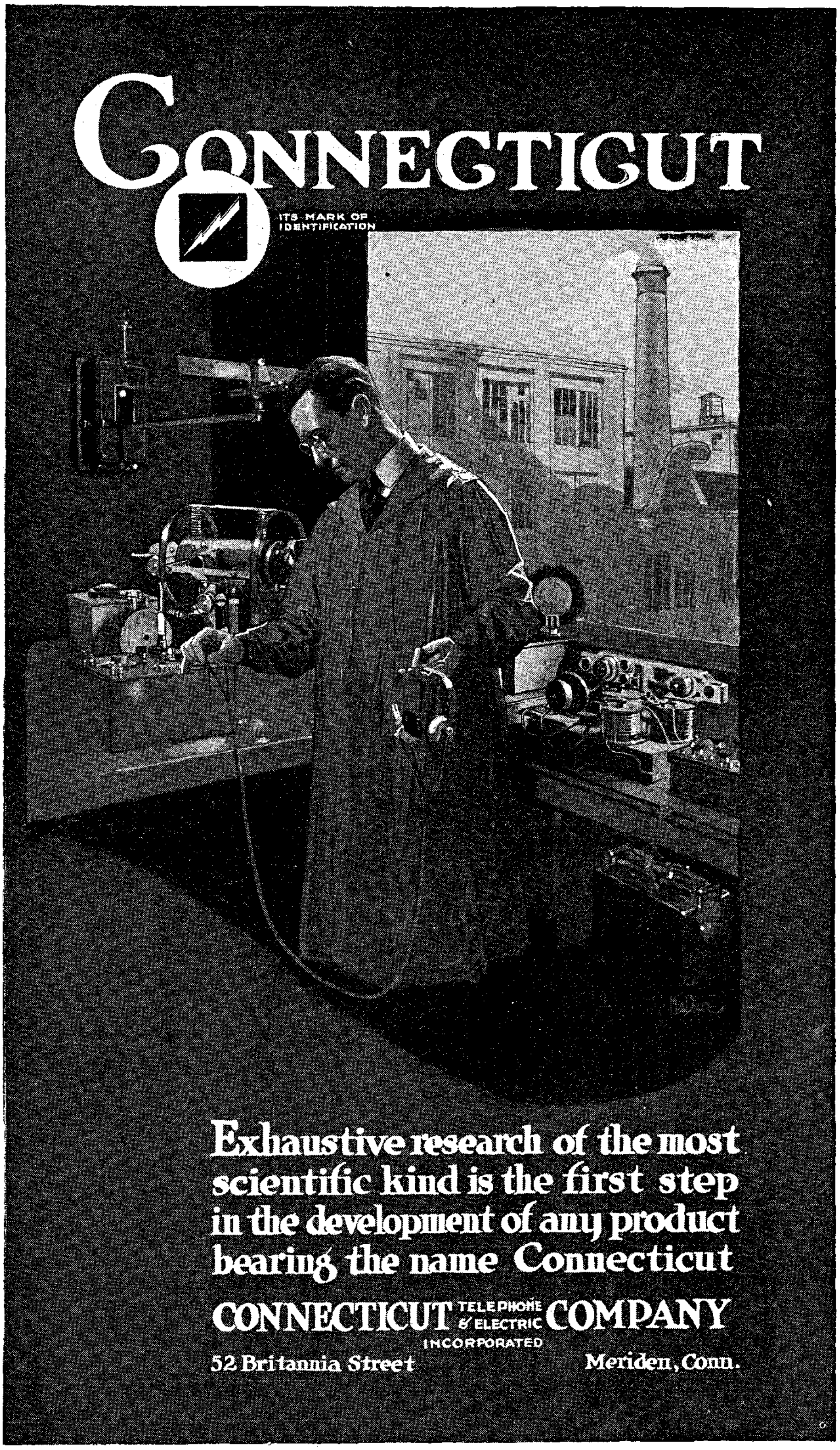

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WILD FOWL INCREASING

POSSIBLY migratory birds will never again be seen in such vast flocks as when the early settlers pushed their way westward, but the United States Biological Survey believes that their numbers are now increasing year by year. Interest in their preservation is well justified when it is considered that their value as food and for other economic purposes amounts to many millions annually. Growth of sentiment for the conservation of game-birds has been notable in the last half-century, we are told. To quote a recent press bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture:

"In 1900 only nine States had laws prohibiting all-spring shooting, while in 1918 there were thirty-one. Only three States now afford no legal protection. Uniform and adequate preservation was first given attention by the Federal Government in 1904, when a bill was introduced in Congress, but failed to become law. The subject, however, was kept before Congress almost continuously until the enactment of the migratory bird law in 1913.

"This Federal statute merely conferred on the United States Department of Agriculture the power to fix closed seasons during which it would be unlawful to capture or kill migratory birds. This law did not provide for effective enforcement, but it exerted a wonderful influence upon the public mind, and its passage laid the real foundation for more adequate protection. Fully 95 per cent. of the sportsmen abided by the regulations established under this law and refrained from shooting during the closed seasons.

"The result was almost instantaneous. Water-fowl and other migratory game-birds not only showed at once a marked increase in number, but, owing to the cessation of spring shooting, remained unmolested in ever-increasing numbers to breed in places from which formerly they had been driven every spring by incessant gunning. At the end of the five years during which this law was in operation, State game commissioners and leading sportsmen were practically unanimous in their expression that wild fowl were more abundant than at any time in the preceding twenty-five years.

"The marked improvement under this law instilled a new spirit into the advocates of bird conservation, and showed the wonderful possibilities under a Federal law broad and comprehensive enough not only to protect the birds during the mating and breeding season, but to equalize hunting privileges and opportunities by more uniform State laws.

"To protect birds further, a treaty affecting birds migrating between this country and Canada was concluded in 1916 between the United States and Great Britain. Altogether 537 species of migratory birds are included in the various families protected by the treaty. It provides for continuous protection for migratory insect-eating birds and certain other migratory non-game birds and protection for five and ten years for certain migratory game-birds. The hunting season for other migratory game-birds is

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

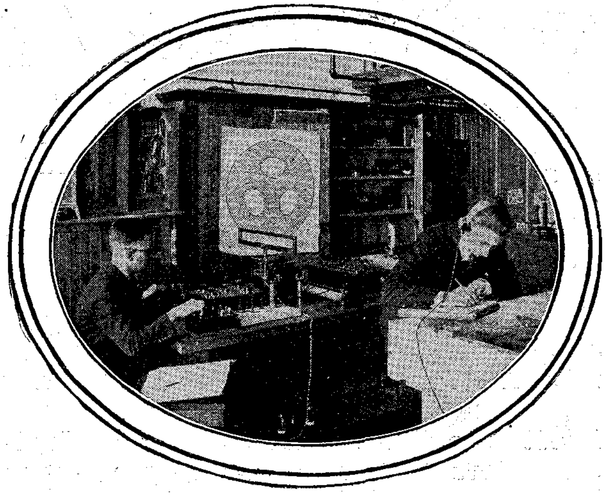
limited to a period not exceeding three and one-half months between September 1 and March 10 of each year, except shore-birds in certain Northeastern States, where such hunting season must be between August 16 and February 1. Regulations promulgated under the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1918, to give effect to the treaty, establish open seasons on shore-birds in such Northeastern States from August 16 to November 30, and with this exception no migratory game-birds can be hunted in the United States between February 1 and September 15, inclusive, of each year. The treaty does not, however, include some valuable birds, such as quail, pheasants, grouse, and wild turkeys. These still remain wholly within the jurisdiction of the States. Approximately 220 species of migratory birds are also excluded from the terms of the treaty, because they are not specifically named or do not feed chiefly or entirely on insects.

"The Federal laws for the protection of migratory birds are expected to go a long way toward insuring a supply for all time, but the interests of the States are so inseparably related to the interests of the National Government that all efforts to conserve these birds must be coordinated for full success, Federal officials point out. Much already has been done along this line. The open seasons for wild fowl in twenty-five States have been made to conform to the Federal seasons, and in many other States game commissioners and sportsmen have manifested a spirit of cooperation in game conservation that indicates a general sentiment favoring uniformity in State and Federal laws."

THE INSIDE OF A STAR

We may know more of the interior of a star millions of miles away than we do of the inside of our own earth, even of those parts but a few miles below our feet. This is because stars are largely globes of gas, like our own sun, and the laws of gases are fairly well known to us. A study of conditions within the mass of such a star has recently been made by Prof. A. S. Eddington, of Cambridge, England. Our quotations are from a review by Hugo Benioff, in *The Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific* (San Francisco, April). Since even the visible exteriors of stars are hotter than anything on earth, the temperature at their centers must rise to millions of degrees Centigrade. Professor Eddington asks whether such a temperature, so far outside our experience, can be taken literally. He concludes that it may, altho it means a speed of the ultimate particles of something like fifty miles a second. To quote and condense:

"The existence of a high temperature in the interiors of stars should encourage investigation because it simplifies the problem. Under such conditions the radiant energy is not light in the ordinary sense; it becomes x-rays for which the absorption approaches more uniform laws. Further, at high temperatures the complex structures



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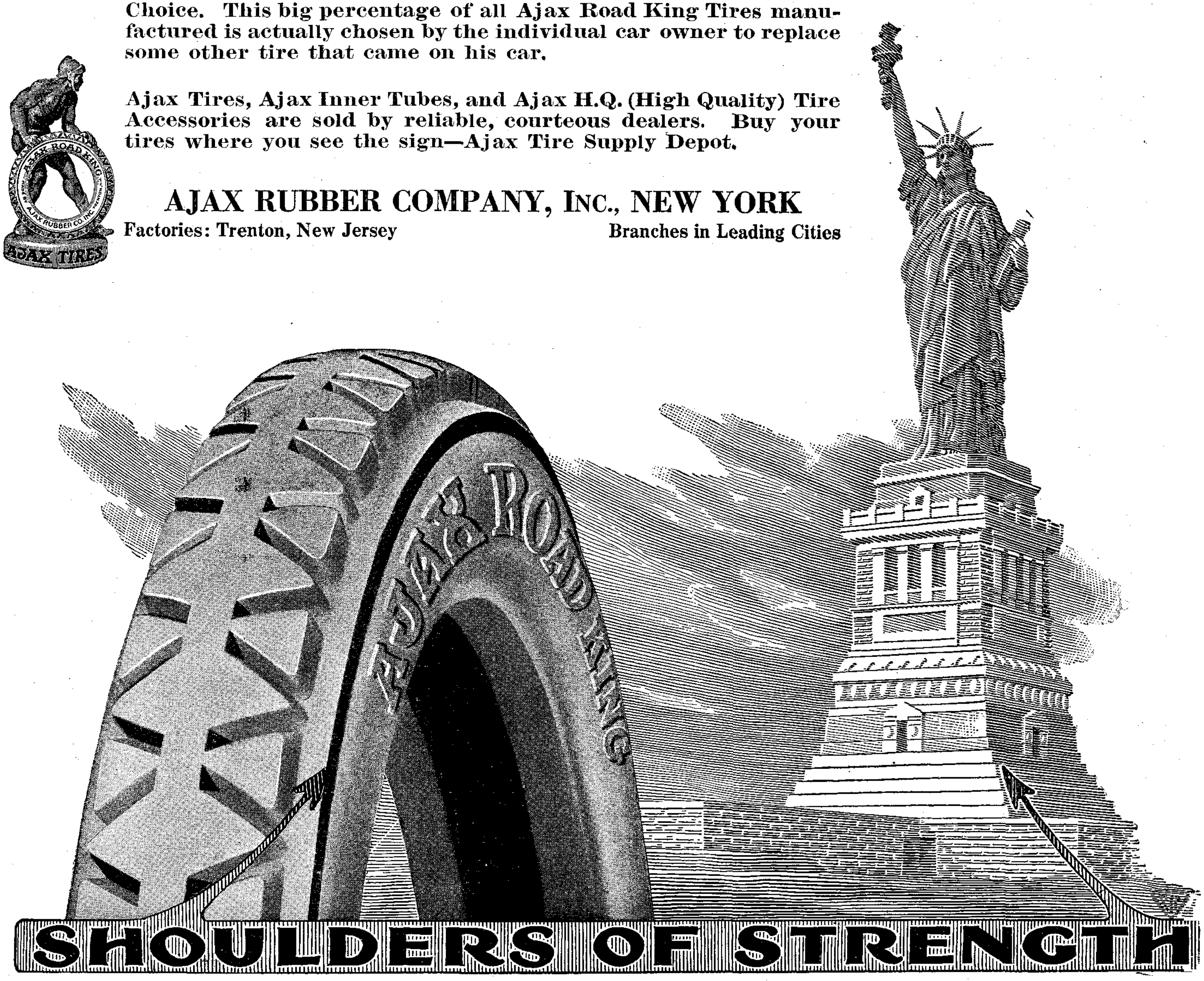

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

of the atoms are broken down into their constituent parts, and thus the entire mass becomes homogeneous in composition.

"Professor Eddington has calculated the temperature conditions within a typical star of mass 1.5 times that of the sun, and density 0.002. At the center, where the temperature pressure and density are greatest, the temperature is 4,700,000 degrees; the density is about one-ninth that of water, and the pressure is 21,000,000 atmospheres.

"As the star passes through the various steps of stellar evolution the effective temperature rises as the surface contracts. It is of interest to inquire whether the net result is a loss or gain in brightness, since the decreasing area and the increasing radiation per unit area tend in opposite directions. The two tendencies just balance each other, and therefore the total luminosity remains constant. The star reaches its greatest effective temperature when its density is 0.2 to 0.4."

It has been long known to physicists that light exerts an appreciable pressure, but heretofore astronomers have not considered this as a factor in theories of stellar equilibrium and evolution. Professor Eddington shows that for stars of sufficient mass, the pressure of internal radiation may nearly neutralize the force of gravitation. He has computed the figures for stars of various masses. To quote again:

"Taking a series of globes of perfect gas, the first being a mere bubble containing 10 grams, the second 100 grams, the third 1,000 grams, and so on, Professor Eddington calculated the ratio of radiation-pressure to gravitation for each of these 'stars.' For the first thirty-three spheres radiation-pressure is less than one-tenth of gravitation. From the thirty-fifth sphere onward the ratio is more than eight-tenths (it is always less than unity). We see, therefore, that throughout the first group radiation-pressure is only of trivial importance; but that in the second group it must entirely change conditions, since it neutralizes the greater part of gravitation. The transition between the two conditions of the series is represented by the thirty-fourth of his spheres. The interesting point about this is that it represents quite closely the usual masses of stars, being, in fact, five times that of the sun. The coincidence is striking. The material of the universe has been aggregated into stellar bodies which are remarkably uniform in mass. By a simple argument from the properties of matter, involving only constants determined in the laboratory, Professor Eddington has singled out a critical mass—one at which a vital change of condition takes place—and shows that this mass is very near the average stellar mass. A star would become unstable if its mass were much larger than this. The radiation-pressure would be so great that gravitation could not hold it together. A body with a mass much less than the critical mass could never attain incandescence. The range for stellar masses is therefore definitely limited and we are led to believe with Professor Eddington that 'radiation-pressure is indeed the prime agent which has fashioned chaos into stars.'"

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Where Facts Count.—"A woman is as young as she looks,"—but not always as young as she thinks she looks.—*Boston Transcript.*

Expensive Fish.—"Cheer up, old man! There's other fish in the sea."

Rejected Suitor—"Yes, but the last one took all my bait!"—*Life.*

Hard on Malaria.—"Never hear much about malaria out this way any more."

"No," answered Uncle Bill Bottletop. "Malaria gets terrible unpopular when there is nothing to cure it with except quinin."—*Washington Star.*

No Difficulty There.—"But suppose," said one of the spectators on the Common, "that the parachute should fail to open after you had jumped off—what then?"

"That wouldn't stop me," answered the parachutist, "I'd come right down."—*Boston Transcript.*

Happy Childhood.—John, upon being taken in to see his brand-new brother, gazed long and earnestly upon him and said: "Gee, but you are a lucky kid! You won't have to wash your own ears for years and years."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Lazy Worm.—Two miners went on a fishing expedition. But they were novices at the game.

"Hoo are ye gettin' on, Jock?" asked one.

"Och, simply rotten!" was the reply. "I don't believe my bloomin' worm's trying."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Criminal Negligence.—"I have my doubts about this League of Nations," remarked the proud parent.

"Why?"

"I understand they propose to go ahead and settle it without paying any attention to what my daughter has written about it in her commencement essay."—*Washington Star.*

Willie's Dark Future.—"Reggie," said her husband's wife, "I don't believe you have smoked one of those lovely cigars I gave you last Christmas."

"No, my dear, I haven't," replied the wife's husband. "As a matter of fact, I intend to keep them until our little Willie grows up and wants to learn to smoke."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

A Job to Suit.—Mrs. Diff—"How's you good husband getting along?"

Mrs. Biff—"Fine! Gone to work again at good pay."

Mrs. Diff (astonished)—"But I thought he had St. Vitus's dance?"

Mrs. Biff—"He has; but he learned to play a saxophone and then got a swell job with a jazz orchestra in a cabaret."—*Buffalo Express.*

Food for Thought.—It was washing-day, and John had been kept from school to look after the baby. Mother sent them into the garden to play, but it was not long before cries disturbed her.

"John, what is the matter with baby now," she inquired from her wash-tub.

"I don't know what to do with him, mother," replied John. "He's dug a hole and wants to bring it into the house."—*London Tit-Bits.*

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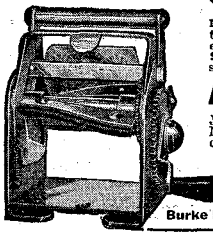

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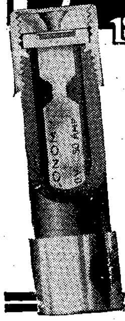

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Its Limits.—"What is heredity?"

"Something a father believes in until his son starts to act like a fool."—*Life.*

"Punch," Please Copy.—"Drink to me only with thine eyes," sings the poet—Sort of an 'igh ball, what?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Squeaky Spring.—CRAWFORD—"I always thought the young bard's spring poem was a harmless little thing."

CRABSHAW—"So it is, until he begins to spring it."—*Life.*

Fifty - Fifty.—"Young man, are you satisfied with your present position?"

"Naw, but it's fifty-fifty. The boss ain't satisfied with the way I fill it, either."—*Detroit Free Press.*

He Got It.—MAID—"Please, Mr. Hard-uppe, Mr. Baynet, V. C., him wot killed seventeen Germans in one trench with his own hands, has called for the gas account, sir."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Not Always.—"Money doesn't bring happiness."

"No, but it will enable you to tell the waiter what you want and have him bring it."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Maybe.—"Here's an article that said the Chinese attempted a league of nations centuries ago."

"What became of it?"

"I dunno. Maybe they are still discussing it."—*Washington Star.*

Prefers to Be

The Kaiser used to
Like a fuss,
But now he's incon-
Spicuous.
—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

He Owned It All.—VISITOR (being shown round the grounds of estate bought by profiteer) — "That tower, I believe, goes back to William the Conqueror."

PROFITEER—"Oh, no, it don't; I've bought the lot."—*Dick Pepper in "Blighty" (London).*

Easy.—SAM—"Who was the first Kaiser?"

BULL—"How do I know? Ask me something easy."

SAM—"Something easy?"

BULL—"Yes; ask me who's the last."—*London Opinion.*

An Old Sad Story.—"This scenario," said the eager author, "is about a girl who waited for months for a letter of forgiveness from her lover and then married another man who—"

"Wait a minute," exclaimed the movie manager.

"What's the matter? Too old!"

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His Real Feelings.—"Do you know," roared the little man, "that your great hulking brute of a bulldog killed my wife's dear little, unoffending, ethereal, heavenly pet poodle."

"What about it?" asked the brute.

"Well," said the little man, looking carefully round to see that no one was spying, "would you be offended if I presented your dog with a new collar?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

May 21.—The Turkish problem is looming up as the most acute one in the Peace Conference, says a report from Paris. The principal difficulty is to find a way to distribute the empire which will not provoke a religious war.

The German peace delegation is granted an extension of seven days, or until May 29, to reply to the peace terms.

May 22.—Reports from Paris state that the United States, Great Britain, and France unite in sending a note to Italy requesting an explanation of the landing of Italian forces in Turkey.

American generals on their way to London are recalled as a part of the preparations by the Allies to advance into Germany in case the Germans fail to sign the Peace Treaty.

The Council of Four agree on a reply to the German note concerning reparations. Slight modifications, it is reported, have been agreed upon regarding the Sarre valley.

In response to the German note asking for the release of German prisoners of war, the Allied representatives at the Peace Conference state that they can not agree that prisoners of war and civilian prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses shall be released.

May 23.—The Allied and Associated Council rejects Germany's plea for clemency, declaring that her share of the burdens growing out of the war is based on her ability to carry it and not on her deserts.

May 24.—The Peace Council has virtually decided to divide Turkey into five or possibly six parts, no one of which will remain independent, reports Paris.

The Austrian peace terms are said to provide for the reduction of the Austrian Army to 15,000 men, the surrender of virtually all military supplies, and the surrender of all war-ships.

May 25.—The counter-proposals of the Germans, which will be submitted soon, are reported to include, among other things, that the Rhine district shall remain German; Germany is to deliver coal to France from the Ruhr and Sarre districts, but will not acknowledge the plebiscite set for 1934; and propose further that Danzig shall be a free harbor at the disposal of Poland.

May 26.—The Council of Four decide to recognize any non-Bolshevik government in Russia that agrees to convene the National Assembly and to respect the frontiers determined by the League of Nations.

It is reported from Berlin that the German Government, in case it refuses to sign the Peace Treaty, will appeal to the League of Nations to assume the responsibility of governing Germany.

The Council of Four have ratified the decision of the Economic Council to maintain the blockade against Germany until a regular government based on a free and popular mandate is set up.

The Council of Four begin consideration of the Bulgarian peace terms.

The President of China notifies the Chinese peace delegation that the Chinese Cabinet authorizes the delegation to sign the Peace Treaty with reservations regarding Shantung.

May 27.—Acting on instructions from the Council of Four, a special committee of experts is drafting a series of treaties with the newly created states, designed to protect minorities, particularly the Jews, against discrimination of race, language, and religion.

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CENTRAL POWERS

May 21.—Demonstrations take place in Silesia as a protest against union with Poland, according to reports from Kattowitz.

Three towns are reported to have been captured by the Poles in Galicia. It is further stated that fighting of the most desperate character is in progress between the Poles and Ukrainians in eastern Galicia.

May 22.—The citizens of Mannheim, Germany, panic-stricken by the belief that Germany will not sign the Peace Treaty and that the Allies will occupy their city, storm the municipal savings-bank and hold protest meetings and other demonstrations.

The German National People's party present to the National Assembly at Weimar an appeal asking that the legislative body provide a home in Germany for the former Kaiser.

Many persons accused of being counter-revolutionists are being executed in Budapest by the Hungarian Communists, say dispatches received at Vienna.

May 27.—The Council of Four ratify the decision of the Supreme Economic Council to continue the blockade of Hungary until a government based on the expression of the free popular will has been formed.

British and American marines have been landed at the Baltic port of Danzig, where a powerful fleet has been anchored.

RUSSIA

May 22.—The Allied troops on the northern Russian front have forced the enemy to retreat, says an official communication to London. Several towns were captured, many prisoners taken, and the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

May 23.—The Bolsheviki have begun the evacuation of Moscow, according to reports brought from Petrograd to Copenhagen. Typhus is raging in the city and the situation is considered desperate.

May 24.—Fires and explosions in and about Petrograd indicate that the Bolsheviki are destroying munitions in anticipation of an early capture of the city by anti-Bolshevik forces, according to reports reaching London from Helsingfors. There are also indications that the population of Petrograd has risen against Lenine, the sound of machine guns being audible outside the city.

May 25.—A Helsingfors newspaper reports a Moscow dispatch as saying that Lenine, the Bolshevik leader, has offered an armistice to Admiral Kolchak, commanding the anti-Bolshevik forces, in order to consider peace terms. The request for an armistice was refused.

An official statement from Esthonian headquarters received at London reports successes of the Esthonian forces along the Pskov front, where the Esthonians captured a thousand prisoners, many cannon, and machine guns from the Reds.

May 26.—As a result of the recent Esthonian surprize attack on the Bolshevik positions along the Pskov front, the line of communication between Petrograd and Pskov is threatened, says a message received in Copenhagen from Helsingfors. The Bolsheviki are said to be retiring from their positions on the northwestern front.

Advices reaching Paris are to the effect that the forces of Admiral Kolchak had met with heavy opposition by the Bolsheviki near Samara.

Polish troops are reported from Warsaw to have made further progress against the Ukrainians in eastern Galicia. It is said the Ukrainian army on this front has become completely disorganized.

May 27.—The sound of heavy bombardment has been heard within the last few days in the direction of Petrograd and Cronstadt, according to advices from Stockholm. A panic is reported among the Bolshevik leaders in Petrograd, a number of whom, it is asserted, have fled with state funds.

The Council of Four and Japan have offered Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government, money and supplies to maintain the all-Russian Government, on condition that he will hold elections for a constituent assembly.

FOREIGN

May 22.—Starvation prevails among Armenian refugees in the Caucasus region, says a telegram sent to Herbert C. Hoover in Paris, by American Food Commissioner Heinz, who is now in Constantinople.

May 25.—Harry G. Hawker and Lieut.-Com. Mackenzie Grieve, aviators who started on a transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, and who were thought to have been lost, have been rescued in mid-ocean by a Danish tramp steamer.

May 26.—The Italians have landed more troops in Sokia, fifty miles southeast of Smyrna. Adalia, Budrum, and Makri were occupied several days ago.

A general strike goes into effect in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, in sympathy with the Winnipeg strikers.

The volcano of Kalut, in Java, bursts into eruption, wiping out thirty-one villages, with an estimated population of 15,000.

Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant-Commander Grieve, transatlantic aviators rescued in mid-ocean, land at Thurso, Scotland.

May 27.—Two generals of the Chilean Army are arrested, and the arrest of other army officers is expected, according to advices from Santiago. This action is said to be taken to prevent the entry of Bolshevism into Chile, the arrest of these officers being due to their attitude in relation to the Bolsheviki.

DOMESTIC

May 21.—National suffrage for women is indorsed by the House of Representatives, in the adoption of an amendment resolution by a vote of 304 to 89.

May 22.—The House of Representatives passes the War Risk Insurance deficiency bill.

May 24.—The United States Senate passes the War Risk Deficiency Bill, carrying $45,000,000 in allotments due in May, June, and July.

May 25.—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, asks Congress to appropriate $1,200,000,000, in addition to the $500,000,000 already provided, to meet deficits in the government operation of the railroads.

The United States Government arranges to deport 2,500 German nationals interned at Camp Oglethorpe who have expressed their desire to leave the United States.

May 26.—The United States Senate in a resolution directs the State Department to call to President Wilson's attention the reported mass murders of Jews in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia, and further directs that he confer with the representatives of those countries and inform them that the Senate of the American people deeply deplore the acts of cruelty and violence.

May 27.—Lieut.-Com. A. C. Read, in charge of the United States Navy seaplane *NC-4*, reaches Lisbon, Portugal, from the Azores in the last leg of his transatlantic flight from Newfoundland.

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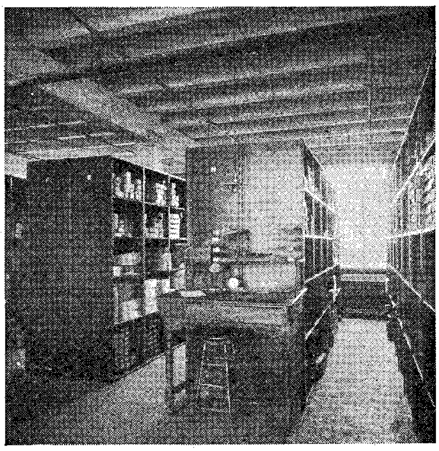

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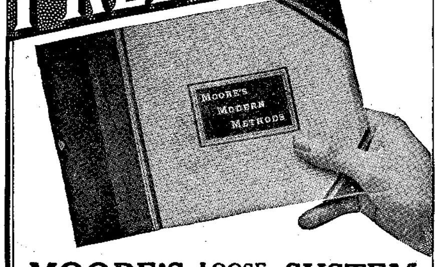

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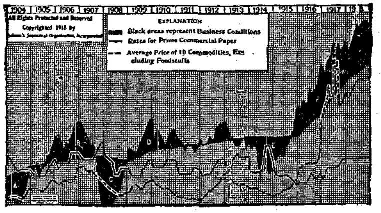

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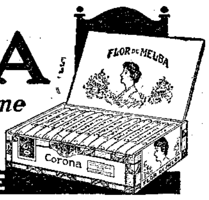

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

MR. VANDERLIP ON EUROPE'S PRESSING NEED OF HELP FROM US—WE MUST SAVE EUROPE TO SAVE OURSELVES

IN a former issue Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip's impressions as to the economic needs of Europe, based on a tour of several months, just completed, were given in these columns briefly. Since then Mr. Vanderlip has elaborated them with much fulness at a dinner of the Economic Club in New York. It was a dark picture that he painted, but not actually hopeless, provided America gives the relief desired, and which America is capable of giving. It was only last February, he said, that England was "on the verge of a revolution, which was only narrowly averted." On the Continent conditions have been in an appalling state.

Food conditions promise to be worse instead of better during the next year, because of the dislocation of labor and the destruction of farm animals. As to the industrial and economic outlook, he believed that conditions generally pointed "to a period after the war, which will equal, if not exceed, the war-period in suffering and misery." Spain would be the most promising country in Europe except for her labor situation which has brought her "to the verge of Bolshevism." He found in Barcelona "the most perfect laboratory of Bolshevism in Europe outside of Russia." Spain was "ruled absolutely by a mysterious secret council, which had censored and fined the newspapers until they quit publication, and had enforced their will in all matters by assassinations, which no one dared to punish." America, alone, he believes to be in a position to save Europe, and its aid must be extended to all countries equally. This was necessary, not only to save Europe, but to prevent an invasion of America by forces that are threatening the social overthrow of Europe. Following are some of the more striking points in Mr. Vanderlip's address:

"I was in Europe from the first of February to the ninth of May. I spent some time in England first; then I went to France, to Switzerland, to Italy, to Spain, back to Paris again; then to Belgium and Holland and back to London. It is a fair statement to say that I saw the leading men in those countries. I met every Finance Minister. I met many of the Prime Ministers. I met the leading financiers and bankers, great employers of labor, labor-leaders. And what I have to tell you is not just an opinion of my own, snatched out of the blue sky. It is a reflection, perhaps a composite of the opinions of the first minds in Europe. If it were not, I would not dare stand before you and tell you some of the things that I am going to.

"I want to say right at the beginning that however black a background I paint—and it will be dark—I would not paint it, I would not tell the story, except that I believe America must know it, must comprehend it, must get it into heart and mind, because we must act; and if we do act, we can save Europe from a catastrophe, a catastrophe that will involve us. That is why I feel moved to tell such an assemblage as this something of the conditions that I saw over there, something of some of the consequences that may flow from those conditions. I believe it is possible that there may be let loose in Europe forces that will be more terribly destructive than have been the forces of the Great War. I believe we can probably save the situation from anything as fearful as that. If I did not believe it, I would hesitate to say what I shall about conditions.

"If I were to try to put into words what I sum up as the most essential thing to grasp about the situation in Europe, the two words would be 'paralyzed industry.' There is an idleness, there is a lack of production throughout Europe, and indeed in England, that you can hardly comprehend. There is a difficulty about a resumption of work on ordinary peace affairs that I think nobody could be made to comprehend that did not see it on the ground.

"Now, of course, there is a great scar across Europe where there has been devastation. I hardly need to speak of that. You have been told that story. I have seen it from the German border to Zeebrugge; no words can make you comprehend the awfulness of the scar—complete destruction, insane destruction, destruction going beyond military necessities, destruction that destroyed factories for the purpose of destroying commercial competition. There was a great deal of that. But, after all, that is only a scar across northern France and Belgium, destroying a considerable part of the industries of those two countries, it is true, but it is not that devastated district that I speak of. It is the idleness all through the countries where the mailed hand of war has been laid upon industry.

"Now, why should a factory unharmed by the war, in the midst of a continent wanting everything, incidentally be idle? Why should there be 1,000,000 people in England receiving an unemployment weekly dole? Why should there be in little Belgium 800,000 people receiving a weekly unemployment wage? Now, let me try to give you a picture of the difficulties that a manufacturer is under in Europe to-day in an attempt to start his factory. In the first place, his labor has been dissipated and he faces the very difficult labor situation, altho he is surrounded by idleness. The war has had a bad effect upon the morale of people. That is particularly noticeable in Belgium, where for four and one-half years there has been partial idleness of people supported from the public purse, and the serious effect upon the character for the moment, at least, upon those people.

"But our manufacturer must have raw material. Probably it must come from out of the country. He must have the exchange to pay for it. He must have credit, very likely. Now, I have come to see these nations from a new point of view, from a point of view of what they must have from outside to sustain life and go on in a more normal course, and what they have to pay for it with.

"Now, what are some of the other things that are difficult? The manufacturer is facing a wage situation two or three times what the wages were in pre-war days. He is in a currency situation that is chaotic. Some of these nations have a variety of currency at the present time that is almost laughable except that it is horribly serious. Take the situation in Poland, for example, and Poland was a great manufacturing district about Warsaw. When the present Government was formed, this country, made out of a piece of Germany and a piece of Russia and a piece of Austria, had first a currency of the old Czar rubles and the Kerensky rubles and the Bolshevik rubles, and Bolshevik counterfeits of the Czar rubles and the Kerensky rubles; and there were German marks and an issue of marks that Germany forced the Warsaw district to make; and then, worth least of all, perhaps, were the Austrian

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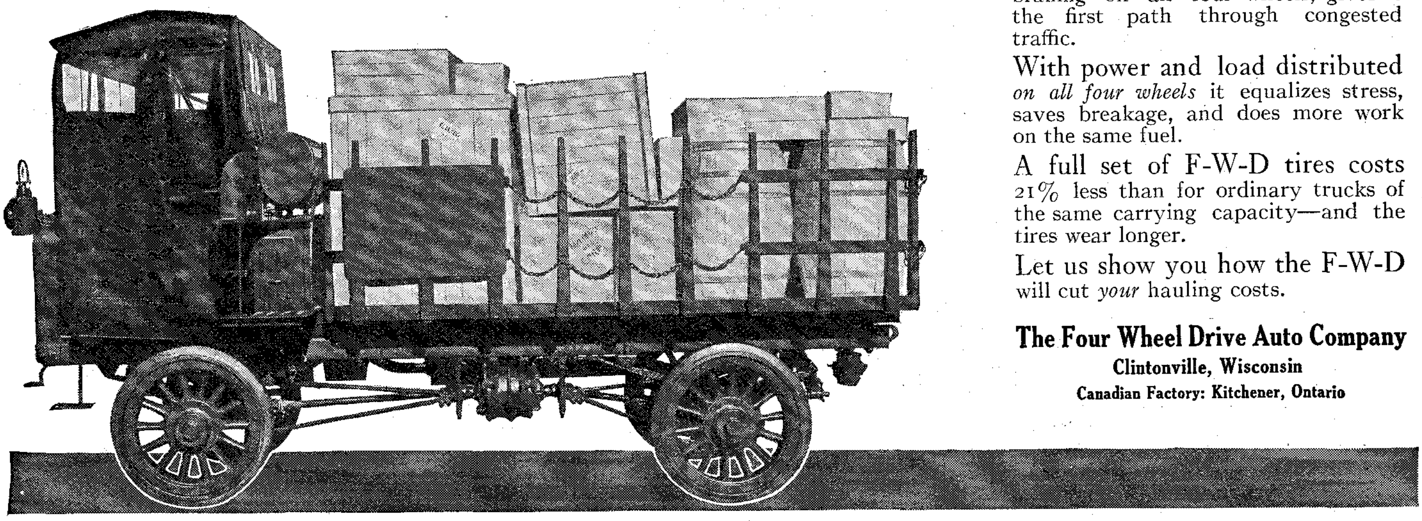

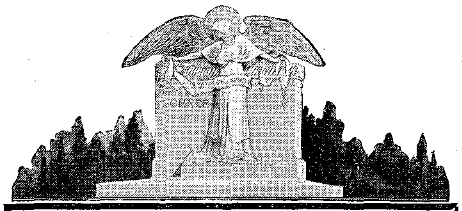

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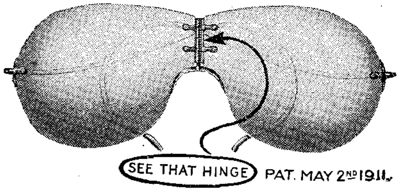

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kronens, with three-eighths of one per cent. of gold back of them. That Government had to consolidate in some way this terrific mass of currency, and the difficulties that that has thrown upon getting things started there would in themselves be almost enough to bring about the paralysis that is found there. But the currency situation in other countries, while not quite so intricate, is almost equally involved.

"In France there were a little less than 6,000,000,000 franc notes which formed the currency of France prior to the war. To-day there are 36,000,000,000 franc notes of the Bank of France. Now, 36,000,000,000 francs of paper money is a sum so vast that you could hardly grasp it. Its effect has been to greatly enhance prices. England itself has an enormous issue of what is practically fiat money, about $1,500,000,000 of currency notes, I believe it is, that are secured by a very small amount of gold comparatively, about £28,000,000.

"In Belgium, the Germans forced a bank there to make a great issue of notes; it flooded the country with marks, and when the Belgian Government got back there they had to take these marks up; had to issue their own notes, or, in part, bonds, against the marks—some 6,000,000,000 marks were so taken up. When France got Alsace-Lorraine, she got about 4,000,000,000 marks along with it, and had to redeem them. It cost France $1,000,000,000 in her bank-note currency. So that currency situation makes a great difficulty.

"And there is another paralysis that affects every manufacturer, that affects the whole life of Europe more than you could imagine—the paralysis of domestic railway transportation; in some parts of Europe that has become extremely serious. Why, Mr. Hoover told me that the breakdown in transportation in Central Europe and in the countries east of Germany was so serious that there was bound to be starvation of hundreds of thousands of people simply because the food could not be moved. If ports were full of food, there would still be many, many, many thousands of people starving. Starving people—you know they really starve to death by hundreds of thousands. It is a long way off—we do not get it; we do not understand it. It is a sort of oratorical expression that people were starving. But as a matter of fact, in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, in much of the Balkan country, the starvation has been appalling; will continue to be appalling, and the people will face a year from now a food situation worse than they have faced this spring, and I say that on the highest possible authority.

"Well, now, why is that? Because Russia has ceased to be a producer for export; because Roumania, which sent 100,000,000 bushels of grain into Europe, has been swept clean of her work cattle, was without seed, and could only plant a part of her fields; and her Premier told me this year she would not raise anything whatever for export. All that she hoped to raise was what would feed her own people.

"This sweeping away of work cattle or work horses is a very serious thing. I have seen in Belgium men hitched to a drag, starting off across long fields, two men pulling an ordinary drag that a horse would draw. I have seen rows of men and women spading their great fields because they did not have the animals to do the plowing. Mr. Paderewski told me that in Poland, because of lack of work animals, because of lack of seed, not over one-third of the acreage could be planted this year. So you have got that combination of a lack of production and of the paralysis of transportation, while, if there was a sufficient amount of food at the ports it could not be moved to the people.

"This difficulty of transportation is an extremely real one. It affects the manufacturer in getting his raw material. It prevents him sending his finished products. But what about his market for the finished products? There is the rub. The markets of Europe are ravenous for things, and they have got nothing with which to pay. The manufacturer, starting with a disorganized labor situation, a wage scale three times the prewar scale, a demoralized morale, great difficulty in getting foreign exchange to pay for his raw material, great difficulty in getting bottoms to ship it, great difficulty in getting it transported to him after it arrives at the port, must still produce. But after he produces he has not the market that can pay, a market that will give him the means to go on completing the industrial cycles of buying more raw material—paying his labor.

"Now that is serious, almost beyond our understanding, because we have not realized, at least I hadn't realized, how like a mere great manufacturing community Europe is. Europe has increased its population since the Napoleonic wars from 175,000,000 to 440,000,000. Now just think of those figures—175,000,000 to 440,000,000! Now Europe did not become any more productive. She probably does not raise a very great amount more food than she did a hundred years ago. Now, how has she fed these people?

"Why, you can just compare Europe to a New England mill town. If there was no market for the product of the mills of that town, if you could not sell, what would happen? Why, you could not continue the industrial processes, your people could not earn the wages they must pay to bring the food into the town, and they would go hungry or they would get out.

"The responsible Minister of the British Government said to me that you can not get the industries of Europe started so that Europe in time can make an effective demand upon the industries of England. The British Government will have to get five or six million Englishmen out of England, and nearer to the source of food-supply. It is this fact that we must grasp: that these industries must be kept going in these highly industrialized European countries if the people are to live. Take England, the most thickly populated country in the world—700 to the square mile. They have built up that whole island into an industrial community that can only live by selling abroad a great part of the product of the factories, and with the proceeds of that export buying more raw material and the foods for the population.

"But I would like to examine for you a little the English situation. England has held the premier position in the international industrial markets. America grew, but England grew too. America grew faster. So did Germany grow faster. But England had, up to the outbreak of the war, held the premier position. Now, how did she hold it? She had little raw material, some iron and some coal; that was all. I will tell you how she held it. She held it by underpaying labor. That was her differential. That is how she competed. She underpaid labor, until to-day labor has not a house over its head in England, and the Government is undertaking to build a million houses for working men—a million houses!

"English industry made a red-ink overdraft on the future by underpaying labor so that it did not receive enough to live efficiently, and you know that in the mill towns of England there grew up a secondary race of small, underfed, uneducated, undeveloped people. Well, England has got to pay the overdraft now. She found that a third of her men of military age were unfit for military service. One of Mr. Lloyd George's most famous utterances was that 'You could not make an A-1 nation out of a C-3 population.' They all see it, and that differential that England has had in international trade is gone. But that is not all of it.

"England must maintain her markets if she is to maintain her population. Remember, she is an industrial community, just like an industrial village. She has this vast population that her fields will not sustain. She must bring in raw material, pass it through her factories, sell it abroad, and have margin enough to get

American Dyes for Americans?

The rise of the American Dye Industry from a mere nothing has naturally caused considerable interest and comment.

Conditions in this new and fast growing industry have brought about differences of opinion, and contradictions as to the quality of American dyes have been the rule and not the exception.

The Digest conducted an investigation among the largest actual users of dyes in the country to determine:

1st—The quality of American dyes.

2nd—The attitude of the textile manufacturers toward purchasing foreign dyes when they are again on the market.

The letters were sent to manufacturers whose only interest is to secure the best dyes possible at the lowest prices, and the answers in every case were signed by an executive. The information collected represents the latest and most authentic data on the dyestuff situation from the user's viewpoint—by far the most important to the dye manufacturer.

A letter was sent to 303 of the largest manufacturers of cotton, wool and silk fabrics who do their own dyeing. Exclusive of the textile manufacturers, the same letter was sent to the 50 largest independent dyers and finishers in the country.

The States covered included the following:

Connecticut
Delaware
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio

The replies included answers from

72 Cotton Manufacturers
52 Wool Manufacturers
22 Silk Manufacturers
8 Dyers and Finishers of Cotton Goods
1 Dyer of Wool
1 Dyer of Silk

The Quality of the American Dyestuffs

How good are the American dyes? There have been extravagant claims made by some dye manufacturers and much lack of understanding of the difficulties of the industry on the part of the user, the press and the general public. This information, coming as it does from the textile manufacturers, will be welcomed by everyone interested.

QUESTION: Color for color, are American dyes the equal of German dyes?

(a) **In Fastness**
(b) **In Uniformity**

(a) 69% believe that American dyes are equal to their German prototypes in FASTNESS.

31% do not believe that American dyes are equal to their German prototypes in FASTNESS.

(b) 55% believe that American dyes are equal to their German prototypes in UNIFORMITY.

45% do not believe that American dyes are equal to their German prototypes in UNIFORMITY.

The fact that 69% of the textile manufacturers claim that color for color the American dyes are the equal of German dyes in fastness is in itself ample proof of the quality of the American product.

Excepting the development of new colors, perhaps the most serious problem of the American dyestuff industry is the question of uniformity. With 199 manufacturers in a new industry, one can easily understand that uniformity would be a most difficult problem.

It is encouraging to see that a majority, even though that majority is small, have found the American dyes equal to the former products of Germany in uniformity. We believe that there will be a continued improvement, but the dye manufacturers must take more decided steps toward proper standardization of colors.

QUESTION. When German dyes are on the market again, will you buy them?

(a) **For Fastness**
(b) **For Uniformity**
(c) **For Variety**
(d) **For Price**

(a) FASTNESS

53% will buy German dyes in the future for Fastness

44% will not buy German dyes in the future for Fastness

3% had not decided

(b) UNIFORMITY

56% will buy German dyes in the future for Uniformity

42% will not buy German dyes in the future for Uniformity

2% had not decided

(c) VARIETY

54% will buy German dyes in the future for Variety

43% will not buy German dyes in the future for Variety

3% had not decided

(d) PRICE

55% will buy German dyes in the future for Price

40% will not buy German dyes in the future for Price

5% had not decided

If German dyes are lower in price or of greater variety, or are faster, or are more uniform, they will be bought, is the conclusion the above table indicates.

The majority of the manufacturers would not like to see German dyes again in the ascendency, but will buy them if demanded by the trade, or forced to, to meet competition.

Cooperation that Counts. The amount of cooperation which the Textile Industry gives the American Dye Industry will, to a great extent, decide its future.

We believe that every loyal American dye manufacturer who is turning out dyes the equal of German, would be glad to see the textile manufacturers tag their products which go to the public, saying that the dyes were guaranteed and that only American dyes were used.

Of course the term "guaranteed" would have to be qualified. The term "fastness" is merely relative, as some colors that are fast to light would not be fast to washing and rubbing, and vice versa. This, however, could be regulated, and the fact that the goods were tagged "American Dyes Only" would have a tendency to raise the quality of the American colors. The majority of the textile manufacturers answering our letter state that they are willing to tag their products.

Conclusion

From the foregoing we have seen that the majority of dyes made by American houses are the equal of their German prototypes. Yet German dyes will be bought if they are cheaper, or in greater variety, or more uniform, or faster, is the answer to the second question.

The protective measures introduced as part of the Peace Treaty extend over a period of five years and much should be accomplished.

The public should be educated and kept fully informed on what is happening in the dye industry and what the people can reasonably expect from the American dye manufacturers. The manufacturers have not only to educate the public, but they also must eradicate the feeling of almost all of the people that American dyes are inferior to German dyes—no less true to-day than it was a year or two or three years ago.

The buying public, the sales person, the retailer, should each be acquainted with the fact that American dyes can be made the same as German dyes in nature, quality and fastness.

To educate the retailers and consumers on the quality of American dyes—to form a favorable sentiment for the use of American colors—to enlist the public support for protective legislation so the American industry can live when foreign competition appears, the American dye manufacturer should advertise.

Department of Chemical Industries
The Literary Digest

TAXI
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The old engine is a pippin now! Three months ago I overhauled her and put in HERZ PLUGS. They haven't been out since.

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more raw material for the food she needs, and she is facing the demoralized markets of Europe.

"I believe all those markets must be rebuilt. I believe that is the real peace treaty now. There can not be peace when there are idle people, a lack of production, want, and starvation, and those are things that are current in Europe.

"Now, what shall we do? Before I get to that I want to tell you of some of the other countries a bit. I have told you a little of England. Let me tell you just a word of English finance. The English fiscal year begins on April 1. Now, from April 1 to the armistice England's war-cost was £7,500,000 a day, roundly. It was just a little under that. In the months since the armistice her war-cost has been £6,500,000 a day. Why, the cost of this war, after the armistice, is going to amaze the world.

"Now, let me turn to France a little. France is bled white—that is a trite statement; but it is a statement that comes to you with crushing force when you really see France; when you see to-day women in the railway-yards; women on the street-cars; women at many things that men should be doing; when you see men well along in the forties still in uniform —you begin to appreciate what has happened in the way of the loss of man-power.

"Of course, there, in northern France, you do not expect to find anything but devastation and idleness, but there is idleness all over France, just as you find in England, just as in Belgium, just as you find in Italy—here in Italy, with its great army not disbanded, and she can not disband it without disbanding it into idleness, and she is afraid of idleness —poor Italy! You know I am pro-Italy since I spent three weeks in it.

"I had some preconceptions about Italy. They were reenforced by current conversation in England and France, and they were that Italy came into the war when she got her price; that the greatest thing that she accomplished was a phenomenal defeat, and that when the war was over she wanted to claim the credit and grab all the swag that she could. Well, that view isn't right. When Italy came into the war she came to the side that at the time certainly did not look as if it had the best chances. She did as brilliant fighting in those hard places as men ever did in the world. By treachery, through surprize, she suffered a horrible defeat. Her heart was torn open, and she came back and put the enemy back. She defended a line as long as the line across France. She lost as many men in proportion to her population as England's loss, and she has buried herself under a crushing debt. My sympathy is with Italy. Now, Italy under this tremendous debt, and the Italy that has to have a million tons of coal a month, has to have its cotton—has to have everything—this balance of its necessities is weighted away down; the balance of its exports is high in the air. They have little to put in. Their situation is very serious.

"I saw something of some of the neutral countries, too; I was in Spain. Spain has been unharmed, has prospered as she never prospered before, and but for a terrible cancer in her she would be the most promising place in Europe. That cancer is the labor situation. There was presented at Barcelona as perfect a laboratory of Bolshevism as you ever saw, an organization that was the most mysterious, the most terrifying, of any organization that I ever encountered. It takes in the whole laboring population there. It is secret to the extent that the members themselves do not know who guides it. It calls general strikes merely for gymnastic exercises. It rules by assassination.

"In the time I was there seventy-two employers and foremen had within a few weeks been assassinated. Not one conviction. No witnesses would testify; they were terrified. No jurors would convict; they were terrified. It terrified the papers. They had told the papers: 'You can not publish anything that we do not censor.' They censored one paper for publishing an official order of the Government, fined it 5,000 pesetas, and told them they would destroy their presses if they did not pay. They did pay, but the censorship became so absurd that every paper there stopt publication. There was Bolshevism in the making, aided by Russian money and aided by German men. No question about it whatever.

"Well, I could go on, put on black paint on this background, but I think I have covered enough. Now, is it hopeless, or can we do something about it? That is the whole point. We have got to do something about it. If we do not, it will do something about us. Well, what can we do? I do not believe that we can furnish the credit to rehabilitate the governmental credits of Europe. Many of them are too badly involved already. I do believe that we must furnish those things that are essential to the restarting of industry in Europe, and I believe that we must furnish those things to all Europe. It will not do to use the usual methods of money-lenders, pick out the best security and say we will take a chance on this and let the rest go. We have got to loan in the measure of the necessity rather than in the measure of the security, because there is no security anywhere as long as you will have part of Europe idle, in want and hunger, ready for Bolshevism, ready for some uprising, something that will better their condition, and I want to tell you that there is a minority in every country in Europe, active minority, that believe in a program for the upsetting of social order.

"In England, employers estimated to me that that minority was ten or fifteen per cent., a minority that actually believes the whole theory of property rights should be abandoned, that we should go into a communistic state of society. Now, there is this inflammable material in every country in Europe. You leave any part of it unprotected, you leave any part of it idle, hungry, starving, and there is going to be social disorder that will be a plague-spot, that is infectious, that is likely to spread. And so I believe that if we are to tackle this subject of rehabilitating the industry of Europe, we have got to make a comprehensive job of it. We have got to furnish the raw material, the machinery, a certain amount of foods, and the equipment for railroads to make a start at getting this industrial cycle going again all over Europe.

"Let us be sympathetic but I do not think we need to be charitable to the extent of trying to support them, because we can not do it. That would only postpone the days of their trouble. They have got to go to work and we must help put them at work. I think there should be a group of nations that can furnish the things that Europe needs, make an international loan to those countries, not of money; I would not put any money into those treasuries at the present time, but a loan of the credits that pay for the things that must be had to start the wheels of industry. I would send Europe machinery, equipment for the railroads, raw material; send it on time; have the payments secured by the very best security that they can give, and that means special security.

"I would make this comprehensive attempt to restart the industries, and I think we could do it, and I think Europe would start on toward a normal life. And along with that duty is the greatest opportunity that ever came to a people. We are the darling of the gods. No nation in all time was ever so placed, if civilization will really move on once more over there. Here we are, the reservoir of the world's capital, and at the same time the reservoir of raw material. We can finance the world, and feed the world's industry with its raw material, and no nation was ever before so placed. There have been nations that were the financial

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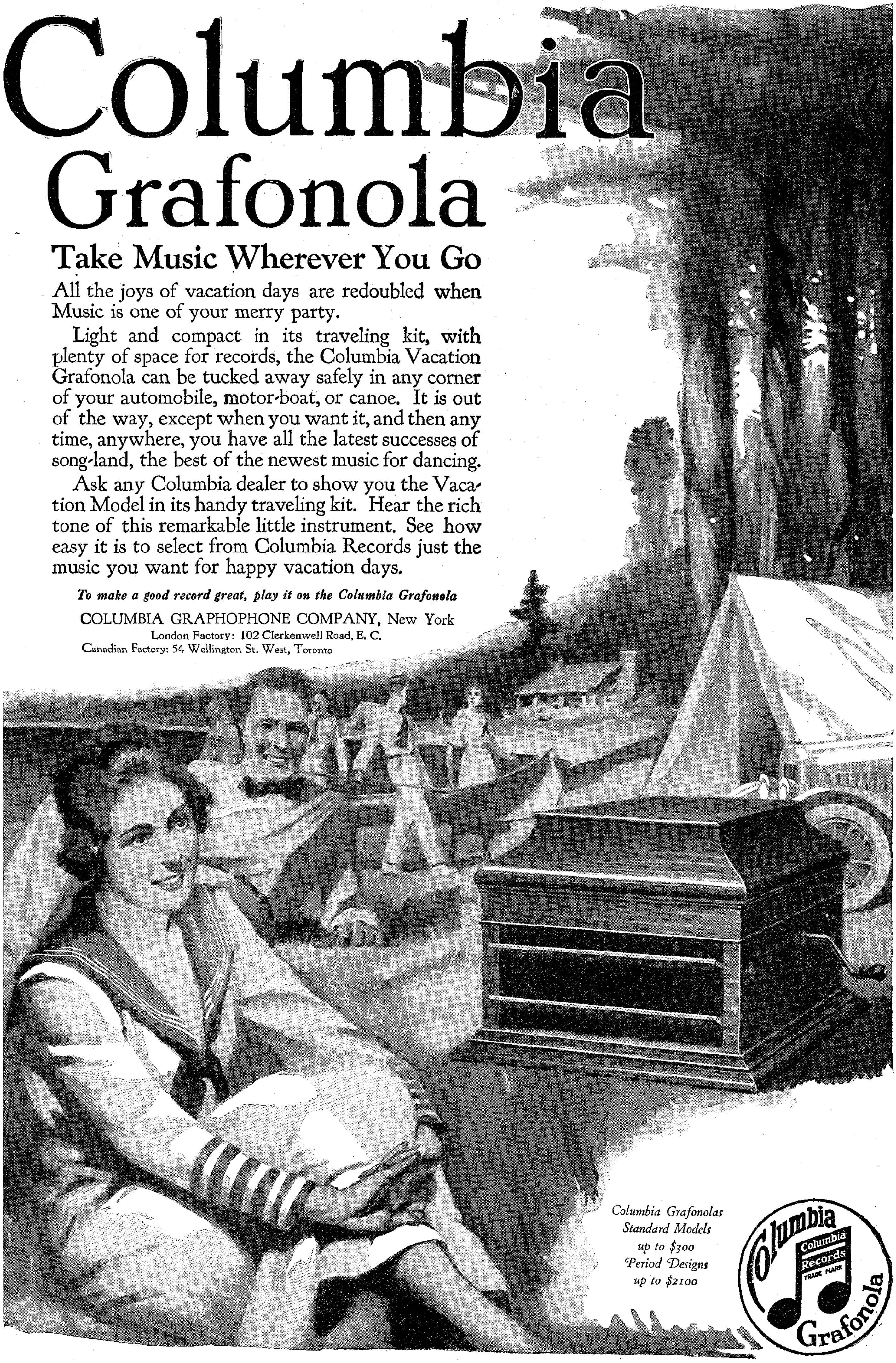

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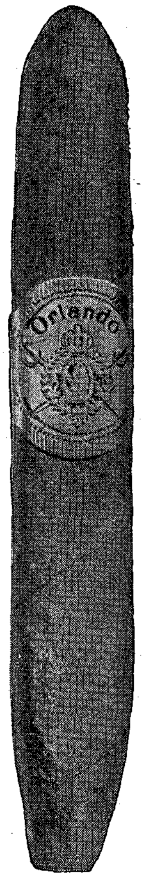

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reservoirs, but they were not also the reservoirs of raw material."

SOME OF THE PREFERRED INDUSTRIALS

Benjamin Graham, writing in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, remarks that "the investment quality of industrial preferred stocks has improved immeasurably during the past four years," because a "vast accumulation of undistributed profits has been building up increasingly large equities behind the senior shares, and has thus established them on a permanently higher plane of security." He finds it "particularly impressive to note exactly how much in dollars per share has been placed behind these issues since 1914," and so gives figures for a large number of companies in a table reproduced below. Industrial preferred stocks are now sold on a substantially higher level than before the war. The comparative figures given in columns one and three of the table show that in some instances (notably corn products and American linseed) the advances rival those of the common shares. The declines seem to be restricted to three of the "Tobacco Trust" issues. There is set forth in this table the average annual earnings on the various issues for the four years before the war and the four years during the war; that is, 1911-1914 and 1915-1918. All the companies considered "make excellent exhibits for the latter period—whereat no one will be greatly surprized." Nevertheless—

"There is a significant divergence between the prewar records of the various industrials; some having earned preferred dividends with a consistently large margin, and others either scantily covering or else failing to meet this requirement. While it is not to be claimed that postwar conditions are going to be identical with prewar conditions, yet the investor will in general feel safer with those issues which have always given a good account of themselves in the past.

"In cases where the earnings record for a number of years is either unavailable, or irrelevant because of radical changes in the company's position, another very useful standard of value may be employed. This is the relation of the market value of the junior issue to the par amount of the preferred stock. For if it is assumed that the market price reflects fairly closely the intrinsic worth of the common shares, then we have here an accurate measure of the equity protecting the senior issue. This appraisal is not based merely on the book value of the assets, nor upon the previous earning power; but takes into account also the company's future prospects, the management, and every other factor."

Preferred Stock of	*Rate, Per Cent.*	*Price (Apr. 1).*	*Yield, Per Cent.*	*Price Jan. 1, 1914.*	*Surplus & Reserve Inc'd per Share, 1915-1918.*	*Net Current Assets per Share*	*Equity Measured by Value of Common, Per Cent.*
†Westinghouse Elec	7	63	5.56	58	$271	$490	1625
General Chemical	6	103	5.82	108	119	74	185
Sears Roebuck....	7	120	5.83	121	...	312	1312
American Tobacco	6	101½	5.96	102½	17	100	156
Am. Agric. Chem.	6	100	6.00	91	29	37	111
Woolworth.......	7	116½	6.00	112½	107	135	496
Am. Sugar Ref...	7	116½	6.00	114	21	81	117
U. S. Steel.......	7	114¾	6.07	106¼	121	..	138
Am. Car & Fdry..	*7	115	6.09	114	45	109	91
Barrett Mfg......	7	115	6.09	102	95	141	253
Liggett & Meyers.	7	111½	6.28	111½	41	58	195
Un. Cigar Stores..	7	111	6.31	111	95	198	265
Lorillard.........	7	109	6.42	110¼	76	130	318
Central Leather...	7	108	6.48	95	80	136	95
May Dept. Stores	7	108	6.48	100	99	142	166
Cluett-Peabody...	7	108	6.48	96	48	117	162
Railway Steel Spg.	7	108	6.48	97	60	37	78
Goodrich.........	7	108	6.48	80	135	170	158
Am Cotton Oil...	*6	91	6.59	93	33	49	98
General Motors...	6	90½	6.63	...	..	§310	500
Amer. Locomotive	7	105	6.67	97	39	97	67
Corn Products....	7	105½	6.63	65	58	50	100
General Cigar....	7	105	6.67	100	30	140	198
Am. Beet Sugar...	6	90	6.67	72	90	145	228
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	7	104	6.73	98¾	$ 29	$ 46	85
Baldwin Loco....	7	104	6.73	102	136	64	88
Nat.Cloak&Suit..	7	104	6.73	...	89	114	200
Standard Millings.	6	89	6.74	63	108	74	121
Rep. Iron & St'l...	7	103	6.79	80½	156	58	90
Pressed Steel Car..	*7	102	6.86	96	34	42	70
Tobacco Products	7	101	6.93	83	38	83	210
Loose Wiles......	7	100	7.00	102	65	106	105
Vir.-Car. Chem...	8	113¼	7.06	98¾	62	81	80
National Enamel..	7	99	7.07	75	93	67	95
U. S. Rubber.....	*8	111⅛	7.20	101¼	52	57	48
Am. Sumatra Tob.	7	95	7.36	...	130	188	446
Worthington Pmp	7	94	7.46	...	‡127	329	280
Willys-Overland..	7	93¼	7.50	78	79	53	200
Allis-Chalmers....	7	92	7.61	44	51	100	52
Bethlehem Steel..	8	105	7.62	...	140	...	136
Am. Linseed.....	*7	90	7.78	29	30	52	49

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†Par $50. §Dec. 31, 1917
‡1916-1918. *Non-cumulative.

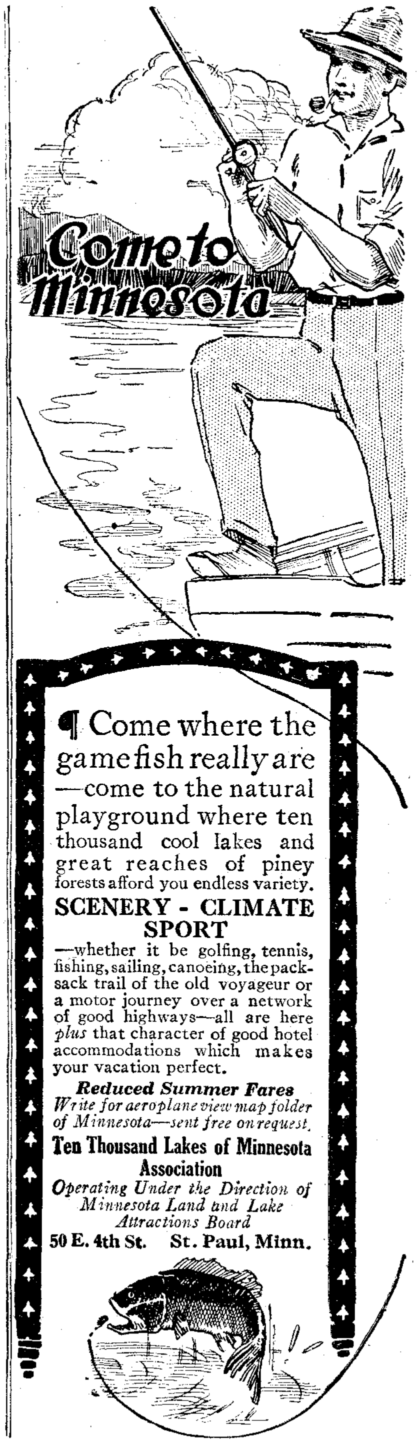
OUR EXPORT TRADE FIGURES

Bradstreet's is of opinion that the April foreign trade returns "furnish about all that is needed in the way of explanation of why foreign exchange rates have been breaking badly of late." It appears that the April total of exports was $714,513,378, which was a sum $92,000,000, or 14.9 per cent., greater than the hitherto high record monthly total which was reached in January, this year. It was $215,000,000, or 43 per cent., in excess of April a year ago; 160 per cent. larger than the imports for April this year, and three and one-half times the imports for April, 1913, which was the record total for April up to that year. Following are figures of exports and imports of merchandise monthly for twenty-eight months past as received by *Bradstreet's*, with the excess of exports shown in each month:

1917	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of Exports*
January..........	$613,324,582	$241,793,282	$371,531,300
February.........	467,648,406	199,479,696	268,168,410
March............	553,985,699	270,257,139	283,728,560
April............	529,927,815	253,935,966	275,991,849
May..............	549,673,545	280,727,164	268,946,381
June.............	573,467,789	306,622,939	266,844,850
July.............	372,758,414	325,926,352	146,832,062
August...........	488,655,597	267,854,767	220,800,830
September........	454,506,904	236,196,898	218,310,006
October..........	542,101,146	221,227,405	320,873,741
November.........	487,327,694	22[illegible],534,550	266,793,144
December.........	600,135,006	227,911,497	372,223,509
1918			
January..........	504,797,306	233,942,081	270,855,225
February.........	411,361,970	207,715,540	203,646,430
March............	522,900,238	242,162,017	280,738,221
April............	500,060,633	278,981,327	221,079,306
May..............	551,095,273	323,256,898	227,838,375
June.............	484,503,919	260,323,031	224,190,888
July.............	508,054,495	241,165,992	266,888,503
August...........	529,278,551	272,943,395	256,335,156
September........	549,828,302	262,257,387	287,570,915
October..........	501,860,550	246,764,906	255,095,644
November.........	522,236,594	251,008,037	271,228,557
December.........	565,886,112	210,886,517	354,999,590
1919			
January..........	622,910,383	212,992,644	409,917,739
February.........	587,990,478	235,187,088	352,803,390
March............	604,912,288	267,588,430	337,323,858
April............	714,513,378	272,955,326	441,558,052

Only once in the two years and three months preceding April, "a period of immense foreign-trade expansion," had the excess of exports over imports exceeded $400,000,000, and only five times had they exceeded $300,000,000, comparisons which "afford a striking measure of the excess of $442,000,000 reported for April this year." The writer says further:

"The addition of April's enormous exports to those for the elapsed portion of the fiscal year results in a total for ten months of $5,704,919,778, as against only $4,884,987,181 in the like period a year ago, and brings measurably nearer realization the prediction of $7,000,000,000 as the total value of exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The imports for the ten months of the same period aggregate $2,473,916,450, as against $2,362,452,434 in the like period of 1917-18. Just what the ten months' totals over a period of



¶ Come where the gamefish really are—come to the natural playground where ten thousand cool lakes and great reaches of piney forests afford you endless variety.

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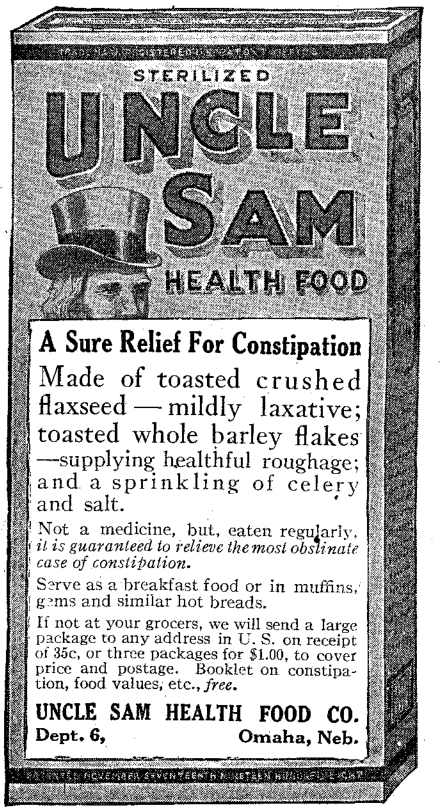
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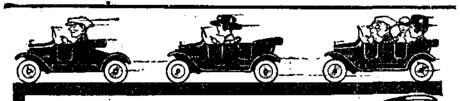

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Fernald Steer-Aids—do away with steering rod rattles, keep wheels from wobbling, cut down front tire wear, save bushings, reduce skidding. For Fords, Dodges, Maxwells and other light cars. 50c a pair.

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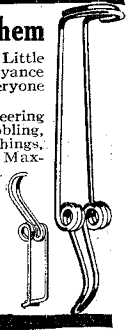


THE FERNALD COMPANY
North East, Pa.

years show is revealed in the following table:

	Exports	*Imports*	*Excess of Exports*
1918........	$5,704,919,778	$2,473,916,450	$3,231,003,328
1917........	4,884,987,181	2,362,452,434	2,522,534,747
1916........	5,166,907,060	2,072,005,082	3,094,901,978
1915........	3,393,993,292	1,722,899,115	1,671,094,177
1914........	2,225,823,782	1,374,189,749	851,634,023
1913........	2,045,774,485	1,572,114,692	473,659,793

"Two features stand out in the above tables which are calculated to unsettle the minds of those people who think foreign trade is merely an exchange of goods or of gold. One is the enormous expansion in exports; the other is the comparatively moderate gain in import trade shown over the war-period. The excess of exports in the present year is seen to be seven times the excess for the entire fiscal year 1913–14, just preceding the war, and about double the excess of the year 1915–16, which saw the great bulge in our shipments due to the necessities of our late allies. What the completed year 1918–19 may show in this matter of foreign trade is revealed in the following table giving the actual foreign trade in merchandise in the four fiscal years preceding this one, with estimates for the latter:

	Imports	*Exports*	*Excess Exports*
1915........	$1,674,169,740	$2,768,589,340	$1,094,419,600
1916........	2,197,984,842	4,333,698,604	2,135,713,762
1917........	2,659,355,185	6,290,048,394	3,630,693,209
1918........	2,946,022,363	5,928,337,953	2,982,315,590
1919........	*3,000,000,000	*7,100,000,000	*4,100,000,000
Total......	$12,477,532,130	$26,420,674,291	$13,943,142,161

---

*Estimated.

He Was Warned.—She was a young widow who had just remarried, and hubby number two was causing her much anxiety.

"I can not understand why my husband is so fastidious," she confessed to a friend. "He scarcely eats anything. Now, my first husband, who died, used to eat everything that I cooked for him."

"Did you tell your present husband that?" queried the friend.

"Oh, yes! Of course. Why?"

"Well, perhaps that's the reason."—*London Tit-Bits.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. J. S.," Washington, D. C.—"Please inform me as to the meaning of the phrase, 'The spirit and letter of the law.'"

The phrase "the spirit of the law" means "true or inward intent or meaning: opposed to formal signification (*letter*)." "The letter of the law" means "the literal or exact meaning or requirement of the words used."

"O. B.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—"Kindly answer the following: Is a *bachelor* a single man or an unmarried man? Is a *widower* a single man or an unmarried man? Is a *divorced man* a single man or an unmarried man?"

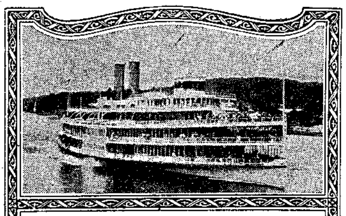
A *bachelor* is "a man who has not been married." A *widower* is "a man whose wife is dead and who has not married again." As *divorce* means "to dissolve a marriage contract," the LEXICOGRAPHER would consider a *divorced man* one whose marital relations have been dissolved by a court of law, and who is, therefore, a man no longer married. As the word "single" means "unmarried," and it implies the same state or condition as that of bachelorhood—a man *who has not been married*—it connotes a state that can not be said of a man who has been divorced.

"W. G. R.," Stevensville, Mont.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the following words—*élite, ignoble, often, premature,* and *vase.* Also, please state whether these words are pronounced differently in England from what they are in America."

In both the United States and Great Britain the correct pronunciation for the word *élite* is *ê''lit'*—*e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *police.* *Ignoble* is pronounced *ig-no'bl*—*o* as in *go.* With regard to the pronunciation of *often*, the English dictionaries, Imperial, Murray, and Stormonth, and the American dictionaries, Webster and Worcester, pronounce it *of'n*—*o* as in *not;* the American dictionaries, Standard, Century, and Encyclopedic pronounce it *of'n*—*o* as in *or.* Concerning the pronunciation of *premature*, *pri'ma-tiur* is the pronunciation heard in the United States—*i* as in *police*, *a* as in *final*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud;* while *pre-ma''tiur'* is the pronunciation heard in Great Britain—*e* as in *get*, *a* as in *sofa*, *iu* as in *pure.* *Vase* is pronounced *ves* (esp. in America)—*e* as in *prey;* *vaz* (esp. British)—*a* as in *art;* or *voz* (occasional British)—*o* as in *or.*—See Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced."

Classified Columns

TRAVEL



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